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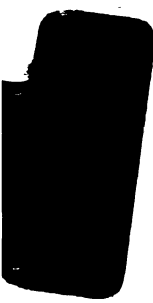
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THE

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR,

MONTHLY REGISTER

OF THE

AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

AND OF ITS

RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

FROM JULY 1838 TO JUNE 1839.

VOL. I.



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ADVERTISEMENT.

IN completing the First Year of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, we think it due to the Subscribers and Friends of the Work, to give them some account of its progress. And we are able to do this more fully than could be done in the case of an ordinary periodical publication, inasmuch as it differs so entirely from all others, that there can be no apprehension either of rivalry or of competition.

The principal objects for which the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE were established were these: to provide the means of communicating perfectly with the whole of the Parochial Clergy, to convey to them authentic information, and a record of facts upon all matters relating to the Church, and to afford to Church Societies the benefit of such a medium of communication.

With these views it was determined to send a copy, free of expense, to the Resident Parochial Clergyman, of every parish in England and Wales, and to incur the risk attending such an attempt; the literary labour of the Work being also undertaken gratuitously.

This plan has been carried out to its full extent, as may be verified by a reference to the Stamp Office Returns. The whole number of Copies printed during the Year has been 137,250, making an average of 11,437 Monthly. Of the total number about 112,000 have been sent gratuitously to the Clergy: and we still have to furnish for this gratuitous circulation, nearly *nine thousand* copies every Month. This, of course, does not include the number paid for by Clerical Subscribers, which amounted in the course of the year to something short of sixteen hundred.

The value of the Copies thus sent gratuitously, estimated at the publication price, has amounted to little less than three thousand pounds. An impression seems to have gone abroad, that the burden of this expense has been sustained by some public fund, but this is not the case, nor have we had any other support, except the patronage kindly afforded to us by the Prelates of the Church, than those which are available to any other Periodical Publication.

Under these circumstances it will be satisfactory to the Friends of the Work to know, that it has so far succeeded as to have paid during the year the expenses of its Establishment, and that with their continued support it can be carried on without further risk or loss. But beyond that, it is evident, from the nature of the case, that it can never yield more than a very moderate remuneration for the labour and responsibility of conducting its affairs. This, however, is all that has been looked for on the part of its conductors, and we have now no doubt but that it will be obtained. The value of the Publication as a medium of communication, has already been felt in the great questions relating to Education and the Church, and we feel satisfied that the Clergy at least will never allow such an auxiliary to fail for want of further support.

We do not wish, however, to press for that support, either unbecomingly or without discrimination. For we can assure those of our Brethren, who are less able to afford it, that by far the greatest pleasure which we have derived from conducting this publication is the knowledge which we possess of its utility to them. It is a great gratification to feel that we have been instrumental in placing the humblest of the Parochial Clergy on a level in point of Ecclesiastical Intelligence, with the most favoured of their Brethren.

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THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND



OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

No. 1.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1838.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

ADDRESS.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE has been established for the purpose of circulating among the Clergy and Laity authentic information on all subjects relating to the Church; but more especially with reference to the Religious Societies in connexion with the Church of England. It is published under episcopal sanction, and will be conducted by Clergymen holding responsible stations.

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It has also been found, that notwithstanding the exertions of many of the Religious Societies, their proceedings are but partially known; and in some districts of the country, their objects are scarcely, if at all, understood. It will, therefore, be readily admitted, that any plan which would remedy these defects, and which would convey correct information upon such subjects to every part of the kingdom, would prove beneficial to the Societies, and advantageous to the best interests of the Church.

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dition of Foreign Churches, will be objects of great attention. Authentic Documents, or Communications, upon these subjects, will be frequently inserted. And thus an extended view will be presented of the state of Ecclesiastical Affairs, both at home and abroad.

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It is proposed to send, monthly, a copy of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, *gratis*, to the resident Clergyman, whether Incumbent or Curate, of every parish throughout England and Wales. And the Publication being stamped according to law, they will also receive it postage free.

By this peculiar feature of the plan, the parochial Clergy will be enabled to obtain, without any expense to themselves, a great mass of information which it is important to them to possess; and religious intelligence will be more widely and more equally diffused than by any existing means of communication.

It must be obvious, however, that a plan which proposes to give away gratuitously, every month, at least ten thousand copies to the Parochial Clergy, could not be carried into full effect, unless the Work should receive considerable support from other quarters, especially from the Laity. We are happy, therefore, in being able to state, that such support has been liberally promised. And when it is considered that there is a great and increasing body of the Laity who feel a deep interest in every thing relating to the affairs of the Church, little doubt can be entertained of their readiness to encourage a Publication which aims at objects so desirable, and so closely connected with its welfare.

The Clergy will also be able to assist materially in promoting the objects of this Publication, by making it known among the Laity in their respective parishes, and by transmitting to the Publisher the names of such as may desire to become Subscribers.

It has been already ascertained that some of the Clergy do not wish to receive the Work gratuitously; and it has also been represented, that many more will probably entertain the same feelings when the first Number is delivered to them. It may be necessary, therefore, to state, that the Publication is presented gratuitously to all, because it has been found impossible to draw any distinct line between these different views. But it is respectfully suggested, that such of the Parochial Clergy as may be inclined to give it their support, will render essential service by paying the subscription, which is only Six Shillings per annum, for the copy which is sent to them. The amount may be sent to the Publisher, and an acknowledgment will appear in the next Number of the Work.

It is respectfully requested, that such Clergymen as may have the sole charge of more than one parish, will have the goodness to return to the Publisher all such copies as they may receive over and above the one intended for their own use; by simply re-directing them to Mr. J. W. PARKER, 445, West Strand, *on the same cover*. It will thus be known from whence they are returned.

It is also requested, that all other Communications to the Publisher may be post-paid.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold an Ordination at Ripon on Sunday, the 29th of July.

His Grace the Archbishop of York purposes to hold a general Ordination at Bishopsthorpe, on Sunday, the 5th of August.

The Ordination of the Lord Bishop of Worcester is unavoidably postponed to Friday, the 24th of August, being St. Bartholomew's day.

The Lord Bishop of London will commence a Visitation of his Diocese in the month of October.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next Ordination on the 23d of September.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold an Ordination at Buckden, on Sunday, the 23d of September. Candidates must send their papers to his Lordship before the 12th of August.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells intends to hold a general Ordination on Sunday, October 21. Candidates are required to send their papers to his Lordship's Secretary, Mr. Brookes, Wells, on or before the 22d of September.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, July, 1838.

Extract from the Monthly Report, July, 1838.

The Secretary read the following Letter from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

Shalimar Garden-House, near Bishop's College, the Feast of the Epiphany, 1838, Saturday.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

1. I CANNOT begin this letter without adverting to the great festival on which I chance to be writing; and earnestly wishing that the SOCIETY's labours may be abundantly blessed as a means for the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles in India. The crisis with us is momentous. The mild paternal sway of the British sceptre has now for twenty years extended to what may be termed the sovereignty of Hindoostan. A profound peace, resembling in some measure that which prepared for the first advent of our Lord in the flesh, has hushed India into tranquillity, since the termination of the Burmese war, for eight or ten years. Improvements in domestic policy, jurisprudence, the use of the native languages, the more equal collection of the revenue, offices opened to native talent; education, commerce, intercourse with home; taste for western manners, government, and literature, discoveries in the arts, &c., have been pushed on with an unexampled celerity. Lord Glenelg's new charter of 1834 threw open the flood-gates for India's civilization and illumination. The establishment of steam-vessels on our fine and majestic Ganges, has been multiplying the internal facilities for commerce and mutual communication through every part of India; whilst the commencement of a regular mail-despatch from Bombay to England, by the same wonderful mechanical discovery, is bringing on rapidly, as we trust, the time of eastern knowledge, inquiry, and obedience to the faith of Christ.

2. For, contemporaneous with these external aids for the elevation of our prostrate millions of Hindoos, are the exertions of your SOCIETY, and those of the Propagation of the Gospel, of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, of the Church Missionary Society, and others, to impregnate all secular efforts in learning with divine truth, and sanctify the education of youth with the knowledge of the Christian redemption. I need not observe to the venerable SOCIETY, that the outburst of mere curiosity in a heathen and Mohammedan people,—their mere grasp after human science,—their attainments in the arts, and learning, and wisdom of this world, if that is all, will only resemble the eruption of a volcano, to bury in ruins the fair fields which stretch around.

3. Knowledge, as introductory to Christianity, I hail with joy; but if divorced from it, with extreme alarm and suspicion.

4. These thoughts are naturally suggested by two paragraphs of your letters, of March 20th and August 10th, of this last summer. In the one you favour me with an account of the unanimous resolution of the General Meeting in June, to present a memorial against the continuance of the Pilgrim Tax in India; the other, in which you are good enough to pass a vote for the support of our Mission Schools near Calcutta, and propose certain inquiries to me connected with the subject.

5. The connexion of the British Protestant authorities with the patronage of the basest and most degrading system of idolatry and pollution which the lost spirit of darkness ever perhaps imposed on a fallen world—a system which has contrived an entire code of religious usages, and rewards and punishments, without any one consistent reference to moral good or evil—a code minute, inquisitorial, and persecutory, in which the anti-social principle of caste condemns one half of the human race to be perpetual slaves and menials, and depresses nine-tenths of both sexes into an irrevocable and grinding degradation from hope—a system founded in an ignorance of the God who made, and the Saviour who redeemed mankind, and going on its course by

means of oppression, cruelty, and lust: the support of such a system by the greatest and freest of the Christian nations of Europe, is an anomaly of the most deplorable and glaring character. I scorn to advert to mere argument after the incomparable despatch ascribed to Lord Glenelg, of February, 1833. It is a case which requires no argument. Let the fact of British governors, counsellors, commissioners, magistrates, countenancing, by voluntary measures, the misery and barbarism, and premature and exaggerated ruin of their prostrate subjects, be established (and I believe they cannot be denied); and the duty of a Christian people to protest against the national guilt of such a conduct speaks for itself.

I am not master of the subject in all its details. I am not aware of the particular objections to an immediate abolition of the pilgrim-tax which are raised here, as I suppose they are, by the subordinate local authorities. These matters are as much secrets, and very properly so, in India as at home. I proceed on these two broad, and plain, and irrefragable points. The countenance of idolatry, with its attendant horrors, in a Christian state, is, *per se*, immoral and sinful. The delay in executing the positive orders from hence embodied in the despatch of February, 1833, if such delay was not inevitable, augments the sin.

6. It would be wrong in me, perhaps, altogether to conceal what I hear in conversation with gentlemen who have lived many years in the vicinity of Pooree and the Temple of Juggernaut, and on whose veracity no doubt can for a moment be cast. They inform me, that of 150,000 pilgrims, who resort annually to the spot, nearly one third perish from various causes, and never return to their homes.

They inform me, that the bands of the pilgrim-hunters, as they are termed, swarm all over India, even to the most distant provinces, to collect and drive in before them the deluded pilgrims.

They state, that almost every year the pilgrims of the adjoining provinces are lessening, especially the men; and that the supply is now very much from the more remote places, and chiefly of women.

They tell me, that one practice, which does not appear in any public documents, and which may, therefore, not be generally known, is of the most atrocious injustice—the compulsory assemblage of 2000 poor wretches each year to *drag the idol car*. If this one oppressive act were discontinued, many gentlemen think, the whole system of Juggernaut, like the ancient Dagon before the ark, would instantly fall.

7. I have been both at Juggernaut and at Allahabad, (the sacred junction, as it is accounted, of the Ganges and the Jumna,) and my mind retains a vivid impression of the grief, and compassion, and horror, I felt for my sad fellow-creatures crushed under the griffin yoke of “the god of this world.” Nor could I believe scarcely, nor can I now, that the petty sophisms of human cowardice and political expediency could chill the glowing benevolence which would strike off the chain, and set the captives free.

8. The SOCIETY has done well. Be pleased to go on in this and every other work of mercy, and may God prosper your pious endeavours!

9. The question of education is not without its difficulties. I enclose the three answers of our Bengal Missionaries to the inquiry which I requested the Secretary of our Calcutta Committee to circulate. Two are unfavourable to the continuance of the Schools as taught by heathen masters, considering the better use to which the money now consumed in the support of those Schools might be employed. The third answer does not essentially differ from the two former, though it leans to the advantages which, upon the whole, the Schools diffuse. The SOCIETY shall hear more fully when I have had time to examine the subject. At present I am singularly hurried. Not only are the two sees of Madras and Bombay vacant, and therefore pouring upon me their inevitable currents of business; but I have lost my right hand, as it were, in the necessary retreat home on sick-leave of my son-in-law and chaplain, Mr. Bateman, and the non-arrival of the Rev. John Pratt, a son of my old

friend and tutor, who has engaged to come out as his successor. I already owe one severe illness (my first in India) to the absence of my chaplain, and my being compelled to do deacon's service, as well as my own, on board the vessel which carried me, in September last, to Ghazepore; and I every day and hour am crippled in the discharge of my duties from the same cause. A Secretary to the Calcutta Diocesan Committee, in connexion with your SOCIETY, is also wanting—Mr. Boyes and Mr. Bateman being both gone. Your venerable SOCIETY shall duly receive, however, the details I now omit, when my new chaplain arrives.

10. A thousand thanks to your venerable SOCIETY for the munificent grant of 200*l.* for the Barpore Mission House. The bills were drawn in September last, on the receipt of your letter of March. If it were possible for me to transplant some of the pious Members of your Board to the different scenes of labour which your bounty has fed, and to show you what I have myself witnessed, you would, I am sure, rejoice in extending still your beneficence to India. It was only the last week that I entered the little bamboo-church of Raggapore, near Janjera, fifteen miles from Calcutta, for which I appropriated 250 rupees from your former grant. The head man of the village was forward to show me the pretty structure: he is himself a Christian convert, now of six years' standing. “Such,” I said to Mr. Jones, “was the cathedral of Canterbury, in the first ages perhaps.” The SOCIETY will be glad to learn, that Mr. Jones, (one of the Propagation Missionaries,) having contrived to save about 9*l.* from the 25*l.* thus committed to him, united it with other sums to turn a Hindoo pagoda into a Christian Church at Soojh'na-be'ri'a (another of his twenty villages, in which he has eight or nine hundred souls, young and old, under Christian instruction in different stages). The conversion of the chief man of the village led to his presenting the pagoda to the Reverend Missionary, who has thrown out a bamboo verandah, and made it, perhaps, the first heathen temple where the name of Christ is proclaimed. My excellent archdeacon, who was with me, and Professor Withers, at the time, was so struck with the scene, that he promised Mr. Jones an old pulpit, which was formerly used in the Mission Church, Calcutta—a most appropriate and acceptable gift—which will fill Soojh'na-be'ri'a with joy.

11. I rendered an account to the venerable SOCIETY of nearly the whole of the last vote of 500*l.* entrusted to my care, when I wrote in April: that vote was of the date of March, 1835. I find I had then a balance in my hands of 731 rupees. This I have thus distributed, with some variation from what I intended, suggested by circumstances. (1.) Danapore Church 200 rupees. (2.) Burrisaul Schools 200 rupees. (3.) Ghazepore Church 100 rupees. (4.) Chittagong Church 100 rupees. (5.) Madras Church at Thomé 150 rupees. (6.) Translation Society at Cawnpore 200 rupees. (7.) Singapore, for books, 200—1,150 rupees, or about 115*l.* sterling, which exceeds, by a little more than 400 rupees, the amount of the grant already given me, and will go on to the balance of the next, whenever you may feel at liberty to make it.

12. On the position of the Book and Tract department, I am not able to speak, from the absence of the Secretary. The Cawnpore Translation Society have completed a translation into Hindostanee of Bishop Porteus's “Evidences of Christianity,” which is just come up to Bishop's College press. Others I hope will follow. The Singapore dépôt has been so well managed as to remit 500 rupees in payment for books. There is a demand all over India for books of religious instruction. The Queen's regiments, in different parts, though furnished with station libraries, are still in want of Christian elementary works. I rejoice to learn, from the SOCIETY's letter of March last, that “the Tract Committee of the SOCIETY continue their labours with great assiduity; and that you trust that such new tracts as may hereafter be recommended by the Committee to the Board, and may from time to time be forwarded to Calcutta, will meet with my approbation.” I am quite unworthy of such an appeal. I am only one of an immense body of the Prelates, Presbyters, and members of the

Society of our Reformed Apostolical Church. I have no right whatever, nor have I the least disposition, to sit in judgment on books and tracts, except so far as my own diocese may be concerned in the practical result. Your venerable SOCIETY is secure of my approbation, poor and undeserving of notice as it is, just in proportion as your Publications approach nearer the fine, noble, catholic spirit of our English Reformers. Nothing is of service in India but what is pregnant with the immediate Gospel of Christ in all its simplicity, all its grace, all its spirituality, all its holy tendencies. We have to rouse the torpid Christian, removed for years from the regular ordinances of the Church perhaps; we have to recall the wandering prodigal; we have to instruct the native convert, awakening to Christ from a darkness deep as the grave; we have to train souls for heaven, in the midst of all the incentives to the grossest idolatry and sensuality that oriental habits can present. For all this, the doctrine of Christ Jesus our Lord is the remedy; and the tracts which best exhibit that adorable object, as the ground of a penitent's hope, the source of grace and life and salvation, the exemplar of all holiness and joy, and the one and only Mediator between God and man, are the most acceptable, and the most likely to be beneficial. I must confess that I have not yet read the tracts and books in later arrivals; but I was very much gratified, some time since, with those which had then been transmitted to Calcutta. Surely, surely, there is a line of devotional, orthodox, catholic theology, common to all enlightened Protestant Christians of our Church, and standing on the broad bottom of our Articles, and Homilies, and Liturgy, which will commend itself to the judgment of almost every pious and competent reader, spiritual and evangelical, strong upon clear, cautious upon doubtful matters—fully directed at the conscience of man—opening the extent of his corruption and guilt—calling him to heartfelt sorrow and contrition for sin—raising by the offer of justification of faith only—comforting and strengthening by the doctrine of the Holy Ghost—guiding in practice by the details and principles of Christian morals—neither undervaluing the conjoined testimony of ancient writers, to facts and doctrines; nor superseding, under their venerated names, the supreme and undivided authority of the inspired word of God. But I beg forgiveness for thus speaking; my pen runs away with me when I begin to write on the grace and love of my only Master and Saviour; and I am desirous to see all the Societies of our Apostolical Church more and more closely united in the old doctrines of the Gospel, and the sweet and brotherly spirit of mutual forbearance and charity, by which they are best commended. God is the author of grace. His benediction rests, now more largely, now less, on different Churches, and different subdivisions of the same Churches, according to their fervor of prayer and fidelity in His truth and salvation. Wide intervals will prevail, as they ever have prevailed, in opinions, upon a variety of subordinate, though not unimportant, matters; and yet one blessed platform of doctrine and discipline has contained together all the pious members of our Church. The older I grow, and the more extensive my sphere of duty, the more am I persuaded of the efficiency of the few grand points of Christianity, and of the practicableness of working with my brethren educated in different schools of theology, and using different phrases, with simplicity of heart. My own course will soon be finished. Our noble Anglican Church, the glory of the Reformation, and the chief bulwark of Christianity in Europe, is now sorely beset by Papists and Infidels on the one hand, and separatists and heretics on the other. Human governments seem to be deserting her. Never, therefore, was she more loudly called to union within herself. Blessed are those peacemakers who sacrifice any thing but truth to her stability and safety. God is purifying her indeed. May she come out more spiritual, devoted, active, than ever, in "promoting Christian knowledge," both at home and abroad. I shall continue to co-operate with your Society throughout the dioceses of India. I have just formed a dépôt at Singapore. An association was also established at Nussacerabad, 1100 miles from

Calcutta, amongst the field encampments, as I passed through. Another at Candy, in Ceylon, has just been announced to me. The Translation Society at Cawnpore may be a source of eminent usefulness. The Bishop's College Syndicate is eager to take a larger share in the same good work. The loss of Dr. Mill necessarily now cripples its exertions, but we hope for his powerful help from home; and we look forward to Mr. Malan's oriental fame, though so young, as opening, after a series of years, an endless vista of translated copies of the Scriptures, Prayer-Books, and religious books, for the gaping eager eyes of millions in India. Could your SOCIETY make me another grant, I should like to devote 100*l.* at once to the cheap circulation of fifty or sixty copies of Dr. Mill's Sanscrit Life of our Lord; an extraordinary production; the first indeed in India in which the sacred language and poetical measure of the Shatras have been employed to open the mysteries of the Gospel, and yet so expensive (20 rupees a copy, and unavoidably so; it will form a very thick octavo volume,) as to place it wholly out of the reach of the Brahminical students. The curiosity of the native scholars to use the book is intense. As I was passing by Thunassar, in the Upper Provinces, five Brahmins came by night to my Pundit's tent, attracted by a boy who had come to me during the day, and had heard I was learning Sanscrit, to enquire the truth of the report: they were shown Dr. Mill's *Christa Sangita*; they could read it with fluency. They disbelieved the author to be an European; when assured of the fact, they declared he must be an angel: nor were they satisfied without sitting down and making my Pundit read to them till break of day from the wonderful book; for so they termed it. I would have given the world to have had copies by me, but I had only the one from which my Pundit (a son of Anund Messuh, of Kurnaul,) read.

But I must conclude, by begging the benefit of the SOCIETY's prayers, and by commending myself to the indulgent consideration of the Right Reverend and Reverend and other members of your venerable SOCIETY, in my honest, but feeble, and doubtless often mistaken, endeavours to promote the cause of genuine evangelical Christianity, according to the Articles and other formularies of our Episcopal Protestant Church in Central Asia.

I am, Rev. Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful,

D. CALCUTTA.

P.S. I receive with great gratitude the assurance of the Houra, Tallygunge, and Barriopore Schools, being jointly supported by your venerable SOCIETY, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel; this will enable us to weigh well the grave question to which I have alluded in section 9, above.

This letter having been read, it was agreed, upon the recommendation of the Standing Committee,—That a grant of 500*l.* be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, towards carrying on the designs of the SOCIETY in India.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Australia, dated Sydney, 3d February, 1838.

The following portions of his Lordship's letter will be read with interest:—

"In our general proceedings we have had much harmony and success, as will be shown by our last year's Report, of which I directed copies to be forwarded to you for distribution among the members of the Standing Committee, and others of our friends. The SOCIETY's publications are generally approved and valued, and I hope are extensively read with advantage. The demand for them is steadily increasing: that for Prayer-books in particular is very great; and much benefit has arisen from their now containing the Ordination Services, which was very imperfectly known; or I may say, with very few exceptions, totally unknown. Attention towards them has however been awakened by my having conferred Priest's Orders on the Rev. Messrs. Sharpe and Walpole.

"In consequence of the grant having been continued to the Schools during these two years, there has been less occasions to break in upon the SOCIETY's donation of 1000*l.*, which remains in reserve against future emergencies; and I have not yet had occasion to draw upon the Treasurer for any portion of the amount voted for the past and present

years: at the rate of 500*l.* for each. I have been engaged in reducing the Schools in Sydney to a more regular and effective state, and am thankful in witnessing the progress of improvement. We have now five Schools (three of which are also Sunday Schools) in this town; the state of which is highly satisfactory, and is daily improving. The average number of children is more than 100 in each. By the first of next month, I expect to be enabled to open two additional Schools, and to collect in the entire number which will then be established, not less than ONE THOUSAND children! It will, I am persuaded, afford much cause for thankfulness to the members of the SOCIETY, and to the friends of the Church in general, to reflect that through the blessing of God upon the exertions we have been enabled to make, chiefly through the impulse of the kind and liberal spirit manifested towards us in England, we have at the very commencement of our course so large a body of young people under careful and religious training: the effect of which upon the principles and conduct of the inhabitants at large cannot but be felt most sensibly and advantageously. The Schools in the country districts are supported with various degrees of success and efficiency; but my attention is and will be directed to their improvement, which can take place only progressively and through the exertion of much patience. Qualified schoolmasters and mistresses are scarcely to be met with; nor do any appear to arrive among the numerous emigrants who are coming daily to these shores. Our churches and parsonage houses are making but slow progress in consequence of the great scarcity of mechanical labour; indeed they are too generally quite at a stand, except where I am able to station a clergyman who takes an interest in the work, and keeps up that of the inhabitants. The same remedy of perseverance is that to which I trust for removal of these obstructions. I might annex a statement of our difficulties, which are numerous and fearful; but I shall not do so, as my own spirits are not depressed, and I should not wish to cast a damp upon any hopes which the SOCIETY may entertain on our behalf. My humble confidence is placed on God, who has hitherto showed us his favour and protection, and so I am persuaded will continue to do while our exertions are directed to the promotion of His glory, by the extension of His Church upon earth, to the edification of His people here, and to their eternal salvation in the world to come.

An application was made by Lieut. Col. Gawler, Governor of South Australia, respecting the wants of that Colony with regard to Church accommodation. The Board agreed to place 250*l.* at the disposal of the Governor for the purposes stated in his letter.

The following grants appear in this report:—

The Dublin Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Books to the amount of.....	£ 250
For Building a Church, School, and Parsonage, near Albany, Cape of Good Hope	200
Towards erecting a School of Industry for Girls in Cape Town	50
Books for Highland Emigrants to Canada.....	30
Besides many other smaller grants.	
Seventy-five new members were admitted.	

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

A PUBLIC Meeting of this SOCIETY was held on Friday, June 22, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, which was attended by many of the highest dignitaries of the Church, and by a great number of influential and important members of the laity.

Amongst them were the following Archbishops and Bishops, sixteen in number:—The Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh; the Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester, Lincoln, Bangor, Exeter, Hereford, Ripon, Salisbury, Gloucester and Bristol, Rochester, Landaff, and Nova Scotia. The Earls of Harrowby, Harewood, Chichester, and Bandon; Viscounts St. Vincent and Sandon; Lords Bayning, Bexley, and Bolton; Mr. Justice Parke, Mr. Justice Patteson, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. The Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart., M.P.; Sir Thomas Dyke Ackland, Bart., M.P.; Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., M.P.; Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., M.P.; Sir Thomas Cochrane; Sir C. Hunter; and

Mr. Gladstone, M.P. Archdeacons Lyall, Watson, Hamilton, and Robinson; Rev. Drs. Hook, Short, Dealtry, D'Oyly, and Acland, &c. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, presided on the occasion; and prayers having been read, the Secretary, the Rev. A. M. Campbell, was called upon to read the following Report:—

Report presented to a General Meeting of the Members and Friends of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, holden at Willis's Room, on Friday, June 22, 1838.

THE SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL has been induced to call this meeting of its members and friends, chiefly by the conviction that a crisis has occurred in the religious affairs of the British Colonies. They were the scene of the SOCIETY's earliest labours. They have engaged during many years a principal share of its attention. Even now they constitute the most extensive field of its operations; and the opening prospect of a provision for their spiritual wants is looked upon with the deepest interest.

No one can deny that these wants have been neglected: Great Britain has planted colonies in America and Australia, and peopled these immense territories with her sons and daughters; she has paid a large price for the freedom of the Negroes; established a mild parental authority over Hindostan, and transported many thousand convicts to the shores of New South Wales; but throughout the course of these mighty operations she seems almost to have forgotten that she was a Christian nation; that the emigrants whom she sent forth were the children of Christian parents, and had need of instruction in God's Holy Word, and of participation in all the ordinances of religion; that by the acquisition of authority over heathen tribes she contracted a sacred obligation to impart unto them the saving truths of the Gospel.

It cannot be said that this duty was altogether overlooked. It was acknowledged by the erection of episcopal sees, first in North America, and subsequently in the East and West Indies, and in Australia. It was acknowledged by Acts of the Imperial and Local Legislatures, providing for the future maintenance of clergymen in various colonies; by Parliamentary grants, voted during many years, for the express purpose of maintaining the colonial clergy until the lands allotted to them became productive or valuable. But while we appeal to these acts as so many distinct recognitions of the duty of the mother country with respect to the religious interests of her colonies, we are bound, at the same time, to declare that they were little more than recognitions. They were not followed up. There was no systematic care for the education or religious instruction of the settler, of the emigrant, or the convict, much less of the Negro, or the Hindoo. They were left in most cases to chance. What was done for them by Government, or by charitable institutions, was done slightly and incompletely. There was no plan, according to which the growing demand for churches and clergymen might be supplied. And when the tide of emigration set most strongly upon the coast of British America, no provision whatever was made for the spiritual wants of men who went forth from their native country in search of employment, who were assisted out of the public purse in removing from a land where labour was superabundant to a land where it was scarce, and were placed with their families in uncultivated forests, without schools, without churches, without clergymen, without the ordinary means of edification and consolation, which they had possessed and valued at home, and from which they never intended to part.

Such is the condition of our agricultural emigrants, and of a large proportion of British colonists; and the acknowledged greatness of the evil calls for a vigorous effort to remove it. The spiritual destitution of the more remote settlers in the Canadas, in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick, has been described both in the Reports of this SOCIETY, and other well-known publications. The dreadful condition of the dwellers on the southern shore of Newfoundland has been forcibly described by Archdeacon Wix. The abolition of slavery in the British empire has directed attention to the urgent

necessity for the general education of the Negroes. In the East Indies the gradual acquisition of European knowledge is preparing the way for the downfall of the Brahminical superstition, and for the reception of Christianity. While the parliamentary reports upon transportation, and upon the condition of the Aborigines in our colonies, have presented a picture of the demoralization and misery in Australia, upon which it is painful to look.

These are the circumstances which invite the attention of the British people to the provision made in their name for the spiritual wants of its colonies and dependencies. Even now the case is not generally understood. The distance of the scenes, the pressing claims of the manufacturing and town population at home prevent many persons from making themselves masters of the strong points in the appeal on behalf of our colonial fellow-subjects. But allowing for these difficulties, there is a strong and growing conviction that something must be done; that things must not be suffered to remain where they are; that this country will be deeply sinful before God, if it permit the dependencies of the empire to grow up in practical atheism, and in all the wickedness necessarily resulting from such a state. There is an earnest desire to adopt measures which may abate the moral nuisance, and no longer allow it to be said that a nation, which boasts of moral and religious advancement, is the mother and nurse of other nations destined possibly to fill a large space in the history of the world, but brought up without the fear or knowledge of God; insensible to the hopes, the blessings, the promises, and the restraints of Christianity.

While this is the state of things at home, it is encouraging to observe that a corresponding sense of what is required for the religious welfare of the colonies has been excited among the colonists themselves. Great efforts have been made in the Canadas, in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick, under the able direction of the late lamented Bishop of Quebec, the Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the Bishop of Montreal, to counteract the bad effects of the withdrawal of the parliamentary grant for the support of the clergymen in those provinces. The salaries of the existing missionaries, reduced on the average to three-fourths of their former amount, have, in some cases, been made up to the original sum by the voluntary contributions of the people. Church Societies have been formed by the zealous exertions of the bishops and clergy, in Upper and Lower Canada, in Nova Scotia, and in New Brunswick, for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of new missions, defraying the expenses of visiting missionaries, and otherwise contributing towards the cost of a religious establishment in districts not yet prepared to take the risk into their own hands.

The same may be said of the West Indies. In Barbadoes the churches which, with few exceptions, were destroyed in a late hurricane, have been rebuilt, on an enlarged scale, at the public charge of the Colony. Considerable sums of money have been contributed throughout both the West Indian dioceses for the erection of Churches, and the maintenance of additional Clergymen.

In a letter, dated the 27th of April, 1838, the Bishop of Jamaica states that "the Legislature of the Bahamas and the Vestries of this island (Jamaica) are coming forward with such a sense of the necessity of religious instruction, that the difficulty will now rather be, to meet their grants for the moieties of Curates' and Teachers' salaries with an equal sum from the funds of the Societies that lend their aid. In effecting this improvement, and establishing this disposition, it cannot be doubted that the principle upon which the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL have lent their aid has mainly contributed. Not only have they been enabled to employ twice the number of religious teachers, but their example has undoubtedly roused others, who would not accede to their terms, to do something upon plans of their own."

In the Report of M. La Trobe, the gentleman appointed by her Majesty's Government to inspect the Schools erected in the West Indies, with aid from the parliamentary grant, there is the following statement respecting Barbadoes:—

"Of 39 school-houses, towards the erection of which the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF

THE GOSPEL received aid from the Parliamentary Grants of 1835 and 1836, it will be seen that 28 are built and occupied at this date (April, 1838); and that more than the number required to complete the total are actually in progress, while schools are there carried on under temporary arrangements.

"And the Bishop of the diocese has fixed upon no fewer than 30 stations in these islands (windward and leeward), over and above the 63; for the erection of which the SOCIETY has advanced funds, in connection with the three Parliamentary grants of 1835, 1836, 1837.

"In Barbados, though the Wesleyan and Moravian Missionary Societies, and the Trustees of the Mico Charity, support a few excellent schools for the benefit of the labouring classes, the education of these throughout the Colony depends mainly upon the instruction given in schools in connexion with the clergy of the island, stimulated and supported in this good work by the presence and active co-operation of their diocesan.

In Australia, to which the aid of the SOCIETY has been more recently directed, the sums subscribed by the inhabitants for the building of Churches and support of Clergymen are much larger than could have been anticipated; and the legislatures of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land have made provision for the salaries of a considerable number of clergymen.

On the whole, therefore, the course to be pursued by the SOCIETY is clear. It offers to assist in maintaining clergymen wherever their services are required, provided the parties interested will make proper efforts for the same purpose. If allowances are made to the clergy from the Colonial Treasury, as in the West Indies and Australia, the SOCIETY is willing to assist in fitting out and supporting an adequate number of persons, duly qualified, to preach the Gospel to their respective flocks. If, as in the Canadas and New Brunswick, there be a pension for the clergy not yet available, on account of the state of the lands allotted for this purpose, the SOCIETY is ready to assist in bringing such lands into cultivation, or to contribute to the support of the clergy until that work be done. On the barren shores of Newfoundland, where it is not practicable to defray the cost of religious instruction from the contributions of the people themselves, the SOCIETY does not refuse to take upon itself the whole expense of maintaining visiting Missionaries, until the general or local Governments can be induced to discharge this neglected portion of their duty.

The length to which these observations have been carried requires the SOCIETY to confine the remarks still to be made within the narrowest limits. An account of its general operations, and of its current financial condition, drawn up since the beginning of the year, has been extensively circulated, and is in the hands of the present Meeting. It is unnecessary, therefore, to dwell upon this subject. But an exception may be made in favour of the Bengal Mission and of Bishop's College.

In a letter recently received from the Bishop of Calcutta, after saying that the villages in the neighbourhood of Calcutta contain about 1100 natives, under Catechetical instruction, his Lordship adds,—

"There are eight Christian Churches, principally of bamboo, built in the chief villages by the munificence of the SOCIETY for the most part, and that for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, that in these Churches Divine Service, according to the Liturgy and Rubrics of our Apostolic Church, so far as they are translated, is regularly celebrated—the responses to the Liturgy yesterday at Barriore, by the 150 simple people, charmed the Archdeacon and myself; there was a heartiness and devotion quite peculiar). Christian domestic habits are in slow but regular progress. Diligence in their calling is obviously increasing. Many are becoming, from the moral influence of Christianity, a little independent in their circumstances; and the residence of that excellent gentleman, Mr. Homfrey (who has built a Christian village of twelve neat huts, separate from the heathen bazaars, and full of promise), is, together with the impartiality

of the Honorable Company's local magistrate, a singular aid."

Upon the subject of Bishop's College, the testimony of the Diocesan is not less encouraging. The class of native students, now under education there, is mentioned in the following terms:—

"It was delightful to see these lads, only fourteen months at College, vying with those of European extraction, who had been two or three years. These young Hindoos have not only cast off all idolatry, usages, and habits, but are steadily acquiring Christian knowledge. They are quick in their apprehension of truth, with tenacious memories, and great piety. They translate Homer, Xenophon, Cicero, and Ovid, in a manner perfectly surprising, and with a justness of English pronunciation, which increases the pleasure. Conceive only, if it be possible in an adequate manner, of a Hindoo baboo explaining Paley, Barrow, Graves, Bishop Sumner, and others of our English writers; then their knowledge of the Old Testament, which was probed to the bottom, by the Venerable Archdeacon Dealtry; and of the Lord's Prayer, in which I examined them myself; it would have charmed any of the members of the Venerable Society, could they have been present."

An instance of the good feeling of these interesting youths will be found in the following extract from their Address to their late principal, Doctor Mill, on his departure for Europe.

Some explanation is due of the reasons which have induced us to present this address separately from our Indo-British friends.

"While we are all on a par as students, in many respects, there are some circumstances which characterise our peculiar situation. We are almost all converts from Hinduism, and our relations and natural guardians have disowned us in consequence of our change of religion. We are therefore utterly destitute, in the capacity of private individuals, having to look even for our personal expenses to the funds on which we are maintained in the college. Such being the case, it is not in our power to express our gratitude and respect by any substantial token; and as we must be content with this empty and verbal, but sincerely presented offering, we could not help presenting it separately. The impressions which your kindness and attention have left upon our minds, would induce us even to pluck out our eyes if they could be of any use to you. But it is absolutely beyond the reach of our ability to present any substantial tribute; and we must beg of you to accept our poor, humble, but grateful offering, in the form of an address."

The question then to be submitted to this meeting, and to the public is,—Shall the SOCIETY be enabled to follow up the good works upon which it has entered, or shall it be compelled to halt in its career, to stand still, and finally to withdraw from the field of Christian enterprise?

In the course of the last five years it has had to struggle against the loss of a parliamentary grant exceeding the sum of 16,000*l.* a-year; and at the same time to support, and extend its establishments in America. It has entered upon the important labours now so hopefully prosecuted in the West Indies. It has supplied the Native Churches in Southern India with a larger number of European missionaries than had been employed at any previous time in that quarter. And it has extended its aid to New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, and sent out no fewer than eighteen clergymen to those colonies within the space of a single year. The Bishop of Australia in announcing the arrival of a portion of these additional chaplains, declares that nothing can exceed his satisfaction at what has been effected for his diocese, and that he is prepared to employ and maintain a still greater number.

"I proceed," his Lordship says, "to offer, on behalf of myself, and of the Church of England here, my most unfeigned thanks for the energetic and kind exertions of the SOCIETY, in procuring for us this reinforcement of our heretofore insufficient number of labourers. The first four have arrived in safety, and each of them may, I think, have the effect of adding a year to my life, or of preventing its being shortened by that interval through overwhelming anxiety and distraction."

To doubt whether the SOCIETY will be enabled to proceed with these various undertakings would be to doubt whether the people of England are religious and charitable. Insensible for a long period to their own spiritual wants, their attention is now fixed upon the means of supplying them. And if the wants and claims of the emigrants and settlers in British possessions abroad were generally known, the SOCIETY cannot doubt that they would be supplied. The increase of religious instruction and religious feeling in the mother-country will render it more anxious to provide for the religious instruction of the colonies, and to offer the joyful tidings of salvation to the heathen who are placed under its control.

Failure in the discharge of these sacred duties must be regarded as a heinous national sin,—and a sin which will not be committed by those who set a just value upon the privileges which they enjoy as members of Christ's Holy Catholic Church.

After the Report had been read, several very interesting speeches were delivered (an abstract of which will be given in our next), and the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:

Moved by his Grace the Lord Primate of Ireland, seconded by the Right Hon. Sir James R. G. Graham, Bart., M.P., and unanimously resolved; 1. That the Report now read be adopted, printed, and circulated.

Moved by the Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London; seconded by J. S. Pakington, Esq., M.P., and supported by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and unanimously resolved;

2. That, in order to provide the means of education and religious instruction for the colonists in general, and especially for emigrants recently removed to British North America, this Meeting recommend that the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL undertake to contribute towards the maintenance of 40 additional clergymen employed as chaplains or missionaries in the British colonies; and that the Imperial or Local Governments, together with individual settlers, be strongly urged to assist in this most necessary work.

Moved by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, seconded by the Rev. Christopher Benson, B.D., Master of the Temple, and unanimously resolved;

3. That this Meeting has heard with great satisfaction of the part taken by the SOCIETY in the building of churches and school-houses, and the payment of salaries to clergymen and schoolmasters, throughout the British West Indies, and of the important measures now in progress there, with a view to promote the spiritual interests of the emancipated negroes.

Moved by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, seconded by the Rev. C. Webb Le Bas, and supported by the Ven. Archdeacon Robinson, and unanimously resolved;

4. That the promising condition of Bishop's College, Calcutta, especially as relates to the class of native students now under education within its walls, the gathering together of native Christian congregations in the neighbourhood of the Presidency, and the rapid improvement of the native churches in Southern India, furnish the strongest motives for perseverance, and for sincere gratitude to Him by whose mercy alone can the great work of the propagation of the Gospel in the East be accomplished.

Moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, seconded by Sir William Heathcote, Bart., M.P., and unanimously resolved;

5. That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the success of the SOCIETY's endeavours to send out chaplains to Australia, the recent application from the Bishop of the diocese for more assistance, and the large sums raised within the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land for the building of churches and the maintenance of clergymen, should determine the SOCIETY to shrink from no exertion tending to counteract the numerous evils which have arisen from the neglected state of the convict population.

Moved by the Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., seconded by Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., and unanimously resolved;

6. That to defray the cost of the extensive designs announced in the foregoing resolutions, it is the opinion of this Meeting that public meetings should be held in all large towns for the purpose of increasing the number of Subscribers and other contributors to the SOCIETY, and more especially for forming additional district and parochial committees in every part of the kingdom, and for stimulating the exertions of those already established.

Moved by Mr. Justice Patteson, seconded by T. Dyke Acland, Esq., M.P., and resolved by acclamation;

7. That the Thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Archbishop of Canterbury for his Grace's presence here this day, and for his uniform attention to the affairs of the SOCIETY.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.

4, Trafalgar-square, June 22, 1838.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Patron.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

President.—HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Annual Report made at the General Court, held on 28th May, 1838. His Grace the ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY in the Chair.

THE Committee have the satisfaction of commencing their Annual Report by announcing that HER MAJESTY has been graciously pleased to mark her sense of the SOCIETY's usefulness and value, by signifying her royal consent to become its Patron.

Every year since the first institution of the SOCIETY for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, in 1818, the Committee have had the satisfaction of making a Report of regular, and generally of increasing usefulness. Every year, therefore, has afforded fresh occasion of thankfulness to the great Head of the Church, and fresh cause for unwearied exertion in those who would approve themselves faithful in His sight.

The year just ended has exceeded all that have gone before it, both in the number, and in the amount of the grants which have been made; the number of places to which assistance has been afforded being 117; the amount of sums granted no less than 24,060*l.*—a sum exceeding two-thirds of the amount collected under the last king's letter. The number of sittings obtained has been proportioned to the amount of money expended; viz. 44,035 in all, of which 29,973 are free and unappropriated; numbers considerably exceeding those of any former year.

The Meeting will be gratified to hear that the claims of the SOCIETY upon the public are every year becoming more extensively known by means of additional local Associations. There are now three to be reported as having been added to the list during the year just ended; viz. two Societies in the Dioceses of Chichester and Norwich, and one District Committee at Bury St. Edmunds. The formation of a Society is also contemplated in the Diocese of Ripon. The District Committee contributes all its receipts to the Parent SOCIETY; as will also, in future years, the Diocesan Society of Norwich.

Diocesan Societies in general reserve a portion of their subscriptions for their own local purposes. Among the contributions of this kind received during the last year, there is one which demands special acknowledgment; viz. 1091*l.* from the Bath and Wells Diocesan Society. Nor can the Committee refrain from the pleasure of noticing a donation of still greater amount received from the Diocesan Society of Winchester, too late, however, to be included in the present audit.

In addition to the aid derived from these sources, the Committee have to acknowledge the receipt, during the last year, of donations from individuals amounting to 693*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* They have also great satisfaction in announcing a legacy of 2000*l.* from the late Lord Farnborough.

At the close of the year ending 31st March last, the SOCIETY's disposable balance was 4518*l.* But

from this sum nearly 3000*l.* have been since granted; and the SOCIETY is thus left dependent on future contributions for the continuance of its usefulness.

Twenty years have now elapsed since the SOCIETY commenced the good work in which it is still engaged; and it may be well at the present period to look back to its origin, and in some degree to trace its progress. Beginning with a fund not much exceeding 50,000*l.*, the SOCIETY has been enabled to expend not less than 244,731*l.* from its own resources, and to cause the expenditure of a much larger amount. The total number of places which have received assistance from it is 1485, and the total number of additional sittings obtained is 398,960, of which 292,339 are free and unappropriated; the average cost to the SOCIETY on the whole number being 12*s.* 6*d.* per sitting, on the free sittings 16*s.* 10*d.* In order to form a due estimate of the benefit produced by the SOCIETY, it is necessary to take into the account not only the sum which it has itself expended, or induced others to expend in the several places to which it has afforded assistance; but also the influence exerted by it, in stirring up the zeal of individuals in many other places, which were placed beyond its reach, or did not require its aid.

This was fully contemplated by the founders of this SOCIETY, and greatly contributed to encourage them in what was deemed by many almost a hopeless undertaking.

It is not necessary, and would be scarcely possible to ascertain the amount of the moneys thus expended for the attainment of the SOCIETY's object. We shall probably be far below the amount, if we state that not less than a million and half sterling has been devoted by individuals during the last twenty years to this great and holy cause—a sum not less than the amount of the parliamentary grant to the commissioners for building additional churches.

Whether this be such a sum as becomes the members of a wealthy community, and of a Church which Providence has blessed so largely with the knowledge of Christian truth, and the means of diffusing that knowledge, need not now be asked. It presents a striking contrast to the sad neglect which marked the last century; and fully justifies the views and expectations of those zealous men who first set their hands to this good work. Some of those have gone to their rest; but several yet survive to enjoy the privilege of contemplating a scene which they could scarcely have ventured to anticipate.

In a word, those who are engaged in administering the affairs of the SOCIETY, and its Members at large, will derive from the history of the last twenty years, and from a sense of the great exigencies of the country, a motive for continued, and, if possible, increased exertion; seeing how much has already grown out of small beginnings,—and, being thus encouraged, to look forward with confidence to a blessing upon their future labours.

Subscriptions and benefactions will be received by the principal bankers in town and country, who, at the same time, should be requested to pay over the amounts immediately to the Treasurer's account at Messrs. Hoare and Co.'s; and by the Rev. W. J. Rodber, at the SOCIETY's Office, St. Martin's Place, opposite St. Martin's Church, Charing Cross; or at Messrs. Hoare's, Bankers, Fleet Street, London, on account of the Treasurer, Newell Connop, jun., Esq.

To those who may be desirous of promoting the objects of the SOCIETY, by bequests towards the Building, Enlargement, or Improvement of Churches and Chapels, in any particular neighbourhood, it may be proper to suggest, that the Society, being incorporated, can act as Trustees, to carry into effect the desired application of any Funds entrusted to its charge.

All Communications by the General Post to be specially addressed in the following terms, and no other; as any deviation from, or addition to, the words prescribed, will subject the Society to a charge of postage.

"The Incorporated Society
"for promoting the Enlargement, Building, and
"Repairing of Churches and Chapels,
"St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar Square."

The Committee meet on the *Third Monday* in each Month, with the exception of July, August, and September; but all the business must first undergo the examination of a Sub-Committee; and to that end should be received *before the Thursday* preceding each monthly meeting.

W. J. RODBER, *Secretary*.

4, St. Martin's Place,
May 28, 1838.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PLACES.

Patron.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Presidents.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
His Grace the Archbishop of York.

Vice-Presidents.

Marquis of Northampton.	Bishop of London.
Marquis of Bute.	Bishop of Durham.
Marquis of Exeter.	Bishop of Winchester.
Earl Amherst.	Bishop of Bath and Wells.
Earl of Bradford.	Bishop of Peterborough.
Earl Howe.	Bishop of Lincoln.
Earl Brownlow.	Bishop of St. Asaph.
Lord Ashley.	Bishop of Bangor.
Lord Kenyon.	Bishop of Worcester.
Lord Francis Egerton, M.P.	Bishop of St. David's.
Sir T. D. Acland, Bt. M.P.	Bishop of Carlisle.
Sir W. Heathcote, Bt. M.P.	Bishop of Rochester.
Sir R. H. Inglis, Bt. M.P.	Bishop of Chester.
Sir J. Mordaunt, Bt. M.P.	Bishop of Llandaff.
Sir John Richardson.	Bishop of Oxford.
Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Tindal.	Bishop of Gloucester & Bristol.
Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge.	Bishop of Exeter.
Hon. Mr. Justice Park.	Bishop of Ely.
Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson.	Bishop of Lichfield.
Hon. Mr. Baron Gurney.	Bishop of Chichester.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir M. Disney.	Bishop of Ripon.
Chas. Bosanquet, Esq.	Bishop of Salisbury.
Thomas Pemberton, Esq. M.P.	Bishop of Norwich.
	Bishop of Hereford.

Committee.

T. D. Acland, Esq. M.P.	Rev. B. Harrison, M.A.
Rt. Hon. & Rev. Lord Bayning.	Henry Hoare, Esq.
J. W. Bowden, Esq.	Rev. J. Jennings, M.A.
Ven. Geo. Owen Cambridge,	Rev. J. Lonsdale, B.D.
M.A. Archd. of Middlesex.	J. H. Markland, Esq.
Very Rev. George Chandler,	J. Nicholl, D.C.L. M.P.
D.D. Dean of Chichester.	A. A. Park, Esq.
N. Connop, jun. Esq.	Ven. J. H. Pott, M.A. Arch-
W. Cotton, Esq.	deacon of London.
Rev. W. Dealtry, D.D.	Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D.
Rev. Sir H. Dukinfield, bt.	Rev. Hugh J. Rose, B.D.
J. Delafield, Esq.	Principal of King's College.
W. E. Gladstone, Esq. M.P.	Robt. Williams, jun. Esq. M.P.

S. F. Wood, Esq.

Treasurers.

Joshua Watson, Esq.
Benjamin Harrison, Esq.

Secretary.

Rev. W. J. Rodber.

The Committee of the SOCIETY for promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places feel themselves called upon to communicate to the Subscribers to its funds, and to the members and friends of the Church at large, the progress which they have made in fulfilling the duty which has been entrusted to them. They are the more anxious to present this statement to the Subscribers, because a longer period than might perhaps have been anticipated has been taken up in making preliminary arrangements, and deciding on the mode in which the funds might be distributed to the best advantage.

The Committee having resolved to entertain no applications which had not received the previous sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese, some delay necessarily occurred while they were passing through this channel; nor could the claims of each case be properly appreciated till a considerable number of them had been received, and carefully compared together; but as soon as this had been effected, the Committee proceeded, without loss of time, to apportion their grants; which, after having received the approbation of the several Dioceses, have been finally confirmed.

The number of cases taken into consideration by the Committee, up to the present time, has been Ninety-three. Moved by the urgency of many of them, and placing a confident reliance on the expansive energies of Christian charity, they have determined to meet at once those which appeared most pressing and important, with such grants as shall, in each case, be adequate to the maintenance

of one additional and efficient Curate; thus bringing the SOCIETY's resources into immediate usefulness and activity.

On this principle they have granted a sum of 5,075*l.* to sixty-eight parishes and districts, the aggregate population of which amounts to 1,545,166; and with a view to include parishes of every class and description, the list comprises manufacturing and mining districts, provincial towns, country villages, and places in or near the metropolis.

As the SOCIETY was not in a condition to make grants during the first year of its institution, the subscriptions and donations received during that period have been invested, in order to provide against unforeseen exigencies, and in the hope that the surplus may assist in creating a fund, in aid of the permanent endowment of new Churches.

A sum of 1520*l.*, the residue of the SOCIETY's present annual income, has been reserved to meet such applications of a pressing nature, as may be submitted to the Committee in the course of the current year. But as this term will not expire till Easter 1839, and as this statement of the Committee's proceedings exhibits, it is to be feared, only a specimen of the spiritual wants of our populous parishes, and of the urgent necessity which exists for a large addition of efficient and active Clergymen, it is hoped that the friends of the SOCIETY will use their best exertions to increase the number of the Subscribers, and that the Members of the Church of England will come forward in behalf of a cause so eminently entitled to their cordial and Christian support.

The Committee have the pleasure of announcing, that District Committees have already been formed in Manchester, Liverpool, Bury St. Edmunds, Southampton, Bath with Bedminster, the Deanery of Winchcomb, and the Dioceses of Worcester, Salisbury, and Exeter; and they desire to impress upon their friends the great importance of promoting such associations in their respective neighbourhoods.

W. J. RODBER, *Secretary*.

4, St. Martin's Place,
June 11, 1838.

Subscriptions and Donations may be paid to the account of the Treasurers, Joshua Watson, Esq., and Benjamin Harrison, Esq.; at Messrs. Drummond's, Charing Cross; Messrs. Hoare's, Fleet-Street; and Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.'s, Birchin-Lane.

N.B. Annual Subscriptions are considered to be due at Easter in each year.

Forms of application for assistance may be obtained at the Office, No. 4, St. Martin's-Place, Trafalgar-Square.

Parishes and Districts, to the Incumbents of which Grants have been made for an ADDITIONAL Curate in each of the following Dioceses:—

CANTERBURY.—Dover: St. Mary—Faversham—Newington: St. Peter, Walworth—Tenterden.

YORK.—Hedon and Preston—Nottingham: St. Mary—Scarborough.

LONDON.—Bishops Stortford—Clerkenwell: St. John—Colchester: St. Botolph—St. Giles's in the Fields.

DURHAM.—Alston, with Garrigill—Darlington—Newcastle-on-Tyne, St. Andrew's—South Shields—Wallsend.

WINCHESTER.—Milford with Hordle—Titchfield: Crofton—Winchester: St. Maurice, St. Mary Calendre, and St. Peter.

BANGOR.—Llanbeblig with Carnarvon.

BATH AND WELLS.—Frome Selwood.

CHESTER.—Ashton-under-Lyne: Stayleybridge--Bury: Holcombe—Chester: St. Mary—Congleton—Deane: West Houghton—Eccles: Worsley—Liverpool: St. Mark—Macclesfield—Manchester: Hulme, Newton, St. Andrew, St. George, St. Michael—Ormskirk—Padiham—Preston—Warrington: district of St. Paul—Whalley: Habergam Eaves—Wigan: Pemberton; Haigh, with Blackrod, in parish of Bolton.

ELY.—Whittlesey, St. Mary.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL.—Bitton—Charlton Kings—Wootton-under-Edge.
 Hereford.—Monmouth.
 LICHFIELD.—Sawley, with Long Eaton and Wilne—Sedgley : Etingshall.
 LINCOLN.—Leicester: St. Margaret, St. George's district.

NORWICH.—Stowmarket with Stow-upland.
 RIPON.—Bradford: Parish Church, Christ Church—Dewsbury—Halifax; Heptonstall—Huddersfield: St. Paul's district, Longwood—Illingworth—Leeds: Holbeck, Hunslet, Wortley—Ripon: Dacre—Wakefield: Horbury, Stanley—Whitkirk.

ST. DAVID'S.—Llangendeirne and Llandeilo. SALISBURY.—Salisbury, St. Edmund.
 WORCESTER.—Evesham, St. Lawrence and All Saints—Kenilworth.

No application for aid can be received by the Committee of this Society, but through the Bishop of the Diocese, or taken into consideration without his previous sanction; nor can any payment be made to the Incumbent except for a Curate approved by his Lordship, and duly licensed. It is therefore necessary that the forms of application be carefully filled up in duplicate, and forwarded to the Bishop, who will retain one of them, and transmit the other to the Secretary of the SOCIETY. The Committee will then proceed to consider the comparative claims of the several cases, and the sum to be assigned to each, with a due regard to its relative merits, and to the amount of the funds entrusted to their management.

The sums of money, voted by the Committee, being for the current year, and payable only during the continuance of the services of the licensed Curate, the applications are in all cases to be renewed at the expiration of each year.

The Committee are desirous of impressing upon the Clergy the great importance of making known the objects of the SOCIETY in their respective neighbourhoods, and of promoting, by every exertion in their power, Donations and Subscriptions in aid of its general funds.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Ninth Annual Report of the CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, made at the Annual Meeting held at the Queen Anne's Bounty Office, on Friday, 29th June, 1836, the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, President, in the Chair.

THE Board of Directors of the CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY have made their ninth Annual Report to the Members of the SOCIETY assembled at a General Meeting.

The total of the receipts of the SOCIETY during the last year is 14,142l. 4s., and of the disbursements 13,796l. 6s. 3d. In the disbursements appear the following sums; 227l. for claims in sickness; 360l. for endowments; 509l. 9d. for management; and 12,601l. 12s. invested in government securities. The receipts are on account of premiums for assurances made with the SOCIETY. No Member of this SOCIETY having an assurance made upon his life has died within the last year. The result of the accounts of the SOCIETY for the last year is an increase of 12,488l. 17s. 8d. to the capital stock of the SOCIETY. The amount of invested capital is 58,008l. 16s. 4d.

Whilst the SOCIETY continues to be eminently useful in payments made to the legal claims of clergymen, their widows, children, and others, by reason of assurances made with it, every branch of its assurances at the same time prospers. Upon the life assurance branch a very considerable surplus or profit has been accumulated; and the directors, in the discharge of the trust committed to them, and with the certified advice of CHARLES ANSELL, Esq., Consulting Actuary of the SOCIETY, and Actuary of the ATLAS ASSURANCE SOCIETY, have declared a bonus upon all assurances ranging under such branch, which were made during a term of seven years, commencing with the year 1829, and ending on the 31st of May, 1836, in the amount of one fourth part, or thereabouts, of all the moneys paid for such assurances in the way of annual premium. Thus, in the case of an annual premium of 37l. 8s. 4d. having been annually paid for seven

years, the sum of 60l. 5s. 3d. in cash is assigned as bonus; and in the case of 44l. 3s. 2d. having been paid annually for five years, the sum of 35l. 7s. 6d. in cash is assigned as bonus; and in the case of 45l. 13s. 4d. having been paid annually for two years, the sum of 13l. 8s. 9d. in cash is assigned as bonus. The sums in cash assigned as bonus are to be appropriated to the reduction of annual premiums payable upon assurances entitled as above to a share in the division of surplus capital. Thus to an assurance for 1000l. made upon a life at the age of forty-six, and for which the annual premium of 37l. 8s. 4d. has been paid for seven years, up to the 31st of May, 1836, the sum of 60l. 5s. 3d. being assigned in cash, a reduction of premium of 3l. 17s. 6d. per annum, equivalent thereunto, is made, and the annual premium having been up to the 31st of May, 1836, 60l. 5s. 3d., will be in future, reckoning from that date, 33l. 10s. 10d. It will be found from the statement now made, that by reason of the bonus thus assigned, assurances upon life which have been in force up to the 31st of May, 1836, and upon which seven annual premiums have been paid, will in fact be charged with premiums for five years and a quarter only. And when it is farther taken into consideration, that the annual premiums stated in the Tables of Life Assurance are very moderate until the later ages of life, it will at once be seen that the Members of the SOCIETY enjoy advantages which are well worthy the careful attention of clergymen and their families. In order to account for so large a bonus as nearly one fourth part of the whole money which may have been paid upon life assurances having been assigned as bonus, it is proper to remind the Members, that very excellent opportunities exist for the selection of healthy assurers; and that the expenses of management are comparatively small, by reason of the whole business of the SOCIETY being conducted by a Board of Directors and Secretaries, who render their services gratuitously. The Assistant Secretary is the only officer to whom a salary is paid.

From the first great interest has been taken in the branch of "Health Assurance," or the assurance which secures a provision not exceeding 104l. per annum during the continuance of any sickness, incapacitating a clergyman from officiating in the public services of the Church. A prejudice existed for a time amongst clergymen, that such an assurance hitherto confined to District and Parochial Benefit Clubs, was somewhat derogatory to their profession. But a more sound and just opinion of its merits begins now to prevail, and it cannot be doubted when a clergyman entering into holy orders, is brought to consider that for an annual payment of about three pounds, he can protect himself from inconvenient pecuniary loss, through the effects of sickness, that the opportunity of making an assurance upon health in this SOCIETY, will be regarded as one of its greatest advantages. A total sum of 527l. has been already paid to members in discharge of their rightful claims for provision in sickness. The Board of Directors have further to state, that with the advice of their Actuary, and at a special meeting of the board, alterations have been made in the rules of the SOCIETY, whereby the amount to be assured upon life is increased, so that an assurance may be made for any sum not exceeding 2500l., and the qualifications to make such an assurance, is extended to the fathers and mothers, and brothers and sisters of clergymen, as well as to their wives and widows, and their sons and daughters. Any person, whether a relation or otherwise, may be appointed a nominee, to receive the sum assured, or any part of it when due. In this assurance office therefore, the whole body of the clergy of England and Wales, and those immediately connected with them, may effect life assurances.

The Directors have now to state, that they consider it to be of the greatest importance that every proper means should be taken to call the attention of the Clergy to the object and design of the SOCIETY. Every additional assurance which is made in it, settles it upon a firmer basis, and adds to its ability of dispensing greater benefits amongst the Clergy. The necessary expenses of management, although they are at present comparatively small, will be felt more lightly by each individual member, as numbers in the SOCIETY increase. At the same time it is

proper to remark, now the SOCIETY is well and securely established, that the strongest recommendation to Clergymen to make their assurances in it, is justified by the consideration, that no personal advantage from their doing so, can result to any except themselves, for being mutual assurers one of another, there is no body of proprietors or shareholders to claim any part in the division of profit; but the whole surplus capital, which may periodically be found existing in the SOCIETY's account, will be wholly and solely assigned, in full agreement with all the intents and purposes of this SOCIETY, to the members respectively entitled to such assignment. Under these circumstances the Board entertains a hope, which they feel to be well grounded, that those in high station, authority, and with influence in the Church, will be freely disposed, on all convenient occasions, to continue to press forward the interests of a SOCIETY, which has from the beginning been sanctioned by their approbation, and greatly aided in its early efforts towards arriving at its present state of prosperity, by their united and effective patronage.

The Report as above having been read, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—

1. *Moved by the Lord Bishop of Winchester,* That the Report of the affairs of the SOCIETY which has now been read is satisfactory, and that it be received and entered in the SOCIETY's book of proceedings, as a record of the prosperous state in which this Meeting, in unison of opinion with the Board of Directors, considers the SOCIETY to be at the expiration of the ninth year after its institution.

2. *Moved by the Lord Bishop of Chichester,* That it is particularly gratifying to this Meeting, to be informed in the Report of the Board of Directors, that the SOCIETY's accounts upon the life branch of its assurances, are such as to have enabled them with the advice of an eminent professional Actuary, to assign a bonus of upwards of 24 per cent. upon the total sum of the annual premiums received upon such assurances up to 31st May, 1836.

3. *Moved by the Rev. George Preston,* That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Directors and others concerned in the management of this SOCIETY, as due to them for the prudent course which they have adopted in carrying on the business of it.

4. *Moved by the Rev. J. E. Tyler,* That in the opinion of this Meeting the interests of the Clergy and their families are very largely concerned in the prosperity of this SOCIETY, and that on every account it is desirable that no proper efforts should be spared to promote its extension, and so enlarge its usefulness.

5. *Moved by the Rev. J. C. Wigram,* That the Secretary be instructed to send a Copy of the Report and Resolutions of this Meeting, together with a Prospectus of the SOCIETY's designs, to each of the Archbishops and Bishops, Archdeacons and Chancellors of the several Dioceses in England and Wales.

6. *Moved by Richard Clarke, Esq.,* That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of London for his kindness in taking the chair upon the present occasion, and for the warm interest which he has manifested from the first in its proceedings.

7. *Moved by the Rev. W. H. Hale,* That the especial thanks of this Meeting be given to the Rev. John Hodgson, for his superintendence of the affairs of this SOCIETY from its establishment to the present time, without any salary or other remuneration whatsoever; and that, in the opinion of this Meeting, the present prosperous condition of the SOCIETY, as exhibited in the Report, is in a very great degree owing to the able manner in which he has performed the duties in his office of Secretary.

8. *Moved by the Rev. C. E. Plater,* That the Officers of the Society for the past year be continued in office for the year ensuing, except the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, who has retired from the direction of the SOCIETY, and that the Rev. G. H. Bowers be appointed a Director of the SOCIETY in his place.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
 Office 40, PARLIAMENT-STREET. Assurances upon Life may be made in this Office by Clergymen; their wives and widows; sons and daughters; fa-

thers and mothers; and brothers and sisters, and by none others. Assurances for Provision in Sickness may be made by Clergymen, and for Annuities, Endowments, &c. &c., by Clergymen and their families. Prospectuses may be had at the Office.

JOHN HODGSON, M.A., } Secretaries.
JOHN BURDER, }

THE NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

Return to an order of the Honourable the House of Commons (moved by Sir Robert Harry Inglis), dated December 14, 1837, for—

1. A return of the number and names of places licensed for the celebration of marriage under the provisions of the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 85.

Number returned, 1136.

2. A return of the number of marriages celebrated other than according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, under the provisions of the said Act; specifying the places, parishes, or districts wherein the same may have been celebrated, and the number in each place, parish, or district respectively; distinguishing those which have been celebrated in the office of the superintendent registrars; also distinguishing where the same may have been celebrated by license, or on production of certificate; and further, stating the number of licenses issued, and certificates granted, by the superintendent registrars in England and Wales; the said returns to be made up from the 30th of June, 1837, to the 31st of December, 1837.

	Number Returned.
In Registrar's Office	453
In Registered Places of Worship	1292
Total	1745

3. A return of the number of marriages celebrated according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church, within the Bills of Mortality, between the 30th of June, 1837, and the 31st of December, 1837; distinguishing whether the same were celebrated after publication by banns, or on production of license.

Banns	5108
License	911
Total	6032

From the data in these returns, it appears, that of the places licensed rather more than 100 are Roman Catholic Chapels; but it is not easy to ascertain this exactly, because some of them are merely described by the name of the saint to whom they are dedicated, and are therefore easily mistaken for chapels of ease. About 40 are chapels, or district churches, belonging to the Church of England; and the rest, in round numbers about 1000, are dissenting chapels. The Roman Catholic chapels amount therefore to about a tenth of the separatist chapels licensed under the act.

The number of persons married during the six months within the bills of mortality were—Churchmen, 6032; Dissenters, 285. Among these Dissenters are included Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Jews. So that the whole of the marriages of Separatists, of every class, does not amount to one twenty-first part; and, in some districts, it is less than one hundredth part of the whole!

The following are the only districts in which the marriages of Separatists exceed twenty in number:

Ashton-under-line	30	Manchester	82
Birmingham	31	Marylebone	24
Bristol	30	Prescott	29
Leeds	40	Preston	44
Liverpool	113	Whitechapel	32
London, city of	79	Wigan	20

It will be seen, from these causes, that generally the greatest number of Separatist marriages has taken place where the number of Roman Catholics is greatest; and from the numbers of the lower classes of Irish usually attached to their chapels in these large places, it is evident that Roman Catholic marriages must form a very considerable portion of the whole.

Nothing therefore could show more clearly the numerical weakness of the Dissenters, or the attachment of the people at large to the rites of the Church, than this statement. And we feel much indebted to Sir Robert Inglis for having obtained these returns.

THE VESTRY BILL.

This Bill, which has passed the House of Lords, and is now in the Commons, is one of considerable importance to the interests of the Church. It has been strongly opposed in the House of Commons.

The preamble declares, that whereas in Parishes where the Vestry-room is not sufficiently large and commodious for the holding of Vestry or other Meetings, such Meetings are frequently holden in the body of the Parish Church, which practice is productive of scandal to religion, and of other great inconveniences.

The Bill enacts, that Vestry and other Meetings not to be held in Churches or Chapels of Parishes where the population exceeds 1000.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 18.

HINDOO SUPERSTITIONS.

The BISHOP of LONDON said he held in his hand a petition from the Bath Auxiliary British Bible Society, complaining of the superstitious practices continued in India by the government there. The subject was one of great importance as regarded the interests and feelings of the Christian public. The subject was comparatively new in this country, one upon which but little had been said; but unless something satisfactory was stated by her Majesty's ministers, it would cause such an exhibition of feeling that the government in India was little aware of. He was very sorry to see that the conduct of the government of India was calculated not only not to establish Christianity, but to discourage it; and unless they were prepared to alter it, he must say they acted not only in an unchristian, but an anti-christian manner. (The petition was then read; it complained of the Pilgrim Tax not being abolished, according to the despatch of the Court of Directors, dated in Feb. 1833; and also that no steps had been taken to carry that despatch into execution.) The right rev. prelate having presented a similar petition from the city of Waterford, begged to put a question to the noble Viscount—viz., whether her Majesty's government had taken any steps in order to set this most important question upon a basis which should prove satisfactory to the country?

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE begged, in answer to the question put to him, to assure the right rev. prelate that it was the intention of her Majesty's government to take the subject into their consideration, with a view of carrying into effect the object of the despatch of Feb. 1833.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JUNE 14.

EDUCATION.

MR. WYSE (Roman Catholic Member for Waterford) moved an Address to her Majesty, praying that she would be graciously pleased to appoint a Board of Commissioners of Education in England, with a view of providing for the wise, equitable, and efficient application of sums granted by Parliament for the purposes of education.

The House divided, when there appeared—

For the Motion	70
Against it	74

Majority against it ... 4

JUNE 22.

ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES REVENUES BILL.

The second reading of this bill was postponed till that day three months, on the motion of Lord John Russell. It is, therefore, at an end for the present Session.

JULY 4.

THE LORD'S DAY BILL.

On the question being put that the House should go into Committee upon this Bill, Mr. Hume moved as an amendment that it be read this day three months. The House divided—

For going into Committee	45
For the Amendment	57

Majority.... 12

The bill was therefore lost.

REPORT OF THE TITHE COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES, TO HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Pursuant to 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 71.)

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL, SECRETARY OF STATE.

Tithe Commission Office, May 1, 1838.

MR. LORD.—The Tithe Commissioners are directed by the Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales to certify and report to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, before the first of May, 1838, in what manner certain discretionary powers given to the said commissioners by that act ought in their judgment to be exercised, and to lay down such rules as to them seem expedient for the guidance of assistant commissioners.

In obedience to that enactment we have the honour to lay the following report before your lordship.

Those discretionary powers, on the proper mode of using which we are to report, enable us, while commutating tithes for rent-charges, to increase or diminish the amount of the tithe-owners' receipts or compositions by one-fifth; and further enable us, in certain special cases, (each of which is to be separately reported on by us to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State,) to disregard the past compositions altogether, and to award rent charges with reference to the average rate

which shall be established in respect of lands of like description, and similarly situated, in the neighbouring parishes.

By another enactment of the Tithe Commutation Act we are further directed to include in our report rules for the guidance of the assistant commissioners in estimating the value of the tithes of coppice-wood.

Our report will consist, therefore, of three parts.

The first part will relate to the increase or decrease (to the extent of one-fifth) of the amount of the tithe-owners' receipts when the tithes are commuted for rent-charges.

The second, to those cases reserved for special adjudication, in which the past receipts or compositions are to be altogether neglected.

The third part, to the mode of estimating the tithe of coppice.

We have thought it expedient to add some remarks as to the proper mode of assessing the expenses incurred in certain processes of the commutation.

ON THE INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE RECEIPTS OF TITHE-OWNERS WHEN THE TITHES ARE COMMUTED FOR RENT-CHARGES.

A demand for an increase or decrease of the average compositions for tithe, or the amount of receipts of tithe in kind, may have reference to the compositions generally, or especially to that part of them which, instead of being paid directly to the tithe-owner, has been paid for him as rates or taxes. With the exception of one class of cases, which shall be hereafter pointed out, whenever a party applies to have an addition made to the average compositions of the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835, the assistant commissioner we think should, as a preliminary and indispensable step, require the tithe-owner to produce proof that the value of the titheable produce during that seven years exceeded the amount of the compositions, after deducting the expenses of collecting, and making due allowance for the inferiority in value produced by the mixture in the tithe-owner's samples, and by the hazard and damage incident to his mode of collecting and housing his produce. When such proof has been adduced, the tithe-payer may support the reasonableness of the composition—first, by showing any facts which make it probable that, if the tithe had been taken in kind, or if a higher rate of composition had been demanded, the average titheable produce would have been less than it was, to an extent which made the actual compositions a reasonable equivalent for the rights of the tithe-owner; or, secondly, by proving any facts which make it probable that the amount of titheable produce raised during the seven years which are to govern the average, was only temporary, and was not likely to be a permanent production.

We are somewhat reluctant to attempt any enumeration of the facts, or classes of facts, which might be produced in proof of either of these propositions, because we do not wish to narrow the discretion of the assistant commissioners, who, when on the spot, will be the best judges of the nature of the evidence calculated to throw light on each particular case.

In order, however, to make our own views more intelligible, we will point out some of the facts which, it may be assumed, will be most commonly relied on, without meaning to exclude others which may at any time appear to the assistants to bear upon the cases immediately before them. Proof may be received, we think, on the part of the tithe-payer, that the collection of tithes in kind would have been more than ordinarily troublesome and expensive; that difficulties as to roads and markets would have reduced the value of the titheable produce, when collected, more than usual; that unusual and expensive crops have been grown on the faith of continued compositions; that an unusually expensive system of tilling and manuring has been adopted on the faith of continued compositions; or that peculiar facilities exist for changing the culture from arable to grass. If one or more of these, or any analogous circumstances, satisfy the assistant commissioner that the compositions, though not representing the full value of the titheable produce, were still a fair equivalent for the rights of the tithe-owner, he should refuse to increase the rent-charge. If, after making full allowance for all such circumstances, he thinks the average compositions fell below a fair equivalent for the rights of the tithe-owner, he should increase the rent-charge by adding to the average compositions either a whole fifth of their amount, or such a proportion of that sum as appears to him reasonable.

When a tithe-payer applies to have the average of the compositions or the amount of receipts for tithe in kind diminished before a rent-charge is declared, it will be for him to show, either first, that the compositions have actually exceeded the real net value of the titheable produce during the seven years; or, secondly, that there is valid ground for believing that the cultivation and produce would not have continued to be what it was during the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835, if the full rate of past compositions had continued to be exacted.

The assistant commissioner may receive in evidence any facts which tend to establish either of these propositions. Two are obvious. Land may have been laid down to grass during the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835, or indeed at any time before the passing of the Tithe Act, under circumstances which make it probable that it will continue in grass; or the cultivation, the produce, and the compositions, may have been gradually and continuously declining during the seven years preceding 1835, and the decrease may be likely to be permanent. If these or any analogous circumstances satisfy the assistant commissioner that the average compositions or net receipts of tithe in kind of the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835, would form a rent-charge which would be more than an equivalent for the rights of the tithe-owner, he will diminish the rent-charge either by a whole fifth of the average amount of the compositions or receipts, or by such a proportion of that sum as appears to him reasonable. If he is not so satisfied, he will refuse to diminish the rent-charge.

Where tithe has been taken in kind continuously, and for

a considerable period, it may be assumed that the cultivation of the land has been accommodated to that state of things. In such cases the assistant commissioner will only have to make proper allowances for the expenses of collection, and for the inferior value (as compared with other produce) of the produce collected and housed by the tithe-owner. But when the tithe has been taken in kind unexpectedly, discontinuously, and for a portion only of the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835, then the titheable produce may have been greater, because the actual cultivation had been adopted on the faith of a continued composition. In such a case, we are of opinion that the average should be amended and lowered, by substituting for the receipts of those years the succeeding compositions; or, if there have been no succeeding compositions, then such a composition as may appear to the assistant would have been reasonable under the circumstances. It must be understood, however, that this substitution is not to be carried so far as to reduce the rent-charge by more than one-fifth of the average receipts, for that would be exceeding our powers. Subject to this limitation the average obtained by such a substitution should still be open to objection, as too high or too low to be perpetuated.

We have already intimated that there is one class of cases in which the tithe-owner, making an application for an increase, should not be obliged, as a preliminary step, to prove that the actual net value of the titheable produce during the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835, exceeded the amount of the compositions.

In making this exception from the general rule, we had in view certain cases in which the accounts of the seven years may shew a progressively increasing amount of titheable produce, arising from the spread of tillage, from improved, though not unusually expensive, farming, from the restoration of lands to a productive state, which litigation and doubtful ownership, or the misfortunes of the occupiers, had caused to be temporarily neglected or abandoned, or from analogous causes. In some such cases the assistant commissioner may have a decided conviction that the increased production will be permanent, and is not dependent on the continuance of the average rate of past compositions or receipts. In such cases we are of opinion that grounds would be laid for an addition to the rent-charge to the extent of one-fifth of the compositions or receipts for tithe in kind, or some portion of that sum; as, in the corresponding case of a progressive decrease of titheable produce from the decreasing breadth of arable land, or from other causes, we have already stated that grounds would be laid for a reduction of the average of the compositions, or amount of receipts, whenever the assistant is satisfied that the decrease in the produce is likely to be permanent.

We have pointed at the facts, or rather classes of facts, best calculated to guide the decisions of the assistants when they are called on to increase or diminish the average compositions, and in many cases direct evidence of such facts may be adduced sufficient to satisfy their minds; but this will not be the case in all. In many instances it may be impossible to obtain direct and satisfactory evidence as to the alterations which would have taken place in the efficiency or the modes of cultivation, if a higher rate of composition had been demanded, or if tithes had been taken in kind. The assistants will diligently obtain all the local information possible, and carefully weigh all such evidence as may be adduced by either party, and still considerable doubts may remain on their minds as to what effects a more rigorous exaction of tithe would have had on the produce. In all such cases of doubt it appears to us clear that the rates of composition which they find prevailing in neighbouring parishes similar in quality and position, ought to have considerable weight in determining their decisions. Circumstances, which it may be impossible to detect in an examination of a few days, have, in many cases, influenced in the long run the rates of composition in large districts, and accommodated those rates to the inferior state of cultivation which would gradually have followed any attempt, on the part of the tithe-owner, to have exacted his full legal rights. In districts in which numerous cases of voluntary commutation have already occurred, the rent-charges established by the parties themselves will, of course, afford a yet safer standard of comparison, when the assistant is called on to decide cases which the direct evidence adduced has left doubtful.

Circumstances connected with the payment of parochial rates may occasionally form a special ground for applications to increase or diminish the sum formed by the joint amount of compositions and rates. We understand the main object of the Tithe-Commutation Act to be, to perpetuate, in the form of rent-charges, the sums which the parties themselves have treated tithes as worth during the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835, with the exception of certain special cases, and subject to a variation in all to the extent of one-fifth of the whole of such sums. While doing this, it is also the purpose of the Act to put upon exactly the same footing the tithe-owners, who have paid their own parochial rates, and the tithe-owners, whose rates have been paid for them by the tithe-payers. If, therefore, in two parishes, in both of which the tithes have been treated as worth 600*l.*, the tithe-owner in one has received 600*l.*, and paid his own rates, and in the other the tithe-owner has received 400*l.*, and 200*l.* has been paid for him as rates, that 200*l.* must be added to the 400*l.*, to make up the tithe-owner's real average, and put him on a footing with his neighbour.

There are cases, however, in which the tithe-payers having contracted to pay rates for the tithe-owner, have proceeded to assess the tithes at a much smaller sum than they would have been assessed at had the rates been paid by the tithe-owner himself. The fact, of course, can only be established by shewing the principle on which tithes had customarily been assessed in that immediate neighbourhood; and that being shewn, a ground may be laid for adding something to the joint amount of rates and compositions, not strictly perhaps under the twenty per cent. clause, but because in all such cases the joint amount of the compositions, and of the rates

which are shewn to have been paid on the actual assessments, do not represent either the sums agreed to be paid by the tithe-payers, or the sums really paid by them when the greater amount of rates necessarily levied on their own farms, in consequence of the low assessment of the tithe, is taken into account. On the other hand, there are cases where the sums paid by the tithe-payers, as rates on their tithe, represent larger sums than those which were in the contemplation of either party at the time the agreement between them was made, and form with the compositions, therefore, a larger sum than either party can be said to have treated the tithes as worth. These are cases in which unusual, and therefore unexpected, circumstances have swelled the rates in particular years beyond the amount of the expenditure of the parish for ordinary objects, and beyond the amount, therefore, which either party reckoned on at the time their contract was made.

The rules which we have here established appear to us such as, when fairly and steadily applied to individual cases, will do justice to both parties. Our conviction is, that while doing such justice they will carry on the compulsory commutation very much in the spirit, and with the results, that have hitherto characterized the voluntary commutation. It appears from the returns made to parliament that the rent-charges fixed by voluntary agreement in the different counties have oscillated, within moderate limits, on each side of the past compositions; and we believe that the rules which we now submit, for the guidance of the assistant-commissioners, will have the effect of making the rent-charges, established by compulsory awards, oscillate in a similar manner.

SPECIAL CASES.

Special cases are cases reserved by the 38th clause of the act for a separate adjudication. In these cases the past dealings of the parties are to be wholly neglected, and the rent-charges decreed are to be determined by the rent-charges established in lands of the like description, and similarly situated, in the neighbouring parishes. Such cases will probably be very much confined to the three classes enumerated in the Commutation Act; namely, cases of direct fraud and collusion; cases in which a great length of time has elapsed since the making a composition which remained in force during the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835; and cases in which the parties have stood in some peculiar relation to each other, by which the free agency of one of them was restrained, or in consequence of which the composition nominally made for tithes was only part of a bargain, including other property demised, and affords no evidence of the separate value of the tithes. But as we are in every case to report to the Secretary of State the grounds upon which we have reserved a parish for such separate adjudication, and as we are confined to the establishment of rent-charges limited by the rate of those fixed on similar lands in the neighbouring districts, we think the rule, as to those cases, may, without any danger, and with some advantage, be put in a more general form; and that every case should be declared to be a special case, in which it appears that, from some peculiar circumstances, the past compositions afford no evidence of what the parties themselves considered the tithe-owners' rights as worth during the seven years preceding Christmas, 1835.

COPPIC.

The difficulty of fixing rent-charges in lieu of the tithe of coppice-wood arises mainly from the fact, that from different coppices being at the present moment in different stages of growth, there would be injustice in fixing the same annual payment on coppice lands of equal quality, if that payment were to commence at once on all.

To avoid this, a certain sum might be paid down as an equivalent for the value of the tithe of the actual growth of the wood, which would vary according to its age, and then an uniform rent-charge might be fixed on lands of like quality; but this would, in some cases, be extremely inconvenient and objectionable to the tithe-payers.

It appears to us preferable that the tithe actually accrued should be considered as so much capital belonging to the tithe-owner, and that the tithe-payer should be charged only with interest on it at four per cent., in addition to the tithe he would pay in future, supposing the coppice to have been just cut.

This plan, besides being more convenient to the land-owners, has the additional recommendation of securing a somewhat larger permanent payment to the tithe-owners than they would hereafter receive if all the tithe due for the growing wood were paid down at once.

For the details of this plan, and some calculations as to its results, we refer your lordship to the paper marked "A," appended to this report.

These rules, as to coppices, will in most cases, we think, satisfy justice and the wishes of the parties; but in some few instances, such as those of very aged tithe-owners, or of tithe-payers, who are tenants for life, they may produce discontent and hardship. We are of opinion, therefore, that it will be expedient to reserve to this commission the power, on a special report from an assistant commissioner, to direct any particular case of the tithe of coppice-wood to be arranged in such a manner as may seem to them best suited to the peculiarities of that case.

EXPENSES.

Among the important duties of the assistant commissioners will be that of assessing the expenses of awards, in cases where applications are made for an increase or diminution of the averages, or where an appeal is made against the decision of the assistant commissioner, on the ground that he has not correctly calculated those averages. It does not appear to us to be expedient, or even clearly legal, to take wholly away from the assistants the power given them by the 73rd section of the act, to assess costs between parties in such proportions as in each case they shall think fit and reasonable; but for their guidance in the exercise of that power, we declare it to be our opinion, that when notice of such an application to vary the average is given under the 38th clause of the Commutation Act, or when parties appeal against the award, to save the expense of unnecessary pre-

paration on the part of the opposite party, the parties applying, or appealing, should set forth in a written notice the grounds of their application, or appeal, and that the applicant, or appellant, should not afterwards be allowed to enlarge or change those grounds.

On the hearing, we think each party should support his own case by such evidence as he may think it expedient to produce, and that the assistant commissioner shall, if he see fit, decide on such evidence alone, leaving him always the power of directing valuations and admeasurements, if, in order to resolve his doubts, he finds it necessary to do so.

The expenses incurred by the parties themselves should, as a general rule, be paid by them respectively.

The expenses incurred by the directions of the assistant-commissioner he will assess as the justice of the case may seem to him to require.

But if cases arise, in which either the application or the resistance to it appears to be officiously frivolous and vexatious, he should state that fact to us, and the grounds of his decision, and charge all the expenses of both parties, and all the expenses incurred by his direction, on the party making such frivolous or vexatious application or opposition.

And although, as a general rule, the expenses incurred by the parties should be defrayed by themselves, yet, when they are clearly driven to such expenses by the perverseness of their opponents, and by refusals to admit facts which the assistant thinks ought not to have been contested, then we think the assistant may properly assess on the party whose perverseness and litigious refusals have led to unnecessary expenses, the whole of such expense, although incurred in the first instance by his adversary, and that even in cases as to which he is not prepared to report the whole contest as frivolous and vexatious.

A portion of the expenses incurred by the parties themselves, or by order of the assistant, may be for the purpose of obtaining information which will lessen the expenses of the apportionment; we are of opinion that, in all such cases, the assistant should be directed to levy such expenses as expenses incident to the apportionment; and when such expenses have been incurred by the parties themselves, he should order the repayment to them of such sums as he has so levied. We have the honour to be, your lordship's most obedient and faithful servants,

W. BLAMIRE.
T. W. BULLER.
R. JONES.

LAW.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, GRAY'S INN HALL,

THURSDAY, JULY 5.

(Sittings in Equity, before BARON ALDERSON.)

JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD, v. TYRELL AND OTHERS.

It will be recollected that in this case a series of suits had been instituted by the master, fellows, and scholars, of Jesus' College, Oxford, as lessees of the rectorial tithes of the parish of Treddington, in Worcestershire, for tithe in kind of the land within the parish. The defendants set up a composition in lieu of the tithes in kind. The question was argued a short time since, and to-day.

His Lordship gave judgment. He said that the Court had already laid down the rule by which its decision was to be governed, and there remained only to apply the rule to the leases still to be disposed of. In these cases there was strong ground for doubt whether the payments set up by the defendants as moduses were not rather to be considered as old compositions, having their origin at a period long subsequent to that at which a *modus*, to be valid, must have originated. This amount, which was considerable when compared with the value of the whole parish in ancient times, and the inferences to be drawn from ancient documents given in evidence by the plaintiffs, would lead naturally to this conclusion. Nevertheless, as the Court was very desirous of giving effect to a usage of confessedly long duration, and by which the transmission and value of land in this parish might and probably had been materially affected, he had come to the conclusion that in those cases in which the payments had been so uniform and unvaried that he might reasonably treat them as evidence of some one fixed payment for definite land, which had been made from time immemorial, he ought to draw that inference. Whether in the application of this rule to the two cases already decided he was right, might, perhaps, admit of some doubt; but, however that might be, it was the rule which he proposed to take. In those cases where the payments had been made sometimes in one sum and sometimes in another, he did not think the evidence sufficient to establish the defendants' case. The proof was not distinct of any given sum being paid immemorially in respect of any given land. His lordship then referred to the particular cases of the different defendants, and concluded by saying that he was of opinion that, in the cases of the "King v. Potter" the uniform payment had been satisfactorily proved, but that in the cases of "Tyrrell v. Gibbs" the same observation did not apply. His Lordship said that, as the Lord Chief Baron was not sitting at *nisi prius*, he (Baron Alderson) had no jurisdiction to hear any but part-heard cases, or cases which the parties should consent to let him decide. The present state of the jurisdiction was most inconvenient, and called loudly for reform; but, as it would be a useful and practical reform, he supposed nobody would bother his head about it. It was a disgrace to the Legislature of this country that a court of justice should be so situated; and he should consider whether he ought to sit there again, unless he obtained a proper authority.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL.

OXFORD.

JUNE 23.—*Corpus Christi College Election postponed.*—The Election of a Scholar to this College, advertised last week to take place on the 30th inst., is postponed.

The names of those candidates who, at the examination in Trinity Term, were admitted by the Public Examiners into the classes, according to the alphabetical arrangement, in each class, prescribed by the statute, are as follows:—

In Mathematics & Physics.—Class 1.—Shadforth, Thos., Scholar of University; Slater, John, Lord Crewe's Exhibitioner of Lincoln. 2d. Browne, George, Commoner and Andrew's Law Exhibitioner of St. John's; Coley, James, Commoner of Christ Church; Dart, Joseph Henry, Commoner of Exeter; Hall, William Robert, Commoner of Balliol; Nelson, Hector, Bible Clerk of St. John's. 3d. Browne, George R. Student of Christ Church; Buckland, Samuel, Student of Christ Church. 4th. Brock, Thomas, Commoner of Oriel; Green, William, Fellow Commoner of Worcester; Robinson, Robert, Scholar of Queen's. Number in Class 5, eighty-eight.

W. FALCONER, }
J. WALKER, } *Examiners in*
E. COCKREY, } *Mathematics & Physics.*

On Thursday last the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Medicine, with license to Practise.—Joseph John Alphonsus Brown, University College; Robert Smith, Christ Church; Patrick Black, Christ Church; William Francis Soltan, Balliol College; Charles Blakely Brown, Trinity College; Henry Harding, University College; Seth Benjamin Watson, St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—Earl of Dalhousie, Christ Church, grand compounder; Edward Cardwell, Fellow of Balliol College, grand compounder; John James Campbell, Balliol College; James Patrick Muirhead, Balliol College; William Thomas Maunsell, Christ Church; Rev. Henry Lloyd Oswell, Christ Church; Rev. Frederick Campbell Polhill, University College; Rev. Thomas Holme, Queen's College; Rev. George Carr, Merton College; Rev. George William Sandys, Pembroke College; Rev. Arthur Evans, Pembroke College; Rev. Charles Henville Bayly, Fellow of New College; Errol Hill, Fellow of New College; Rev. Edward Pettman, Trinity College; Rev. Christopher Smyth, Trinity College; Rev. Arthur Henry Price, Wadham College; Rev. R. H. Matthews Hughes, Jesus College; Rev. Edward Roberts, Jesus College.

Bachelors of Arts.—James H. Scudamore Burr, Christ Church, grand compounder; Hon. Robert Grimstone, Christ Church; Charles Beauclerk, Christ Church; James Coley, Christ Church; Michael Watts Russell, Christ Church; Henry Christian Brown, New Inn Hall; William Robert Hall, Balliol College; Thomas Shadforth, Scholar of University College; George Levi, Scholar of Queen's College; John Lawrell, Merton College; Frederic Lacey Dick, St. John's College; Wm. Francis Cresswell, Scholar of Pembroke College; Henry Thomas May, Fellow of New College; Wm. Bedford, Fellow of New College; Charles Garbett, Scholar of Brasenose College; George Rawlinson, Trinity College; Selby Hutton, Wadham College; Ellis Roberts Pring, Magdalen College; Edward Jones, Jesus College, incorporated from Trinity College, Dublin.

On Monday last, Mr. Alfred James Lowth, and Mr. Matthew Calley Morton, Commoners of Exeter College, were elected Scholars of that Society.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Alfred Wallis Street, B.A., of Magdalen Hall, and one of the Craven Scholars, was elected a Scholar of Pembroke College, on the Foundation of Sir John Benet, Lord Ossulstone.

On Thursday last, Mr. Hibbert Binney, Commoner of Worcester College, was elected Scholar on the Foundation of Mrs. Sarah Eaton.

THEOLOGICAL PRIZE.—"On the Conduct and Character of St. Paul."—The subject above stated, as appointed by the Judges, for an English Essay, is proposed to Members of the University on the following conditions, viz.—1. The Candidate must have passed his Examination for the Degree of B.A. or B.C.L. 2. He must not on this day (June 20) have exceeded his Twenty eighth Term. 3. He must have commenced his Sixteenth Term eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in his Essay to the Registrar of the University. In every case the Terms are to be computed from the Matriculation inclusively. The Essays are to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University on or before the Wednesday in Easter week next ensuing. None will be received after that day. The Candidate is desired to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name sealed up under another cover, with the motto inscribed upon it. The Essay to which the Prize shall have been adjudged will be read before the University in the Divinity School on some day in the week next before the Commemoration; and it is expected, that no Essay will be sent in, which exceeds in length the ordinary limits of recitation.

JUNE 30.—On Tuesday morning the Earl of Devon, the recently-appointed high steward, having made and signed the Declaration, in lieu of the Sacramental test, in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, afterwards took the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, together with the oath of office.

On Wednesday last the commemoration of founders and benefactors took place in the theatre. The only honorary degree conferred was that of Doctor of Civil Law, on the Hon. William Reginald Viscount Courtenay, Bachelor of Law, originally of Christ Church, and late a Fellow of All Souls' College, eldest son of the Earl of Devon. The Cretician Oration was delivered by the Public Orator, and the prizes read and recited by their respective authors, viz.:—

Latin Verse—T. C. Trower, Scholar of Balliol College.
English Essay—T. H. Hadden, Fellow of Exeter College.
Latin Essay—W. Dickinson, Scholar of Trinity College.
Sir R. Newdigate's Prize—J. H. Dart, Commoner of Exeter College.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday last, Wm. Essington Essington, Esq., Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College, was admitted to the Honorary Degree of Master of Arts, having been previously presented, in an eulogistic address, by the Rev. J. W. Hughes, M.A., of Trinity College.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Thomas Taylor, Magdalen Hall; Rev. David Anderson, Exeter College; Rev. John Churchill, Fellow of Worcester College; Edward Horton, Fellow of Worcester College; Rev. Wm. Dyer, Jesus College; John Wyndham, Magdalen College; Rev. Campbell Grey Hulton, Brasenose College.

Bachelors of Arts.—Thomas Phinn, Scholar of Exeter College; Henry Duke, St. Mary Hall; Edward Dyke Poore, New College.

On Monday last, Mr. Thomas Carteret Maule, Mr. Arthur Brydon Cross Starkey, and Mr. Wm. John Wise, were admitted Actual Fellows of St. John's College; and Mr. Thomas Knox (from Tunbridge School) was, at the same time, admitted a Probationary Scholar of that society.

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prizes.—The subjects for the year 1839 are—"On the Justification of Man before God only by Christ, proving also that true Faith must be accompanied with Good Works."—"On the Necessity of the Two Sacraments retained by the Church of England, and that they only are necessary to be maintained."—Persons entitled to write for the above-mentioned prizes must be in deacon's orders at least, and on the last day appointed for the delivery of the compositions to the registrar, have entered on the eighth, and not exceeded the tenth year from their matriculation. The compositions are to be sent under a sealed cover to the registrar of the University, on or before Wednesday, the 27th day of February, 1839. None will be received after that day.—The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name, and the date of his matriculation, sealed up under another cover, with the motto inscribed upon it.

JUNE 30.—The Rev. James Bowstead, B.D. Fellow, and late Tutor of Corpus Christi College, in this University, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Ely, is the new Bishop of Sodor and Man.

At a Congregation to be holden this morning a grace will be offered to the Senate to confer the degree of D.D. on Mr. Bowstead by royal mandate.

The preachers at St. Mary's, to-morrow, (Commencement Sunday) are—

Morning—The Rev. Dr. Tattershall, Queen's College.

Afternoon—The Rev. Dr. Iliff, Trinity College.

On Monday last, the Members' Prizes for Latin Prose Compositions were adjudged as follows:—

For Bachelors of Arts.—1. Howson, Trinity College. 2. The author of the essay with the motto "Quam delecta," who having omitted to send in his name, has been requested to call on the Vice-Chancellor.

Subject—"Quosque et quibus potissimum rationibus, artium pulchritudinem spectantium formae nobiliores e pura religione oriuntur; eandemque vicissim promovendi vim habeant."

For Undergraduates.—1. Woodham, Jesus College. 2. Riley, Clare Hall.

Subject—"In his quæ de Ethica et Politica a Platone scripta accepimus quænam sint elementa philosophiam revera Christianam adumbrantia."

CAMBRIDGE.

JUNE 16.—At a congregation on Monday last, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. William Whewell, Trinity College; Rev. Thomas Lund, St. John's College; Rev. Henry Almack, St. John's College; Rev. Thomas Overton, St. John's College; Rev. George Ash Butterton, St. John's College; Rev. Theodosius Burnett Stuart, Queen's College; Rev. Thomas Briggs Dickson, Emmanuel College; Rev. James Goodwin, Corpus Christi College.

Bachelors in Physics.—William Francis Price, Emmanuel College; Edmund Lloyd Birkett, Caius College.

Bachelor of Arts.—Edward Algernon Barker, Trinity College.

At the same congregation the following gentlemen were appointed Barnaby Lecturers:—

Mathematical.—Rev. J. Baldwin, Christ's College.

Philosophical.—Rev. Samuel Earnshaw, St. John's College.

Rhetoric.—Rev. Robert Phelps, Sidney Sussex College.

Logic.—Rev. J. W. L. Heavside, Sidney Sussex College.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the Senate:—To confer the degree of LL.D. by Royal Mandate, on Mr. King, President of Queen's College. To grant 13*l.* towards building a school-room at Barton.

On Wednesday the following gentlemen of Pembroke College, in this University, were elected Scholars:—Harris, Sykes, Stokes, on the foundation. Halson, Power, Irwin, Tagg, Cumming.

JUNE 22.—Sir William Browne's Medals.—On Wednesday last these medals were adjudged as follows:—

Latin Ode—E. Balston, King's.

Subject—Academia Cantabrigiensi Regine Victorix solium avitum consecndenti gratulator.

Greek and Latin Epigram—P. Freeman, Trinity.

Subjects.—Greek Epigram—Ἐποῖον τῇ μετὰ τὴν πόλιν.

Latin Epigram—Sui amans sine rivali.

Greek Ode—Not adjudged.

The Rev. P. Kelland, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Queen's, in this University, was on the 12th elected Professor of Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh.

DURHAM.

EASTER TERM, 1838.—Public Examination for the Degrees of M.A. and B.A.:—

Examiners.—Rev. C. T. Whitley, M.A., Junior Proctor; John Thomas, B.C.L.; Rev. Thomas Legh Cloughton, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Oxford; Rev. William Palmer, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, Oxford.

CLASS PAPER.—For the degree of M.A.:—

Classical and General Literature.—Class 1st. Henry Stoker. 2nd. Henry Dyer Griffith, James Skinner. 3rd. William Bennett.

Mathematical and Physical Science.—Class 1st., 2d., 3d., 4th. George Brown, Wm. Mackey, Ralph Robinson,

William Shields, William Skene, Francis Thompson, Robert Beauchamp Tower, Wm. Weightman.

For the degree of B.A. Class 5th. Edwin Blenkinsop, C. L., Leonard Laurie Campbell, Thomas Dalton. 6th. William Henry Elliot, Moorhouse Thompson.

The Hebrew Prizes have been adjudged as follows:—

Senior Class.—Hugh Evans. A second prize was assigned to John Gibson, B.A. **Junior Class.**—William Bennett.

EXAMINATION IN THEOLOGY.—**Examiners.**—Rev. Henry Jenkins, M.A., Professor of Greek; Rev. Temple Chevallier, B.D., Professor of Mathematics; Rev. Edward Churton, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of Crayke; George Brown; John Cundill, B.A.; Hugh Evans; Thomas Garnett, B.A.; John Gibson, B.A.; James Watson Hick, B.A.; George Hills, B.A.; Robert Forster Pratt, B.A.; J. M. St. Clerc Raymond, B.A.; William Thomas Watson, B.A.

At a Convocation holden June 19, the above Students in Theology having passed their examination, were licensed to present themselves to the Bishop for ordination.

At the same Convocation, the following persons were presented and admitted, *ad eundem*:—Rev. Edward Peacock, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Rev. Edward Churton, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Rev. Robert Biscoe, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

And the following persons were admitted *ad eundem*, by vote of the House:—Rev. Thomas Legh Cloughton, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford; William Scurlfield Grey, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Rev. Christopher Robinson, M.A., Lincoln College, Oxford.

The following Students in Arts, who had kept the requisite number of terms by residence, and passed the requisite examinations, were admitted to the Degree of B.A.:—Moorhouse Thompson, William Henry Elliot, Leonard Laurie Campbell, Thomas Dalton.

The following persons were nominated by the Warden, and approved by Convocation for their respective offices:—The Professor of Greek, the Senior Proctor, Rev. Edward Peacock, to be Examiners at the First and Second Examinations for the Degree of B.A., in the year 1838. The Professor of Mathematics, William Lloyd Wharton, M.A., the Lecturer in Chemistry, to be Examiners at the First Examination for Engineer Students, in the year 1838.

METROPOLIS.

Consecration of St. James's Church, Holloway.—On Tuesday, the 19th of June, this neat and elegant edifice, which is the first completed of three district churches now in course of erection in the parishes of Islington and Holloway, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a most crowded and respectable congregation. This structure is the first raised by the united contributions from the "Bishops' Fund" and the parishioners.

Consecration of Trinity Church.—A new and very neat Gothic church, standing in Gough-square, Fleet-street, and erected chiefly through parish contribution, was yesterday (June 21) consecrated by the Right Reverend the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Dale, vicar, and the Rev. Mr. Kelly, minister of the church, and several clergymen of the neighbouring parishes. After the usual service had been performed, his Lordship preached a sermon in aid of the fund required to pay off a debt of 700*l.* still due on the outlay for the building.

All Saints Church, King's Cross.—Yesterday (July 3) the above structure, which is the second completed out of three district churches within the parish of Islington, underwent the ceremony of consecration by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of a crowded congregation. The usual solemnities having been performed, the right rev. prelate preached an excellent and appropriate sermon, in which he expatiated upon the increasing demand for spiritual instruction in this vast metropolis, and the gratifying feelings with which he viewed the frequent calls upon him to perform that important ceremony for which they were then assembled. This edifice is the second erected in the parish of Islington, by the united exertions of the parishioners, and the aid of the Bishop's or Metropolis Churches Fund. It is of the Gothic order, standing in the main road to Holloway, near its entrance at Battle-bridge. It is calculated to accommodate 1100 persons, to nearly 300 of whom are allotted free sittings, and the whole cost of the building will not exceed 3200*l.*, 1000*l.* of which is subscribed by the Metropolis Churches Fund, and the remainder by the voluntary subscriptions of the parishioners. The same sum has been subscribed to another church recently consecrated at Holloway, and to the third now in course of erection at the further extremity of the parish, which, it is understood, will also be consecrated in the course of two or three weeks.

New Chapel in Lambeth.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has given a piece of ground, in Carlisle lane Lambeth, upon which a chapel will be forthwith erected, and will, when completed, afford accommodation for 1000 persons. The cost of the building (3400*l.*) will be defrayed by the commissioners appointed for the rebuilding of churches, &c. Edward Blore, Esq., of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, is the architect.—*Morning Herald.*

Greenwich.—The radical faction of this town have just sustained a signal defeat on the question of church-rates. At the latter end of last week a vestry was held for the purpose of making a rate, when the radicals moved an amendment to postpone the question for twelve months. The amount of the rate proposed was 2*d.* in the pound. After a stormy altercation and much personal abuse, not worth describing, the affair ended in a demand for a poll. The polling went on vigorously for two days, and concluded on Saturday evening, when the result was declared to be—For the rate, 736; against it, 451; majority, 285. As the rev. vicar was leaving the chair, after having declared the numbers, a violent blow was aimed at him, which fell on the shoulder of one of the churchwardens.—*Morning Herald*, June 27.

Parish of Christchurch, Surrey.—In this parish, where a church-rate has been twice refused during the last twelve

months, a rate of 2d. in the pound for the necessary expenses of the church, and the decent performance of Divine service, has been triumphantly carried after a two days' contest.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

New Church at Clevedon.—On Tuesday last, the foundation stone of a new church, at Clevedon, Somerset, was laid by Lady Elton, in the presence of a crowded and attentive assembly. The site of the building is on the brow of the hill leading from the entrance of the village to Stokes's Hotel. By eleven o'clock the procession began to assemble at Sir Abraham Elton's mansion. Arrived on the spot, the Rev. Sir Abraham, in his clerical, addressed the assembly; and after the usual preliminaries, a brass plate was laid down, inscribed as follows:—"The corner stone of this church, dedicated to Christ, was laid by Lady Elton, on the 29th May, 1838, in the first year of our gracious Queen Victoria, which church was endowed with 1000*l.* by George Braikenridge, Esq., of Brislington. Rev. xxii. 13, 'I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last.'"

Consecration of a New Church at Out-Rawcliffe.—St. John's Church, Out-Rawcliffe, in the parish of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, was consecrated on the 5th of June, by the Lord Bishop of Chester. After the morning prayers had been read by the Rev. Wm. Hornby, M.A., of St. Michael's, the bishop delivered a most excellent and appropriate sermon, from Heb. xii. 23,—"The spirits of just men made perfect." The contributions received at the door by Mrs. Ffrance and Mrs. H. Birley, amounted to the handsome sum of 92*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* The interest shown on the occasion, and the numerous attendance of all ranks, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, were truly gratifying. The church was crowded to excess, many being obliged to stand throughout the whole service. It is calculated that about 500 persons were present within the church, and that about 200 more were obliged to depart without gaining admittance.—The church, which is a neat structure, built of brick, in the Norman style of architecture, is calculated to contain 300 sittings, of which about 170 are free. The Rev. Hugh Hornby, vicar and patron of St. Michael's, has most liberally endowed it with 75*l.* per annum. Mr. Ffrance has given an acre and a half of land, in a most eligible situation, for the site of the church, church-yard, parsonage house, orchard, and garden. In addition to which, he and his family have subscribed the handsome sum of about 600*l.* towards the building fund. It is estimated that the total expense of building the church, a parsonage house, and school, will not be less than 1950*l.*, towards which the sum of 137*l.* 10*s.* 9*d.* has already been raised; leaving a deficiency of nearly 600*l.*

Poor Law and Tithe Commutation Acts.—An interesting decision under the Poor Law and Tithe Commutation Acts took place a few days since, before a very full bench of magistrates, at the sessions holden for that purpose, at the Carnarvon Arms, Whitway, near Newbury. It was an appeal by the rector of East Woodhay. The commutation was made at a rent charge of 102*l.* 1*s.*, including 2*l.* 4*s.* as an equivalent for rates. The clergyman was assessed at 900*l.* to the poor's rate, against which he appealed. The decision was—
Gross Rent Charge.....£1021 0 0
Less by the value of Corn last year 25 18 0
By rates.....132 2 3
Ecclesiastical Dues.....8 1 7

One half to be rated.....£854 18 2
That is, half the sum of 854*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* only is to be rated, because the occupier of land is not rated for his profits (only on the full value of his land), and it is supposed that the occupier's profit is equal to his rental, and ought to be so rated, and as it is not, the clergyman is entitled to a deduction of one half, besides all other deductions as above.—*Salisbury Herald.*

Sunday Wakes in Hereford.—A petition against Sunday wakes from the city of Hereford, signed by the dean, the mayor, the archdeacon, two deputy lieutenants, 44 clergymen, several magistrates, and a great number of respectable farmers and tradesmen, was presented to the House of Commons by Sir Robert Price, and it was printed on the motion of the honourable baronet. A petition, most numerously signed, was also presented on the same subject, from the town of Ross and its neighbourhood. We mention this, as we believe that no notice was taken of the presentation of the petition in any of the London journals. Other petitions are in course of signature.

IRELAND.

Extract from a Circular addressed by the Secretary of the Lord Lieutenant to the Lieutenants of Counties.

"Dublin Castle, 4th May, 1838.

"It appears to his Excellency that many of the duties of a magistrate are not suitable to the sacred character, and that, in the present state of the country, the discharge of them may involve clergymen in embarrassing consequences; and, however prudently and impartially exercised, may tend to raise dissatisfaction and doubt as to the due administration of justice. His Excellency is, therefore, of opinion that clergymen, not in the situation of independent landed proprietors, should not be continued in the commission merely on account of their being ministers in the church; and that this rule should not be departed from unless in cases of absolute necessity, where, from local circumstances, the attendance of a sufficient number of magistrates cannot otherwise be obtained.

COLONIAL.

COLONIAL CHURCH, BOMBAY.—The Lord Bishop was installed on Sunday, Feb. 25th, during the performance of the forenoon service, in St. Thomas's church, which, it is presumed, is now to be considered a cathedral. He was introduced into his stall by the acting archdeacon, the Rev. H. Jeffreys, and the acting senior chaplain, the Rev. W.

Ward, attended by Mr. Patch, registrar of the Consistory Court; after which, the acting archdeacon, addressing his lordship, stated that he had the honour, by order of the governor in council, to announce his lordship as the bishop of the diocese of Bombay. Agreeably to the form of worship observed in cathedrals, the "Jubilato Deo" was chanted, instead of being rehearsed. After the communion-service, the bishop ascended the pulpit, and delivered his charge to the clergy, which was marked by a spirit of humility, Christian charity, and benevolence, for which his lordship is so eminent, and a tone of genuine liberality, kindness, earnestness, and good-will, which could not fail to touch the hearts of the congregation,—one of the fullest ever seen in St. Thomas's church.—*Church of England Gazette.*

FOREIGN.

Religious Liberty in France.—The charter of 1830 guarantees in words the right of every Frenchman to profess freely his religious opinions, but the authorities have contrived to elude the force of this declaration by having recourse to an unrepellent article of the penal code, which requires the authorisation of government for every religious worship not recognized and salaried by the state.

Even in the instance of the recognized and salaried religions, numerous attempts have been lately made to impede the free exercise of religious worship. It is understood that any religion "consecrated by time" may be freely exercised with the permission of the mayor only, without having recourse to the Supreme Government for authorisation. The religions which come under this denomination are, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, the Reformed, or Calvinistic, and the Jewish, which are also the salaried religions, the three former in virtue of the charter, and the latter by a vote of the Chamber of Deputies. The mayor, as I have observed, may permit a congregation composed of the members of any of these denominations to enjoy the public exercise of their worship; but this permission, unless in the case of a minister regularly appointed and salaried by the state, has been in many instances refused, under the pretence of the small number of Protestants, the danger of provoking controversy, and other such futile pretences. An attempt also which was made by some of the consistories of the Reformed Church to supply the place of regular ministers by sending a description of lay-missionaries, with the title of evangelists, to conduct those religious offices of the church which did not absolutely require the office of the minister (such as reading and expounding the Scriptures), was attempted to be put down by the Prefect, and the so-called evangelists were tried before the police tribunal, and condemned to pay a fine; but, on an appeal to the higher tribunal of the department (the *Cour Royale* of Orleans), this judgment was reversed, and the court resting its judgment altogether on the charter, declared that the profession of every religion was free, and that the censorship attempted to be imposed by the penal code, under the form of an authorisation from government, was inconsistent with the toleration and freedom of conscience guaranteed by the charter to all Frenchmen. The Procureur du Roi, however, having appealed from this decision, it came to a re-hearing not many days ago before the Court of Cassation, which, while it confirmed the decision of the Royal Court of Orleans in the present instance, on the principle that the missionaries had the authority of the consistory for the exercise of their ministry, totally reversed the grounds on which the judgment of the Cour Royale was founded, and ruled that the charter was to be explained by the penal code, which forbids the profession of any opinions not recognised by the state, without the express authority of the government. Religious liberty in France is thus an empty name.—*Dublin Univ. Mag.*

TESTIMONIES OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A., Rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, has been presented with a Silver Vase and Salver, by the Parishioners of St. Olave, Hart-street, London, of which parish he was eleven years Curate.

A magnificent testimony of respect and affection has been lately presented to Archdeacon Robinson, of Trinity College, and Lord Almoner's reader and professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, on resigning the Archdeaconry of Madras, by his numerous friends and admirers in that presidency.

A very beautiful piece of plate has recently been presented to the Rev. John R. Roper, M.A., by the congregation of St. Margaret's Chapel, Brighton, on the occasion of his retirement from the ministry of that chapel. It consists of an elegant and massive silver candelabrum, weighing 277 ounces, and valued at 200*l.*

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. B. Kynaston, M.A., of Christ Church, Oxford, has been unanimously elected by the Master and Court of Assistants of the Mercers' Company, High Master of St. Paul's School; and Mr. C. Roberts, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, was also elected High Master's Assistant; the Rev. J. P. Bean, M.A., has succeeded to the second Mastership, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Durham, M.A.; and Rev. J. Cooper, M.A., was appointed to the third Mastership, vacant by the promotion of Rev. J. P. Bean.

The Rev. Jacob Wood, M.A., of Merton College, and Curate of Tetbury, Gloucestershire, has been presented to the Vicarage of Egham, Surrey, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. W. Gosling; patron, George Gosling, Esq.

The Rev. John Oakley Hill, M.A., of Christ Church, Perpetual Curate of Ashendon with Dourton, Bucks, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Wootton Underwood, in the same county, vacant by the death of the Rev. Thos. A. Beckett Turner, M.A., of Brasenose College; patron, his Grace the Duke of Buckingham.

The Rev. Joseph Twigger, M.A., of Pembroke College, has been licensed, by the Lord Bishop of London, to the

Chaplaincy of the Cemetery at Kensal-green, on the nomination of the Directors of the Cemetery.

The Rev. J. M. Whalley, D.C.L., late of Balliol College, Perpetual Curate of Whitwell, Lancashire, and Chaplain to Lord de Tabley, has been instituted to the Rectory of Slaidburn, Yorkshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. Wigglesworth; patron, Robert Whalley, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Chester has presented the Rev. Francis Bryans, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, to the Vicarage of Backford, Cheshire.

The Rev. Chas. Mordaunt, B.A., of New Inn Hall, has been instituted to the Rectory of Badgworth, Somerset, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Chas. Forrest Fisher; patron, Sir John Mordaunt, Bart.

The Rev. W. Drake, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been elected Head Master of Leicester Collegiate School.

On the 13th inst. the Rev. John Johnson was instituted to the Rectory of Outwell, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

On Monday last, the Rev. John Bailey, M.A., was instituted to the Vicarage of Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich; and on the same day, the Rev. Robert Cobb was instituted to the Rectory of Thwaite, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Earl of Albemarle.

The Rev. W. M. Hurlock, B.A., has been licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Stoke by Clare, Suffolk, on the nomination of Mrs. Beaumauris, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. G. Taylor, LL.D.

Rev. William Hamilton Turner, M.A., to the Vicarage of Banwell, Somerset, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. S. Lee, D.D.; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Rev. A. Phillips, M.A., Vicar of Kilmerston, Somersetshire, and Head Master of Crewkerne Grammar School, to be the Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. E. Wilson, M.A., Rector of Weston-super-Mare.

The Rev. Halsted E. Cobden, M.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of Charlton, Wilts.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. John Pearson, B.A., to the Rectory of Buckley, with the chapels of Lulsey and Alfrick thereunto annexed, Worcester, void by the resignation of the Rev. N. Waite Robinson, M.A.

The Rev. William Sherwood, of Holybourne, Hants, has been appointed a Surrogate for granting marriage licenses, &c.

The Rev. Daniel Wheeler, B.A., late Assistant Curate of Yoxhall, Staffordshire, has been licensed by his Grace the Archbishop of York, to officiate in the Episcopal Chapel at Gooles, on the nomination of the Trustees of the Aire and Calder Navigation.

The Marquess of Exeter has presented the Vicarage of Ryhall with Essendine, to the Rev. H. Chaplin, M.A.

The Rev. Robert Courtney Windham, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been instituted to the consolidated Rectories of Felbrigg and Metton and Aylmerton cum Runton, Norfolk, on the presentation of W. Howe Windham, Esq., of Felbrigg Hall.

The Rev. H. Huntingford, Rector of Hampton Bishop, and Pre-lector of Hereford Cathedral, will succeed to the Canonry vacant by the death of the lamented Dr. Clutton.

The Rev. William Harry Perceval Ward, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, has been presented, by Robert Williams, Esq., of Bride-Head, to the Rectory of Compton Valence, Dorset, void by the cession of the Rev. Frederick Gambier.

The Rev. Francis Litchfield, M.A., of Merton College, to the Rectory of Great Linford, Bucks, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Smyth.

The Rev. C. J. Cartwright, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of Heckmondwike, Yorkshire.

The Rev. John M'Mahon Wilder, B.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Thornham, with Allingham Vicarage, Kent; patrons, Sir John Marshall, Rev. W. J. G. Phillips, and Mrs. Phillips.

The Rev. John Topham, M.A., Rector of St. Andrews, Droltwich, to be Chaplain to the Droltwich Workhouse.

The Rev. F. Hugi, to the Rectory of Wollaton, with Cossall, Nottinghamshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. G. Saunders; patron, Lord Middleton.

The Rev. T. F. Barker, to the Perpetual Curacy of Farndon, Cheshire.

The Rev. David Rees, Curate of Laleston, to the Vicarage of Aberavon, with Baglan, Glamorganshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. David Richards.

The Rev. Matthew M'Cobb, to the Chaplaincy of the Warham and Purbeck Union.

DEATHS.

At Appleby Magna, Leicestershire, in the 70th year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Homer, second Master of the Free Grammar School, of that place, Vicar of Wolfhamcote, Warwickshire, and formerly of Christ's College, Cambridge. Lately, at Paris, the Rev. F. H. Sprague, late Vicar of Combe St. Nicholas, Somerset.

On Monday week, in London, after a few days' illness, aged 48, the Rev. John Anderton, M.A., late of Dimadale, Staffordshire.

Aged 87, the Rev. Thomas à Beckett Turner, fifty-six years Perpetual Curate of Wootton Underwood, Bucks.

Aged 84, the Rev. Rowland Blayney, forty-three years Incumbent of the Donative Chapel of Birch in Warrington, near Manchester; patron, J. Dickenson, Esq.

JUNE 17.—In Mornington Crescent, London, the Rev. Francis Ellaby, M.A.

JUNE 9.—Rev. Thomas Downe, Vicar of Lydden, Kent; patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

JUNE 9.—At Reaseheath, Cheshire, the Rev. Henry Tomkinson, Vicar of Acton, Cheshire, (patron, Admiral Tolle-mache,) and Rector of Davenham, in the same county.

Rev. Joseph Stack, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin.

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THE CHURCH YEAR-BOOK:

COMPRISING

A CHURCH REPORT, A CHURCH CALENDAR, AND THE ANNUAL STATISTICS

OF THE

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

UNDER the title above specified, it is proposed to publish towards the end of the present year, and to continue annually, a methodized and panoramic survey of the condition and operations of the Established Church, so that it may be regarded both in its *unity* and its *variety*; so that the constituent portions may be observed in their relation and subordination to the whole, and not be mistaken for it; so that all its affairs may be seen both at one view, and in their separate aspects. In one way, it is proposed to enlarge the plan to the widest extension, and in another way to confine it within the strictest limitations; that is, to give *all* the facts, and *nothing* but the facts; or at least to give opinions, where they must be given, simply as the opinions of those who have entertained and expressed them, *without any admixture whatsoever of the speculative notions of the compilers*. The work, therefore, will be a *simple record of actual occurrences*, partly written and partly tabular. It is proposed to bring it within the shortest and most definite compass, the clearest and most compact form, which can be made compatible with the nature and dimensions of the design; and so to render it both a contemporary history and a book of reference—a mirror of the state and prospects of the Establishment—a register of ecclesiastical events—a Calendar of the Church, as there are now University Calendars,—and a Report of the Church at large, as there are now Reports of particular Societies.

It is impossible in this Prospectus to specify the entire contents of such a publication, or the order in which they should be placed, or the exact mode of arranging and exhibiting them. Matters, too, might, perhaps, sometimes remain, which would require to be thrown either into an Appendix, or into some kind of "Supplement," or "Companion." The main features, however, would be as follows:—

I. A Summary, or brief Review, both positive and comparative, of the Resources and Proceedings of the Church for the past year, a General Abstract, or Conspectus, of the subsequent portions of the Work.

II. The several provinces and relations of the Ecclesiastical Establishment; and, therefore, the *Political and External Relations of the Church of England*; the Legislative Enactments bearing upon it during the year; Acts of Parliament, or Abstracts of them; Documents, or Substance of Documents; List of Voters on important questions, &c., &c.; Church Commissions, Tythe Commissions, &c., &c.

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XII. A *Copious Alphabetical Index*:—Pointing out all that refers to any person, or class of persons, to any place, or subject, mentioned in the Volume.

There would be no difficulty in showing, that a work, such as has been sketched, is not in existence, and yet that it ought to be in existence;—that an adequate record of the proceedings of the Church is not furnished to the country,—and yet that, without it, the Ecclesiastical Establishment of a mighty nation cannot do justice to itself. At the same time, moreover, the Church of England possesses both peculiar facilities and peculiar advantages for the prosecution of such a work. For, while statistical researches are now pushed in many directions, and grouped into many shapes and combinations, there is not one among them all, which is more proper or natural in itself, or which has a compass at once nobler and more manageable, than that investigation which takes, for its scope and object, the Church of England and Ireland, through the whole extent of its magnificent operations; there is not one, which, whether from the character of the materials, or from the opportunities and organization of those who might collect and supply them, gives higher promise of fulness and accuracy; there is not one which is likely to be attended with more interesting and instructive results, or to make a larger accession to the general stock of human intelligence.

The benefits, indeed, of a Church Report, provided the execution be at all worthy of the subject, must be obvious in every way. Without pretending to adjudicate, it might supply the best materials for forming a right judgment. It might afford the most precious data to men of different positions and professions, to the statistician, to the legislator, to the historian, to the political economist, to the Christian philanthropist. While helping to extend and consolidate the action of the Church, it might prove its manifold and inestimable uses, not merely for time, but for eternity; as augmenting the sum, not merely of public and temporal, but of personal and everlasting well-being; not merely as a social institution, but as an instrument, under Providence, of promoting the glory of God, and the religion of his Son Jesus Christ. It might make men think, with juster and steadier, with more precise and more serious contemplations, what the Church does for the people, and what the people do for the Church; what are the functions of our Religious Establishment, and how it discharges them; what its revenues, and how it employs them; what the means and engines at its disposal, and how it turns them to account:—how, in short, it fulfils its high and holy purposes, as a branch of the Church Catholic, as a religious communion having its own peculiar character, as an Establishment connected with the State, and as a mighty machinery for beneficially affecting the condition, not only of the British empire, but of the human race. As to those *without* the Church it might remove many cavils, and rectify many misconceptions, in a manner at once the most efficacious, and the least offensive: while, as to those *within*, it might act both as an encouragement, by showing what is done, and a stimulus, by showing where there are still chasms and deficiencies. In going over the whole ground, it might point out what space is tillied and planted as it ought to be, and also what space still remains unoccupied, or occupied only with a partial and imperfect culture. By a statement of the actual, it might lead up to the progressive attainment of the practicable and the desirable. It might even serve as a bond of union, by affording a neutral ground to Churchmen of every shade of opinion, without the surrender or compromise of their respective principles. It is one way, in which all Churchmen might act together, and have a publication equally appertaining to them all.

As some guarantee that it will perform all that it promises, and that it will not attempt more, the editor is at liberty to state that the Archbishop of Canterbury has granted permission that the work be dedicated to his Grace, on the stipulation that it shall not depart from its avowed design, nor transgress its prescribed limits. The Archbishop of York, and the Bishop of London, have also given their sanction on the same terms. On the same terms, likewise, these distinguished prelates have allowed access to the sources of information which are at their command; and from many other quarters the kindest encouragement has been held out.

The Publisher will throw his best exertions into the scale, that nothing may be wanting, which his resources and experience can provide, in the way of capital, or mechanical skill, or the most efficient means of circulation.

The Editor, therefore, appeals, with, he would trust, no unreasonable confidence, to the attached members of the Established Church, whether lay or clerical. He would invite their suggestions: he would ask for information, for assistance, for support;—as to a work, which belongs hardly more to one member of the same communion than to another, as to a common object in which all have a common interest.

It only remains to add that the *Church Year Book* has been long in contemplation; that months have elapsed since actual steps were taken for the execution of the design; and that a more detailed prospectus has been in print for many weeks.

It is requested that all Communications for the CHURCH YEAR-BOOK be addressed (post paid) to the Rev. JAMES SHERGOLD BOONE, to the care of the Publisher, JOHN W. PARKER, West Strand, London.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



No. 2.

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1838.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month, and may be obtained by ordering it of any Newsmen in the Kingdom.

THE First Number of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE has been received in a manner which requires especial notice and acknowledgment. The communications which have been received from all parts of the kingdom are of such a kind, as to leave no doubt that it will be generally acceptable to those who feel an interest in the affairs of the Church, and especially so to the Clergy. The number of these communications renders it impossible to acknowledge the receipt of them separately; but the list of Subscribers which we publish will be, in many cases, an acknowledgment that they have been received; and we beg to assure our Correspondents generally, that the observations and suggestions which they have made will not be lost sight of. With reference to letters upon various subjects, which have been sent for insertion, it is necessary to state, that the principle upon which the work has been established is, that it shall not be a vehicle for discussion, but a record of facts, and a medium of Ecclesiastical Intelligence only. One enquiry which has been made from several quarters, seems however to require a distinct answer. It has been asked, whether there is any exclusiveness with regard to the admission of reports or papers of any particular Societies, in connection with the Church of England? We answer distinctly, that there is no such exclusiveness. The line drawn is that which is indicated by the Church itself, namely,—Church Societies, as distinguished from those which are avowedly not in connexion with the Church. Within that line it is our desire to include all the Societies which are engaged in carrying forward the great objects of the Church, and to afford them, as far as we are able, the benefit of our circulation. The plan which we have adopted, of sending the work gratis, monthly, to the resident Clergyman of every parish throughout England and Wales, and the Episcopal sanction which has been afforded to it, will bring their claims continually under the notice of those who are best able to judge of their objects and give them efficient support, in every part of the kingdom.

The gratuitous circulation of the first Number of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE exceeded Eleven Thousand. And this, as we have now ascertained, will be about the number ordinarily required for the Clergy alone. Our best thanks, therefore, are due to those Clergymen, who have contributed to lighten the pressure of this great circulation, by subscribing for their copies. It will be satisfactory to them to know, that there is now every prospect of the stability and success of the work. We are desirous, however, that it should obtain an extended circulation amongst the Laity, and we shall feel much obliged to those Clergymen who feel an interest in the undertaking, if they will endeavour to promote its objects among their Parishioners.

They will thus contribute greatly to its prosperity, and, at the same time, assist in diffusing correct information upon Ecclesiastical matters, at a period when it is so essentially needful to the best interests of Religion and of the Church.

We are also indebted to those Clergymen, who, having the sole charge of more than one parish, have returned the copies which they have received over and above that which was intended for their own use. And we beg to state, that in case of any of these Parishes being hereafter placed under the separate charge of any other Clergyman, he will receive the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE gratis, upon writing for it, post paid, to the Publisher.

For the present month the press of matter has obliged us to enlarge the dimensions of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, by Eight additional Pages.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Ordination of the Lord Bishop of Worcester will be held on Friday, the 24th of August, being St. Bartholomew's day.

The Lord Bishop of London will commence a Visitation of his Diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral on the 8th of October.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next Ordination on the 23d of September.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold an Ordination at Buckden, on Sunday, the 23d of September. Candidates must send their papers to his Lordship before the 12th of August.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells intends to hold a general Ordination on Sunday, October 21. Candidates are required to send their papers to his Lordship's Secretary, Mr. Brookes, Wells, on or before the 22d of September.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Report of the Foreign Translation Committee, for the Year 1838, read and adopted at the General Meeting, Tuesday, July 3, 1838.

THE Committee for Foreign Translations of the Holy Scriptures, and of the Liturgy, have to present their Annual Report to the Board.

The Committee have continued during the past year to carry on the objects for which they were appointed, according to the principles indicated in their previous Reports.

The Committee have the pleasure to lay before the Board, copies of the New Translation of the Liturgy into Dutch, with the English in parallel columns. The difficulty of getting the Work thus printed in Holland, has been far greater than was anticipated, and has occasioned considerable delay; but it is hoped that the pains which have thus been bestowed upon it, will make the book more acceptable to Dutch scholars, and to the readers of the Dutch language generally. Applications have been long made from several of the Anglo-Dutch Colonies for supplies of this Work. These will now be furnished as soon as possible; and as it has been stated in the last Report, that the Work had excited considerable interest in Holland, there seems to be a reasonable hope, that this portion of the SOCIETY'S expenditure and labours will be repaid by the extensive circulation which it will acquire, and by the advantages which must arise from rendering the primitive Services of our Church available in quarters where they have hitherto been imperfectly or not at all understood.

Shortly after the last Report, the Committee published the revised Translation of the Liturgy in Spanish. The greater part of this edition, and also of that of the Spanish New Testament, consisting of 1000 each, have already been put into circulation, and new editions will shortly be required. From the testimonies which have reached the Committee, it appears that both these works are very acceptable to Spaniards. And the Committee rejoice to learn, that through the liberality of the SOCIETY, a Spanish congregation at Gibraltar is now enabled to use this Liturgy, and to have the Sacraments administered by a Spanish Clergyman in their own language, according to the ritual of the Church of England.

The revision of the Old Testament in Spanish is in progress. The Pentateuch and the Psalms have been prepared for the press, and are now in the course of being printed.

The Committee have continued their labours in the Revision of the French Version of the Holy Scriptures; and though they have not been able to make as much progress as they had expected, they, nevertheless, continue to look forward to favourable results from this portion of their operations. Soon after their last Report they found it advisable, in consequence of a wish which was generally expressed for further improvements, to commence the work of revision anew. By this means a further delay has necessarily arisen; yet the Committee feel assured, that the time which has thus been consumed has not been spent in vain: objections have been removed; the work has been made more satisfactory to those who felt the greatest interest in it; and the repeated revisions which it will thus undergo, will make it substantially a new Version. The Paris Committee have again gone through the whole of the New Testament: the revision of the Gospels is now completed, and they are in type; but some time will yet elapse before the Epistles can have undergone complete revision by this Committee, and by the Committees of the Channel Islands.

The Committee are preparing in Paris a quarto edition of this work, with the marginal readings and references of the English Bible adapted to the French. And as no existing edition of the French Bible possesses these advantages to such an extent, it is hoped that the work will thus be made more generally acceptable; and that, by this means, additional facilities will be afforded for the study of the Word of God wherever the French language is read.

The Committee have the pleasure to report that, by the exertions of the Rev. W. D. Leeves, of Athens, the New Version of the Liturgy, in modern Greek, is now quite ready for publication. The Psalms and other portions of the Scriptures have been supplied from the New Version, which has been made for the Bible Society under his superintendence; and the whole will shortly be sent to press. The completion of this Translation of the Liturgy at Athens, simultaneously with the foundation of an English church in that city, to be erected partly from the funds of this SOCIETY, are incidents too striking to be passed over without notice. They surely afford reasonable ground of hope, that the advantages which our Liturgy has derived from the monuments of the ancient Greek church, will be better seen and appreciated, and that its publication will serve, in some degree, to bring back the attention of the modern Greeks to the earlier and purer days of their forefathers.

The Arabic Version of the Liturgy is now quite finished; and the printing of the work has only been delayed on account of the new type, which has been preparing for the purpose at Malta. It is considered to be a matter of some importance to let it appear in such a form as will render it acceptable to Oriental Christians. And on this account also, it is proposed to print the Rubrics in their appropriate colour of red.

From the information which the Committee have received during the progress of this work, they are of opinion that it will be well received among the Churches of the East, as conveying to them a better notion than they at present possess, of the doctrines and principles of the Church of England; more especially when it is understood, that there is no intention on the part of the SOCIETY to use any means for forcing the adoption of our Liturgy upon other Churches, or to interfere in any way with their affairs. As this is a point upon which the Oriental Churches are known to be very sensitive, the Committee have thought proper to order, that in this and in other versions intended for the East, a short advertisement should be inserted before the preface, disclaiming any such intention. By this means they hope, that any fears which might otherwise arise upon this subject, will be prevented or removed.

With regard to the proposed New Arabic Translation of the Bible, the Committee have to state, that the Rev. C. F. Schlienz is now on a journey to Egypt and Syria, collecting materials for the work, and endeavouring to ascertain the disposition of the Eastern Churches towards it.

The Committee have felt great pleasure in hearing that the Board had made a liberal grant towards opening a communication with the ancient Churches in the countries bordering upon the Euphrates and the Tigris; and having learned that no edition of the whole New Testament has ever been printed in the Chaldee character, and that such an edition would prove acceptable to those Churches in which that character is in use, they have agreed to undertake such an edition. They propose, however, to consult the views of the Ecclesiastical Authorities in those Churches, as to the form in which they would prefer it to be printed; and, consequently, some time must elapse before it is actually commenced. There are several valuable MSS. in this country which will serve to assist in the work; and more such may perhaps be expected when the proposed communication shall have been opened with the ancient Churches in Chaldæa and Kurdistan.

The Committee have not yet been enabled to come to any determination upon the subject of Versions for the Island of Ceylon and the South of India, beyond what was stated in the last Report; but they are in communication with the Committees in that Island, and with the Bishops of Madras and Bombay; and hope soon to come to some conclusion respecting these Versions.

With regard to the Russian Version of the Liturgy, the Committee have to report, that on account of certain difficulties connected with its circulation in Russia, they have, for the present, suspended the printing of the work.

The Committee have taken measures to procure a MS. Version of the Liturgy into Slavonic, which has been made, under very interesting circum-

stances, by an ecclesiastic of high rank in the Russian Church.

The Committee have been happy to learn, that the Resolution respecting the Apocrypha, which they communicated to the Board in their last Report, has afforded general satisfaction; but some misapprehension having arisen upon this subject, in the case of one important association, they feel it incumbent upon them to state more particularly the circumstances connected with that Resolution.

The Committee were appointed for the purpose of superintending the publication, and promoting the circulation, of the Holy Scriptures in Foreign Languages, and also of Versions of the Liturgy; and it has been supposed, that the circulation of the Apocrypha was excluded by the words "Holy Scriptures," as thus used. The Committee, therefore, think it necessary to state, that in the discussion which took place at the General Meeting of the SOCIETY, at which they were appointed, it was distinctly intimated to them, that they were to follow the practice of the SOCIETY with regard to the Apocrypha; which practice has always been to circulate the Apocrypha when called for, but not otherwise. And, accordingly, the Committee, in their first Report, stated, that it would be their object, in conducting their operations, to adhere, in all respects, to the rules and principles of the SOCIETY. But having afterwards had several representations on this subject, from District Committees, and from individual members of the SOCIETY, the Committee determined, after much consultation, and after having obtained the approbation of His Grace the President of the SOCIETY, to agree to the Resolution contained in their last Report, of prefixing to the Apocrypha the extract from the sixth Article of the Church of England, on the names and number of the canonical books. They now have the pleasure to state, that in the opinion of many members of Foreign Churches, as well as of our own, this will be a strong testimony against the receiving of these books as canonical, and a most effectual means of preventing them from being taken as any portion of the inspired Word of God.

The Committee feel that, while adhering strictly to the practice of the SOCIETY, they are at the same time fulfilling its wishes in thus endeavouring to draw a broad and distinct line between the Apocryphal books and the books of Holy Scripture.

The Committee beg to present a statement of their accounts for the present year.

FOREIGN TRANSLATION COMMITTEE, AUDIT, 1838.

RECEIPTS.		£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand, Audit, 1837	.....	4483	17	11
Subscriptions and Donations to Audit 1838	.....	594	2	5
		<u>£5078</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
PAYMENTS.		£.	s.	d.
Expenses of the French Version of the Bible	.....	650	0	0
" Spanish Version of the Liturgy	.....	113	10	0
" Dutch Version of the Liturgy	.....	24	10	6
" Greek Version of the Liturgy	.....	60	0	0
" Russian Version of the Liturgy	.....	4	0	2
Incidental Expenses	.....	55	0	0
		<u>907</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>
Balance	.....	<u>4170</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>8</u>
		<u>£5078</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>

NOBLE BEQUESTS.

THE late Rev. William Richardson, for fifty-three years the respected vicar of St. John's parish, in the city of Chester, has left the sum of two thousand pounds to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; two thousand pounds to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and two thousand pounds to the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels. He has also bequeathed the sum of six hundred pounds for the erection of an organ in the venerable church belonging to the parish, over which he had been for so long a period the worthy vicar.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

PROCEEDINGS at a Public Meeting of the members and friends of the Incorporated SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS, holden at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Friday, June 22, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair.

Prayers having been read by the Chairman, the Secretary read the Report *.

HIS GRACE the ARCHBISHOP of ARMAGH.—I rise, my Lord Archbishop, with peculiar satisfaction, to discharge the duty which has been assigned me; namely, to propose that the Report which has been just read, shall be received, printed, and circulated. This Report contains a statement of the objects of this SOCIETY, of the success which has attended its operations, and of the claims it has on your liberality for support, to enable it to continue and increase its exertions in the sacred cause in which it is engaged. My Lord, whatever good has been done, or is now being done, by other Associations, this SOCIETY has at least the merit of precedency, whilst others can only boast of the wisdom of following a good example. But what gives this SOCIETY a peculiar title to your favour and protection, in my mind, is this—that it is the close ally of the Established Church, and has been conducted in accordance with the Catholic principles and sober practice of the Church.

For my own part, I do not hesitate to declare, that no one act in my life ever gave me more pleasure than having been instrumental, under the guidance of our most revered chairman, in placing at the disposal of the SOCIETY, the sum of 1000*l.* a-year, an amount left as a bequest, and placed in the hands of trustees, of whom I had the happiness to be one, by Mr. Jackson, of Forkhill, in the county of Armagh, for the Propagation of the Gospel in the East. We learn from the Report which has just been read, that the operations of this SOCIETY have been carried on in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Bermuda, and Newfoundland. They have founded a Missionary College at Calcutta; they are taking an active part to provide for the religious instruction of the Negro population in the West India Islands; and they have contributed very largely towards the maintenance and support of additional clergymen in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

These, then, my Lord, are the objects of this SOCIETY, and this has been the manner in which its funds have been expended. And when we consider the undisputed maritime superiority of England,—when we reflect that she is the emporium of the commerce of the world, and that to her ports the countless wealth of all nations flows with undisturbed regularity and order,—may we not hope, without being liable to the charge of presumption, that she has been selected by Divine Providence as the instrument, and been furnished with the means of promoting these glorious objects, which this SOCIETY, under the blessing of God, has so extensively carried out? But, my Lord, I have had too much experience of the exhaustless munificence of the British public, to doubt that the claims now made upon them by this SOCIETY, will be made in vain. This SOCIETY has always had in view to conciliate the affectionate regards of all classes; and to that end I cannot doubt this vast assembly will contribute, as I am persuaded that this Association will ever be found to be the most faithful almoner of your bounty. I, however, refer this topic to others, who are more competent to excite the public feeling in favour of this ancient Institution, by explaining to them the various subjects set forth in the Report which I now beg leave to move be received, printed, and circulated.

SIR JAMES GRAHAM.—I can assure your Grace, that I consider it a great honour to be allowed to second the motion which has just been made by the most Reverend Prelate, the Lord Primate of Ireland. I have ever felt the most affectionate regard for this SOCIETY, intimately connected as it is with that Church, of which I am an unworthy member, in account of the determination which it has ever

evinced, soberly and steadily to extend the bounds of that Church. This is a great and noble work, and to the last moment of my life I shall feel proud in having been allowed to take part in your proceedings. I am proud to acknowledge and proclaim myself a nephew of the late Bishop of Quebec [Dr. Stewart], who contributed so largely to the dissemination of the blessings which this SOCIETY, under Divine Providence, extends to the remotest parts of the world. And here you will allow me to say one word in passing, in allusion to my late relative; for perhaps I may be pardoned in entertaining a partiality for his views. Allow me to draw a slight sketch of his career. The late Bishop of Quebec left his native country early in life;—he was willing to forego all the advantages of extensive connections,—the society of his dearest and most attached friends,—the prospect of preferment in his native country;—and he went forth on his good work, upon a voluntary mission, to the remote parts of the provinces of Canada; and rising gradually by his unassuming manner, his character, and his exemplary merits as a Christian pastor, he attained the highest clerical station in the country. True it is, that for some period of his life he was able to bestow considerable sums in establishing endowments in that prelacy; but he felt as a Prelate, and as a faithful steward should feel, that he was bound to supply the religious wants, and to relieve the religious destitution, of the flocks committed to his charge. He died indeed a poor man, but rich in good works. He left behind him an imperishable name; and to him I may most aptly apply the words of the poet:—

"That, as a bird each fond endearment tries
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies;
He tried each art, reproved each dull delusion,
Allured to brighter worlds, and led the way."

In the Report which we have heard read, the question has been asked, whether we shall advance or halt in our labours? But I think that question has been answered by another, also contained in the Report; "Are not the people of England religious as well as charitable?" I am satisfied that they are religious and charitable; and that whether you appeal to their charity or their religion, the claim will be irresistible and successful. It has, unhappily, been the policy of the State to diminish the grant to the Canadian Church, and to diminish it at the moment when the demands upon it were most urgent; and I am persuaded that the real position of that Church requires only to be known, to excite the sympathy of their fellow-Christians, and to insure the support of the Church Establishment in that colony. The Archbishop of Armagh might have stated in clearer terms than I can do, the large emigration to the colonies from the country with which he is connected. Irish Protestants emigrate in vast numbers; and I contend it is the duty of the State (and I say the State does not perform that which is the paramount duty of all Christian governments unless it does so) to stretch forth its aid, and the hand of good fellowship, to those who, impelled by circumstances, seek in distant lands that religious freedom which is to be found in the desert, but which they cannot enjoy at home. I say it is the paramount duty of the State not to deprive those who are compelled to leave their native land under circumstances which touch the heart to the quick, of that consolation, which, when the bitterest sorrows of life oppress us, is ever found to avail us; of that religious support which teaches us that happiness is to be found beyond the grave, when time shall be no more. If I look to the disorganized and distressing state of Canada, and to the general circumstances of the country, I know nothing so essential to its prosperity, as the employing of Parochial Clergy in connexion with the State. I pass by all panegyric on the Clergy in distant parts,—those ministers of peace who exercise the best influence, founded, as that influence is, on their own goodly lives, on their exemplary tempers and habits; and this it is which must conduce to the stability of our Church in the most distant parts of the empire. And whether as Christians or as Citizens, I say it is our duty to increase the members of the Church, and to extend the boundaries of its pure and blessed faith. I am almost afraid, in these times, to express an opinion on the subject; but, after all, I find that the Reformed Religion is the only sure and safe

guard which ought to direct us in all our doings. You will excuse me, but at this moment Bishop Warburton's remark occurs to me: he says, "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty." There is a general sublimity of feeling which the Spirit of the Lord inspires, which will ever be pushing us on to the attainment of those civil rights which we are taught by reason to know to be most indispensable. This is the real foundation to rational freedom. It is this faith, combined with good works, that the great Author of our religion came down from heaven to inculcate; and surely it is our duty to do all in our power "to perpetuate that faith." If I mistake not, these are the principles on which this SOCIETY proceeds; and these are the principles which attach me so sincerely to it. If I might venture to auspicate the proceedings of this day, I hope that all will use their influence in their respective neighbourhoods to promote the interests of this SOCIETY by enlarging its means.

THE LORD BISHOP of LONDON.—It has fallen to my province, my Lord, to move the second Resolution, which is to this effect:—"That in order to provide the means of education and religious instruction for the colonists in general, and especially for emigrants recently removed to British North America, this Meeting recommend that the SOCIETY for the PROPAGATION of the GOSPEL in FOREIGN PARTS undertake to contribute towards the maintenance of forty additional Clergymen, employed as Chaplains or Missionaries in the British colonies; and that the imperial and local governments, together with individual settlers, be strongly urged to assist in this most necessary work." I need hardly point out to the Meeting the two great ends of Missionary exertions: the one is, to provide such spiritual relief as the Church affords for those who are removed from its fostering care, and deprived of the advantages enjoyed by those who are more immediately within its bosom: the second object is, to extend the kingdom of our Lord, to lengthen the cords of the Church, to strengthen its stakes, and to carry forth the light that burns in its sanctuary to enlighten the people who are still in darkness. We are called upon, as means enable us, to advance the boundaries of our Redeemer's kingdom by every possible exertion. But our first duty is to provide for the wants of our brethren who are destitute of the means of public worship and instruction. It was for this purpose that this SOCIETY was first instituted, and in this track its efforts have proceeded, but they have not been entirely confined to the attainment of that one object; for of late years the SOCIETY has extended its operations to the bringing within the pale of the Church a portion of those of their fellow-creatures whose countries have come within the range of the British empire. The SOCIETY has provided Clergymen and Churches for those who were distant and destitute, and for neglected members of the Church, who complained that they were abandoned to atheism or to popish superstitions. There are in our records many affecting appeals made from the North American Provinces, in the early years of the last century, calling upon us to come over and help them, and to provide that spiritual instruction and consolation for which they were famishing; and for the want of which the Christian religion was in danger of being first forgotten in its ordinances, then in its practice. The SOCIETY responded to this call, and its exertions were productive of the most glorious results. We owe it, under the blessing of God, to the agency of this SOCIETY, that in the North American provinces the Christian religion exists in its fairest and purest form, and that we have there the model of an Apostolical Church, with regularly ordained Clergymen. That fact is almost altogether owing to the efforts of this SOCIETY; nor let it be forgotten, that for this inestimable advantage, not only are those places indebted which acknowledge the sway of the British sovereign,—not only those colonies, but I may say without presumption, that it is to this SOCIETY that the existence of an Episcopal Church in North America is to be attributed. I know from my own experience, and from the publications of many able and amiable men, that no persons are more ready or forward to acknowledge what they owe to this venerable Institution, as the mother and fosterer of the American Church, than the people of that coun-

* See Ecclesiastical Gazette for July.

try are. We call upon the public in the full confidence that in the results of the labours of this SOCIETY we have the strongest arguments for supporting it. We point to those results, not as being on so extensive a scale as may be commensurate with the spiritual wants of our Christian brethren, but as giving to the Christian public this assurance,—that if additional means are provided, additional good will be achieved, that we want only more ample opportunity for the fuller development of those blessings which are to be found in the true Church. I know it may be said that it is the duty of the Government to do that which we are now called upon to do. I know it may be said, and I am amongst the foremost to say it, that it is the duty of the Government of a country professing Christianity, to do something towards the dissemination of the Christian religion; a duty at least as stringent as any which can bind it to any measure of policy or economy, as being entrusted by the Supreme Ruler of the universe with the administration of one province of his empire, and as being accountable to God for neglect of every opportunity afforded to them, not only of maintaining the kingdom of Christ as it exists, but of pushing out its boundaries whenever an opening presents itself. And I am not without hope, that, questioned as this duty has been, and set at nought by worldly men, it yet will be acknowledged to such an extent, as to give the country a greater claim than it now has to the character of a Christian country, with reference to the fulfilment of its religious obligations. I do not wish to be understood as saying that the Government have wholly neglected their duty, but that they have not performed it to that extent which was incumbent upon them. If I am asked what measures should be taken to bring the Government to a sense of their duty with reference to these obligations,—first, I should say, do it by argument, and by entreaty, and by public opinion, expressed in a calm and temperate manner. Secondly (and this will be the more effectual argument), by the readiness evinced by a Christian people to come forward and show the Legislature, that whatever may be their sense of the duty incumbent upon them, we, as individual Christians, do not forget the religious obligations which rest upon ourselves. This, I believe, will have the effect, not of discharging the Government from that duty which is required to be exercised by individuals,—because, after all, the utmost exertions of individual generosity must fall short of the exigencies of the case,—but it will have all the effect of a good example, embodying a right principle of action,—it will, I trust, have the effect of inducing the Government to follow so good an example. It was our duty to provide for the spiritual wants of our brethren, who for many years were settled in North America; but it is a more important duty still to make some provision for the spiritual necessities of the almost countless numbers of our countrymen who have migrated from the mother country to distant regions. I say here again, that if the condition of an augmented population be such as to render it necessary for the preservation of peace and tranquillity at home, that numbers of that population should be encouraged to emigrate, it is the duty of a Christian Government to take care that those members of the community, who are driven to this sad necessity, should not be excluded from their share of those most precious blessings, which they have enjoyed as members of the Church. For, what case is more calculated to raise our pity and our sympathy, than that of the man who is compelled by circumstances of worldly consideration to break the dearest ties of this life, to expatriate himself and his family, or what is much worse, a part of his family, to what may be an inhospitable land, and not to find there those consolations which sweetened the cup of life at home, and lightened his sorrows and his cares,—to be deprived of the solace of that Church whose ordinances his fathers have enjoyed,—and to be deprived of that, the loss of which must be the bitterest privation of his existence? Placed in the deep recesses of the back woods of America, what must be the reflections of a man imbued with religious feelings? I will suppose him on each returning Sabbath, with nothing but ancient recollections to remind him of that holy day,—with no chimes of the village church-bell to

summon him to prayer,—with no village spire rising above the woods which surround his miserable habitation, and pointing out that building within which he shall receive the assurances of eternal bliss,—no friendly counsel, no person authorized to administer to him the holy word of our blessed Redeemer,—no social intercourse with a pious and kind pastor to soothe his grief, and teach him to rely on the mercies of his God. What an aggravated picture of human destination is this! I call upon you then,—I mean, I call upon the Christian people of this country, to obviate these crying evils, not in the case of one, or of five hundred, but of hundreds of thousands of their fellow-creatures, who are thus left destitute of the ordinances of our holy religion. I know it is not usual on these occasions to enter into minute details; the general picture is not overdrawn; and I am sure it is not necessary to awaken, or rather to revive those feelings which have guided the operations of the SOCIETY; but let me state some facts in respect to those spiritual wants, for the relief of which we are this day met. I hold in my hands an address from the late Bishop of Quebec, to whose character his excellent and highly-gifted relative (Sir James Graham) has borne such just and feeling testimony. A more simple-minded,—a more single-hearted,—a more self-denying servant of his Lord, I never had the happiness to meet; never did I see a man more fitted to teach me a lesson as a minister of Christ than that venerated Prelate. He states in his address, that the Protestant population in Canada have never at any time been well supplied with the ministers of religion; but that the want of those public means of grace had greatly increased, by the numerous emigrants from Great Britain and Ireland; who, in very many instances, were placed in stations far remote from the residence of a Clergyman. And let it not be forgotten what is the meaning of the Reverend Prelate when he talks of these people being far from the Clergy. You think yourselves, my friends, unfortunate, if you are only removed a short distance from your spiritual pastors; but in the case of these emigrants, they are separated from the Clergy by distances of twenty or thirty miles, and often much more remote distances, so that the most zealous servant of his Lord is unable to provide effectually for the spiritual wants of his Christian brethren; and let it be remembered, that if you do, what I am confident you hope to do this day, these poor emigrants will still be but indifferently supplied with those blessings which the Parochial Clergy of your own country are enabled to dispense, and which the members of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada enjoy in greater abundance. I regret to say that the members of the Protestant Church may take advantage of the example of the clergy of another and a less pure form of our holy religion. The members of a less scriptural Church pay more attention to the duty of providing for the religious instruction of emigrants of their own persuasion, than Protestants do. I hope that we shall wipe away this reproach from the Established Church, and that we shall be as zealous in disseminating the pure word of God, as the members of the Church of Rome are in propagating their faith. The part of Upper Canada already settled, exceeds in extent the whole of England and Wales. In this province, the number of Clergy is fifty-six, many of whom will soon be chargeable on means hereafter to be raised; in the province of Lower Canada the number of the Clergy and teachers is thirty-six, of whom two-and-twenty are paid wholly from the funds of this SOCIETY. The diocese of Quebec is one thousand three hundred miles in length, and the labours of the Clergy are not to be estimated merely from the number of people whose spiritual wants they have to attend to, but from the difficulties which they have to encounter by reason of local circumstances. There are eleven districts in Upper Canada, and to supply the increasing wants of her people, by travelling Missionaries, and other means, at least one hundred and twenty more teachers are absolutely needed. Each Clergyman is required to perform three services on the Sabbath; three hundred and sixty Churches have been raised, at a cost of two hundred pounds each. With regard to Lower Canada, we labour under great disadvantages, for a Roman Catholic Establishment is guaranteed and secured

to the inhabitants, by a treaty made with the Crown of England. The Roman Catholic Clergy are all single men, and the least stipend which they receive is two hundred pounds. These incomes are enjoyed by them still, whilst our own Protestant Clergy have to obtain a precarious living from the bounty of the public, and must look to means, which I hope, under the pressure of public opinion, will soon be largely increased. We do not call upon the Government to put their hands into the public purse; all that we call upon them to do, in the first instance, is, to preserve that property to which the Church has a claim as valid as that which secures to any body corporate whatever, the property which belongs to it by ancient law or charter. I speak, of course, of the clergy-reserve lands in Canada; a subject upon which, however, I do not think it necessary to enter on the present occasion; it is enough to say that the Church has a right to those lands; and if they are secured to her, and properly improved, they will be sufficient to afford the means of spiritual instruction to the members of the Established Church in Canada. I had intended to touch on another most important topic, that of the condition of Australia, but I feel that I have too long trespassed on the time of the meeting.

J. S. PAKINGTON, Esq. M.P.—I cannot but feel that, after the very able manner in which the resolution has been introduced by the Right Rev. Prelate, it is necessary for me to do little more than state, that there exists no one who more highly appreciates the objects and exertions of this SOCIETY in every part of the world than myself. It was well expressed in the Report of the SOCIETY for 1837, that the original design of this SOCIETY was to provide for that which was neglected by the Government,—namely, the religious instruction of our Christian brethren in the remote parts of the world. I cannot but deeply regret, while at the same time I cannot but admire, the extent to which this SOCIETY has supplied that which the Government has neglected to afford. When we reflect on the gigantic empire of this country,—when we look to the extent which she has attained through her maritime superiority,—or if we look to her free institutions, by which her commercial energies have been fostered, and the name of England extended to every quarter of the globe,—we must admit, that there never was, in the pages of historical events, a period when it was more incumbent upon us all to provide for the spiritual instruction of our fellow-subjects, far distant from the mother country, and give to remote parts of the world the blessings of the Protestant faith. At the same time I may be permitted to say, that there never was a country which has more neglected the spiritual wants of her colonies, than England. It is certainly matter of surprise, that the same religious feeling which has upheld the proceedings and principles of this SOCIETY, for a century and a half, should not long since have forced upon the country the fact, that it was their bounden duty to make provision for their distant brethren; a duty which I grieve to say England has entirely neglected, or has inadequately performed only, through the medium of this SOCIETY. But, in proportion as neglect has been the distinguishing policy of the Government, in the same proportion must we admire the manner and extent to which, through the generosity of the British public, this SOCIETY has been enabled to supply the deficiency, and has evinced the determination to extend the field of its exertions. There is no quarter of the world where those exertions have been more needed, or have been more beneficially exercised than in those North American colonies which form the subject of the resolution which I am now about to second. There are, in my humble opinion, many circumstances connected with the North American provinces, which, in some degree, make it a matter of wonder that the eyes of former Governments were not opened to the errors of that policy, and that they should not have seen the necessity of making alteration in the manner in which the religious institutions of our Church were treated. I am aware that I may be told that the larger portion of population of the Canadas is not in connection with the Church of England; but I believe that this of the argument is greatly exaggerated. I believe that the portion of the emigrants who attend the

vice of the Church of England is much greater than is generally supposed. But be that as it may, I know that distant and remote settlements are not able to draw those nice distinctions which we do in the mother country. I say, therefore, it becomes the more necessary that the spirit of charity at home should be fully extended to the colonies, in order that the poor may have the Gospel of Christ preached to them. I hope that this important question will become the subject of discussion in Parliament. I think that the circumstances of the case do conclusively prove that something must be done in some quarter, and that the Government of the country must be aroused to the necessity of a change of policy in respect to the spiritual condition of Canada and our other colonies. I am not without the hope, that the late unhappy crisis in Canada, where those whose cause we advocate have shown such a genuine spirit of loyalty and attachment to their country and the institutions of their native land, will impress upon the Government the duty of providing for the spiritual instruction of those individuals who are so eminently entitled to our assistance. I will only conclude by expressing my earnest and anxious hope, that should circumstances render it necessary, this SOCIETY will receive that enlarged support from the country which it demands; and that, not only in the present day, but in future ages, it may continue to receive the admiration and gratitude of this enlightened country.

THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA.—I am probably called upon, my Lord Archbishop, on the present occasion, not so much for the purpose of assisting what has already been forcibly and admirably said by others, in reference to the Resolution now before this Meeting, but because, from my connexion with that part of the empire to which the Resolution refers, it may be thought that I have information to communicate, which this Meeting may be ready to receive with a kind indulgence.

You have already been told of the serious embarrassment which has been thrown upon this venerable SOCIETY by the loss of that important assistance which was derived during a long period, from yearly grants of money by the Imperial Parliament. It may be interesting to inquire into the effect of this embarrassment upon the Missionaries of the SOCIETY. Many were involved in distress, and some had to endure the most severe privations. Few, however, very few were induced, even by such suffering, to shrink from the trials which thus came upon them; they bowed in humble submission to the dispensation of Providence; and, in faithful reliance upon the protection and blessing of their Heavenly Master, they used their sufferings as calls to increased exertion in the holy cause to which they have devoted themselves. I owe it to the estimable body of Missionaries employed by the SOCIETY in that extensive portion of their charge which constitutes the diocese of Nova Scotia, to bear this testimony to their merit, and to the respect and affection which is entertained for them in the sphere of their labours.

In some respects the condition of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, is similar to that of the Canadas, which has already been explained. In these portions of my diocese there are many interesting settlements of emigrants; and frequently in my visits to these settlements, where I have mourned over the spiritual wants of these affectionate people, the thought has rushed upon my mind, that if those wants could be fully brought, in all their force, to the notice of such a meeting as is now assembled in this place, and if the feeling those wants would excite could be carried from a Meeting like this through all the sections of this favoured kingdom, the means for their complete supply would no longer be withheld. The sufferings and privations of our brethren, who may especially be regarded as of our own family, would not plead in vain; for nothing can be more affecting than the deep sorrow which they manifest, when they lament their separation from the joy and the consolation of the ordinances of their Church, which were once their portion in their native land.

This feeling is strongly manifested by the affectionate regard with which they receive the occasional visits of a Missionary in their scattered settlements; they surround him in the houses where

he is lodged; they follow him from place to place, often for many miles, that they may gather comfort and instruction from the repetition of his prayers and his counsel. I have been followed upon such an occasion by a little vessel, that all her crew might be present at every service that was performed along an extensive line of coast; they sailed when I sailed, and anchored when I anchored, that they might land and join in worship, with their brethren, in many different harbours.

It has been my happiness to consecrate nearly one hundred churches in the last twelve years; and there is scarcely an instance in which the building of a new church does not speedily supply evidence that another is required at no great distance from it. Those who have been nobly engaged in promoting the building of churches and chapels in this kingdom, will easily understand how this effect is produced; for among the many new churches that have lately been erected in this island to the glory of God, there are few, I believe, which have not furnished evidence, first of the great need of that which has been built, and next of the extreme want of more churches for the thousands who are still unsupplied with church room.

I have to regret that the Archdeacon of Bermudas has been suddenly called away from London by the dangerous illness of a near relative, as he could have furnished a particular and interesting account of the progress of religious knowledge in his archdeaconry. In the three visits which I have been enabled to make to those islands of perpetual summer, I have found largely increasing numbers of candidates for confirmation among the coloured population. Immediate and complete emancipation was granted to the slaves of that colony, without the intervention of the offered apprenticeship. This measure served to call for additional exertion for dispensing religious instruction to the coloured population, and this SOCIETY have readily attended to that call, and greatly assisted the benevolent object.

I must allude to another very engaging topic—the religious destitution of the island of Newfoundland—a destitution most deplorable, and most difficult of full relief. There can be little hope of any assistance from the settlers in the out-harbours of this extensive island, where the people are so poor, that they are frequently in danger of starvation, which has often been averted only by public contributions of food. In more favoured and richer districts assistance may be hoped for, and ought to be obtained for the support of the clergyman. This, indeed, has been partially procured in many places in other parts of the diocese, and the good work is making progress; but in much of Newfoundland it now is, and probably will always be, impossible. But there is no part of the British dominions where the services of devoted clergymen are more affectionately welcomed, and no place where such services appear to be more eminently blest. I have seen boat after boat follow the visiting Missionary from settlement to settlement; and it is impossible to behold a more becoming and cordial regard for the ministers and ordinances of the Church, than is manifested by this warm-hearted people. It is most deplorable, therefore, that large numbers of them should be left entirely destitute of the spiritual instruction which they desire above all things. Thousands of them remain for years—for ten, twenty years—without seeing a clergyman, and without the consolations of the Church of Christ.

I am happy to have an opportunity for stating these facts in the presence of a distinguished officer, [Sir Thomas Cochrane,] who for some years was the governor of Newfoundland, where he rendered essential services, and was most zealous in his endeavours to promote the religious improvement of the colony.

I feel the necessity for being as brief as possible in noticing the several objects, among a multitude that I am compelled to omit, though well worthy of attention, that claim my regard, and for passing rapidly from one to another. I cannot, however, omit to mention the University of King's College at Windsor, in Nova Scotia. This institution was founded by a monarch whose memory is revered by all of us; and with a special design that it should be an handmaid to the Church. It was honoured

by the particular regard of its royal founder, king George the Third, and has been eminently useful in promoting the pious designs of this SOCIETY. The most Reverend Primate of Ireland directed your attention to the splendid benevolence of one individual, which he was enabled to guide into the treasury of the SOCIETY; and I am most happy in being able to call your attention to the bounty of another individual, who, at the suggestion of an old and distinguished Member of your Board, when endeavouring to save his executors from trouble, most benevolently determined to devote 2000*l.* at once to the objects of this SOCIETY, desiring that one half of that sum should be appropriated to the Church in Australia, and the other half to King's College in Nova Scotia. Such examples can hardly be without an happy influence; they will surely be thought well worthy of imitation. I hardly know whether the individual who has made this noble gift will be pleased with the mention of his name; but it appears to be called for, and I need hardly say, that those who have had opportunities of knowing the extent of his charitable acts, will have no surprise when they hear that this is the deed of the Rev. Dr. Warneford.

I will occupy the attention of the Meeting no longer; but conclude with the expression of a firm and confident hope, which is greatly encouraged by the number and respectability of this large Meeting, that the determination of this SOCIETY to put forth all its strength, will be so met by all the members of the Church in every part of this great kingdom, of every rank and station, that, under the heavenly blessing, the means of the SOCIETY will be made commensurate with the great and increasing calls which are made upon them by hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, in the numerous and extended colonies of this vast empire, and by the millions of the heathen who are now under her dominion.

THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER.—The Resolution which has been entrusted to me to propose, for the adoption and sanction of the Meeting, is this:—"That this Meeting has heard with great satisfaction of the part taken by the SOCIETY in the building of churches and school-houses, and the payment of salaries to clergymen and schoolmasters, throughout the British West Indies, and of the important measures now in progress there, with a view to promote the spiritual interest of the emancipated Negroes." After what has been stated by the preceding speakers, it is needless for me to enter into any general remarks upon the subject of this SOCIETY, else I might have been desirous of congratulating your Grace on the hopes which we may venture to entertain from the measures which are now in progress with a view to the extension of the designs of this SOCIETY. Whether we consider the increasing interest which is taken in its operations by the public at large, or whether we may anticipate great and glorious things, such as this SOCIETY has not been yet permitted to witness, as the results of the attendance of this day, and the result of the appeal which is shortly to be made to the country at large, our future prospects may be regarded as full of hope and promise. But I forbear to address the Meeting on topics of this kind, interesting as they are, and to none more so than to myself, from the deep and sincere interest I have ever taken in the affairs of this SOCIETY, and particularly in the manner and spirit in which its designs are carried out in the colonies. Permit me rather to direct your attention to the subject of the Resolution which I hold in my hand, which has reference to the British West India Islands; a field large indeed, and full of interest, and pregnant with importance, especially at the present moment. There is especially one subject of congratulation, which has been briefly touched upon in the Report which has been submitted to the Meeting this day,—I mean the favourable disposition which now prevails in the West India Islands towards the extension of Christianity. We have all heard, and with deep interest, through authentic documents and channels, and upon authority which no one can doubt, of the manner in which the emancipated Negroes have received the boon of religious and civil freedom. It was my good fortune to be present with the Right Reverend Prelate, the Bishop

of Barbados, when he heard of the manner in which the Negroes attended divine service on the memorable first of August, and I shall not forget the feeling which I then witnessed; and as I have heard a well-merited testimony to one of the departed prelates of our colonies, in which I rejoiced to join, I trust that I may be permitted to bear my testimony to the living worth of one whom God has spared so many years to preach his Holy Word. I think it a great instance of God's mercy towards his Church in Barbados and Jamaica, that the first bishops established in the West Indies have been permitted, under God, to mature, to a certain extent, the objects of their missions; and long may they live to see their labours carried out, in a degree more commensurate with their own wishes, and the spiritual wants of their dioceses. Nor are we without good hope of such a result. There are not a few circumstances, in themselves most auspicious, which encourage us in this expectation: and amongst these encouraging appearances, I would advert especially to the important fact, that the legislature of Jamaica is coming forward, impelled by so strong a sense of the necessity of religious instruction, that it has been difficult to meet the demand for teachers. It cannot be doubted that the Church principles on which this SOCIETY acts, in conjunction with the means which have been placed at its command, has not only contributed to bring together twice the number of clergy and school-teachers that would have been employed without its aid, but has roused others to a spirit of independent exertion on plans of their own, with the same object in view. In Barbados, in the year 1812, many years before a prelate of our own Church was sent out to these islands, there were only thirty-seven clergy within the islands which now constitute the diocese of Barbados. In the year 1825, (the year in which the bishopric was founded,) the thirty-seven had increased to fifty clergy; but at the present time there are no fewer than ninety-nine clergy; one-fourth of whom receive a portion of their maintenance through the medium of this SOCIETY. I may add,—and express at the same time my hope that the period is not far distant, when we may look to the natives of the soil, the legitimate source for supporting and strengthening the Church in those parts,—that of the number of clergy ordained for the service of the diocese one is of the coloured population. Within the last ten years, out of twenty-five churches now existing in the island of Barbados, no less than twenty-two have been built as additional churches, or have been re-erected after the damage they sustained from the late hurricanes. This encouraging disposition on the part of the people to multiply their places of worship, and increase the means of religious instruction, has been met by the prompt liberality of this venerable SOCIETY. Again, the school-houses in the year 1812 were only two in number; in 1825, there were thirty-four; in 1838, the number has increased to between four and five hundred; forty of which are maintained by means of this SOCIETY. In Jamaica, the number of clergy is seventy-four, fifteen of whom are in whole or in part supported by this SOCIETY; the number of schoolmasters paid by the SOCIETY is twenty-nine, with subordinate teachers; and the demands upon the SOCIETY, to meet the increased call for religious instruction, are to a large amount. For Barbados the SOCIETY has advanced, in aid of building churches, not less than between six and seven thousand pounds within the last few years, besides further payments for the erection of school-houses to the amount of nine thousand pounds. I might multiply these details to an almost unlimited extent, but enough perhaps has been already stated to prove at once the usefulness of this SOCIETY, and its readiness to give its aid, within the wide sphere of its labours, to the extent of its ability. I might refer to the testimony of Mr. Latrobe, and to the Report of that gentleman, lately laid before Parliament, on the state of schools within the West Indian islands. That Report is of a character peculiarly calculated to give satisfaction to the friends of the SOCIETY. It is the testimony of one who is not in connexion with the SOCIETY, of one not looking with a hasty and superficial view upon its operations; of one not regarding the SOCIETY with any

peculiar favour. It is the testimony of one who was unbiassed, who states things as he found them, after personal inspection; who has no interest in representing them either better or worse than they really are, and who was sent out for the purpose of making this strict and searching scrutiny by the State, and not by the SOCIETY. What then is it that remains for us to do, in this encouraging state of things? we are called to labour with increasing energy for the relief of the spiritual destitution of our colonies. We are called upon to commend the subject to the kind sympathies of all the members of the Christian Church. We are called upon to concentrate our means, and to act with vigour and unity in our operations, in bringing the objects we have in view fearlessly and honestly before the public. It is by unity alone that we can become effective in spreading the doctrines of our blessed Lord; in carrying out the spirit of his Gospel, and the knowledge of his salvation; and in obtaining eventually yet more glorious triumphs over the enemies of Christ's Church! But this unity must be a real, vital, and scriptural unity; not the unity of opinion, in the bond of ignorance,—not the unity of profession in the bond of hypocrisy,—but the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. In the full exercise of this unity, I trust that this SOCIETY, under God, may be permitted to carry out its designs to completion.

The Rev. C. BENSON.—I need scarcely remind this Meeting that the SOCIETY which we are now met to uphold is truly Christian and benevolent in its nature; and I believe I may say that no society, having these two characteristics impressed upon it, ever came before a British public, and appealed in vain. I am satisfied, therefore, that ours will not be a vain appeal on the present occasion. When I look back to the many societies that have held meetings during the present spring, and to the reports that have been made, I find that in every case where the objects of the society were Christian and benevolent, the funds have increased rather than diminished during the last year: it would then I think be a shame, indeed, for the members of the Church of England to allow a Society so connected with that Establishment as is the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS, to remain an exception to the general rule, and that we should find others not having equal claims receiving a greater share of public patronage. I would especially impress upon the attention of this Meeting, that at the very time when the calls upon the SOCIETY are increasing, its means and its powers have been diminished: we have, on the one hand, the emancipated negroes, while, on the other, we have to provide for the spiritual welfare of those tides of emigration which are constantly flowing from this country to our colonies—for all these it is our duty to furnish Christian instruction—for it is Christian instruction alone that teaches men to abstain from the works of sin, and brings them to practise virtue, and submit to those whom God has placed in authority over them. It is the deplorable state of darkness in which so many thousands of our fellow-men are now placed in our various colonies, that must plead our excuse for the increased expense which the SOCIETY has incurred, and which renders it necessary to make this appeal. At this very time, when the calls upon us are so urgent, 16,000*l.* a year has been taken from our funds; and where are we to look to supply this deficiency? I should hope that there is still a power of repentance, and that the Government, who have taken it from us, may yet turn and give it us back; but if not, suppose they plead, what perhaps they may justly do, the state of the revenues of the country, where then are we to look? I say the Government have still the means of assisting us very materially, without touching the public revenues; and if they have the power, it is surely their duty to exercise it. I will tell the Government how they might assist us. In almost all our colonies there are large tracts of lands still unappropriated, of which they are continually making grants, and extensive grants, to persons for the purpose of colonization. Now where would be the hardship, and where the difficulty, of making reserves of those lands for the support of the clergy, in the same manner as the clergy reserves were

formed in Canada? Would that increase the expenses of the nation, or place the Chancellor of the Exchequer in any difficulty? No; but it would materially assist the objects of this SOCIETY, viz. the propagation of the Gospel, and the extension of the Christian religion. I am aware that the Government plead that they lie under this difficulty—that they are constantly applied to for assistance by many sects of Christians, all having the same object in view. But the answer to such a plea is obvious, it is the duty of the Government to select one religion only as that which the State should support; for if they, or any government, go on giving equal encouragement to all classes and all sects of Christians, they will give the greatest inducement to disunion in the Church. They are bound to select one religion, one form of Christianity, as that which is essential to the well-being of mankind here, and to their eternal welfare hereafter, and that has a right to demand the undivided countenance and assistance of the State. I say then, looking at the circumstances in which this country is placed—seeing that the royal authority is vested in the hands of a member of the Church of England—seeing that the members of the Government are themselves members of that Church—they surely can have but one choice to make; and if they make that choice, they must aid this SOCIETY, by extending its usefulness,—that is, its means of diffusing the Gospel of Christ to all parts of the world. Whether this will be done or not by the Government, I cannot pretend to say; but in the mean time, I would impress on those who now hear me, that we also have a duty to perform. It is our duty to endeavour to supply, as far as possible, the deficiency that has been already created; and also, as far as we can, to give the SOCIETY the means of meeting the growing spiritual wants of the colonies of this country. The Archbishop of Armagh, who has already addressed you, has alluded to the position in which this country appeared in past times. It was distinguished above all the nations of the earth, as the great instrument which God has chosen for promoting the Protestant faith throughout the world. It has the same powers and the same means now; God has blessed us with wealth, with power, with religion, and with every blessing which a nation can enjoy—but what do we do? We send out to our colonies a large portion of our superabundant population, and we refuse to send with them any part of our superabundant wealth to provide for their spiritual welfare. We admit the duty of providing the colonists with the means of civil government, and shall we take from them the means of religious instruction? I hope not; I trust not; but that in sending forth its people to the distant parts of the earth, England will show some anxiety to provide for them the blessings of Christian instruction. On these grounds, I would appeal to all who are here assembled to support this SOCIETY by every means in their power. I assure them that their assistance is required. The usefulness of the SOCIETY has not been diminished because of its restricted means. On the contrary, at the very time when the Government withdrew that assistance which had been so long afforded, its operations were extended, and this was done in the confident hope, that even if the Government should continue to withhold their support, the people of England would not leave the SOCIETY to itself; and that knowing its object to be to afford to their fellow-men Christian instruction in the faith of the Church of England, they would not permit us to appeal in vain for their assistance.

The LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.—I have now to submit to the adoption of this Meeting the following Resolution:—"That the promising condition of Bishop's College, Calcutta, especially as relates to the class of native students now under education within its walls; the gathering together of native Christian congregations in the neighbourhood of the Presidency, and the rapid improvement of the native Churches in Southern India; furnish the strongest motives for perseverance and for sincere gratitude to Him by whose mercy alone can the great work of the propagation of the Gospel in the East be accomplished."

About fifteen years ago, at a meeting, not of this, but of a sister Society, which then had the charge

of the East Indian Mission, I expressed an opinion that causes appeared to be in operation tending to the entire subversion of the dominion of idolatry in India; and it was most gratifying to me when my attention was called to the last printed Report of the Society, to find that the appearances on which I had formed that opinion, were not illusory. In that Report it is said, "A great change is gradually taking place in the minds of the natives, which promises to prepare the way for the downfall of idolatry, and for the propagation of the Gospel. We must not expect that the natives will speedily abandon their superstitions, or that the knowledge of the Gospel will rapidly proceed there; but that it will go on steadily and surely, the framers of this Report entertain no doubt." It is stated also, and most painful it must be either to make that statement, or to read it, "that one grand obstacle to the progress of the Gospel in the East Indies, has been the line of policy adopted by those who have been entrusted with the administration of the government there; a line of policy, which, while it protected and encouraged idolatry, discouraged the Christian converts, and exposed them to injury and insult;" but in the course of the present week, in answer to certain remarks made in the House of Lords by a Right Reverend Prelate (the Bishop of London), the noble Viscount at the head of Her Majesty's Government said, that this matter was under the serious consideration of the Government. And can we for a moment doubt what will be the result of that "serious consideration?" Can we doubt that it will be other than the complete removal of those obstacles of which we now complain? Can we doubt that the reigning power in India will henceforth be induced to adopt a more enlightened and more Christian course of policy? Can we doubt that those fears by which their minds have hitherto been haunted, of dangers likely to arise to the stability of the British empire in India, from endeavours to diffuse the Gospel, will be dispelled, or at least that the disgrace that now attaches to the national character,—the disgrace of converting the superstitions of the natives into a source of revenue to the Government, thus giving a direct sanction to the practice of idolatry,—will be removed? It is gratifying to me to say, that I may calculate from the Report to which I have alluded, that one improvement, at least, has taken place in the policy of the ruling powers in India. It appears that formerly the restriction upon education in India was not confined to the communication of religious knowledge only, but extended to the communication of all European knowledge whatever. This latter barrier has at length been happily displaced. It appears that now the study of the English language is encouraged in that country; and we cannot doubt that the most beneficial results must arise as to the progress of the Gospel in that part of the world; and we may indulge in a confident hope, to use the words of the Report, that the English language may become the means of conveying the truths of religion and philosophy to the natives of India, as was the Latin language the means of communicating those blessings to our own forefathers.

I will proceed at once to advert to those points which are more especially mentioned in the Resolution which I have the honour to submit for your consideration—"the promising condition of Bishop's College, Calcutta, especially as relates to the class of native students now under education within its walls." We have heard in the Report that has been read, the communications that have been made by the Bishop of Calcutta on all these points—on the steady progress of the Gospel under the auspices of those Missionaries who have been educated in Bishop's College, on the importance to be attached to the formation of a class of native students. And this cannot be better expressed than in the words of that bishop, who says, "that Christianity will not be introduced into India until such a body of Missionaries shall exist." The education of such persons, then, must be a subject of congratulation to all Christians; but no human satisfaction is without its alloy; and while we contemplate with pleasure the flourishing condition of Bishop's College at Calcutta, we cannot but lament the loss of the services of Principal Mill, who has been

compelled to resign his office in consequence of the shattered state of his health. I hold in my hand the addresses that were presented to him on his embarkation. I will not detain the Meeting by reading them, and to read extracts from them would not do justice to the subject; for it is only by reading the whole that we can duly estimate the value of the labours of that truly Christian and highly talented man—the difficulties he has overcome, the good he has effected, and the gratitude that is due to him, not from that institution only, but from all persons who have the propagation of the Gospel in India at heart. I hope these addresses will be read universally; and I know that all who do read them will join with me in fervent prayer to the throne of Divine Mercy, that the return of Dr. Mill to England may be speedily followed by the restoration of his health, and that he may be long spared to witness the prosperity of that institution which has been brought to its present state by his fostering care.

The Rev. C. W. LE BAR.—My Lord Archbishop, for twenty-five years have I been connected with the East India College; an institution which, I would gladly hope, has contributed to elevate the British name and character in India. I have always regarded it as, in one sense, a Missionary College. For, although it sends forth no preachers of the Gospel, still its object has ever been to send forth men who, by their lives, might do the work of evangelists, and appear as ambassadors of Christ, and as servants of the living God. My long connexion with that institution has raised, in my mind, one predominant feeling. The question has, at all times, presented itself to me—what could have been the purpose of Divine Providence in placing within our grasp the sceptre of that gigantic empire? Surely it never can have been for our own righteousness, or to gratify our lust of dominion, or our passion for renown. Was it not rather that we should be the instruments, the agents, and, if I may so speak, the fellow-workers of the living God in spreading the knowledge of his name throughout that vast extent of country? This being so, it seems to follow—and the conclusion will be familiar to all who hear me—that the State and the Church of England neglect their duty and abandon their high privilege, when they cease to execute the missionary office throughout not only all those regions of the East, but in all places where British dominion extends. The Church of England is by far the most efficient and legitimate of all Missionary Societies, when she discharges that duty to the best of her ability; and when, with heart and purse, she is aided and supported by those who embrace her doctrines. It was in this spirit, and under this view, that the subject was considered by an honoured and revered friend of mine, whose confidence it was my happiness to enjoy. It was in this view that Bishop Middleton went forth to lay the foundation of that Missionary College which is now calling for your support. I well remember it so happened, that though not the first, I was one of the first, to whom he communicated that project. I well remember how he described himself as musing on the banks of the Ganges when the College floated but in vision before his eyes; and how he looked forward to the time when the air-built fabric of his imagination should gather substance, and stand before the world, a monument of Christian zeal and piety. We have seen the result—we have heard it read;—we find in the document before the Society, that, in the opinion of the present successor of Bishop Middleton, those views have been realized; and that the institution stands forth as a tangible monument of the piety and perseverance of that excellent and zealous servant of Christ. It is, however, but just to say, that the suggestions of Bishop Middleton have been furthered in a great degree, and that the present solidity of the institution is due much to that distinguished scholar (Dr. Mill), who undertook to nurture it in its infancy, and who, by his indefatigable exertions, has brought it on to its present state of prosperity. And the prospects thus opening before us lead, naturally, to an animating contrast between the present state of our hopes, and the despair which seemed to overshadow us in former days. I have been recently engaged in reading a work that has, I have no

doubt, attracted the attention of almost all whom I have now the honour of addressing; I mean the biography of one who was known to the world as the advocate-general of suffering humanity, William Wilberforce; and I happened to turn to a page which speaks of his labours with reference to the spiritual condition of India, and what do I find? He says, "Thirty years ago every third man who thought on the subject, would probably have set up the monstrous fictions of Hindoo superstition against the truths of the Bible, and have considered the religion of the Brahmin as a proper thing to oppose against Christianity; and would have supposed that the progress of the Gospel in the East was a rank absurdity. But, how is it now? Why that Gospel, the whispers of which then could scarcely be heard out of the dust, now sounds trumpet-tongued. The name of Christ was then almost proscribed from the regions of the East; now we have a Life of Christ written in the Sanscrit language. The language of the Brahmin priests is now employed to proclaim the name of the Redeemer." And to whom are we indebted for this glorious change, but to that distinguished scholar to whom Bishop Middleton left the task of maturing what he had so nobly begun? Now we find men are sent to the natives of India, whose labours and whose office it is to inform and instruct, and to give to our exertions in that country an uniform and orderly character. At the period to which I have alluded, the Church of England had scarcely a representative in India. Now she raises her mitred head in the midst of the follies and abominations of heathenism. Here, then, amid much that is conflicting, much that is painful, we have that which is cheering, and gives hope to our Church. When I speak of the Church, I speak of it in its comprehensive sense; that is, not only of its ministers, but those who profit from their labours. And shall it be said that we trust in the living God to keep those dominions safe for us, and make no sacrifice to show ourselves anxious for his glory, and for the success of his truth? One word more, and I have done. We have all heard with much sorrow, of the withdrawal of the countenance and assistance of the State from these our Missionary labours; but the only useful inference from that circumstance is, that we must fall back on our own resources; and, considering the great object we have in view, I cannot bring myself to believe that those resources will fail. We have heard much of the difficulties of converting the heathen from his idolatry to a knowledge of the true religion; but we know that the light of the Gospel is needful for man; and knowing this, we cannot for a moment suppose that the Maker of man would have sent into the world any race of men incapable of receiving the Gospel. In surveying the march of the Divine dispensations, we may, perhaps, be sometimes tempted to meditate upon the slowness with which the merciful ways of the Lord are made known among men; but this is no theme to speculate upon. We are called upon to remember that we are doing the work of One that inhabits eternity, and with whom one day is as a thousand years, and a thousand years as one day. Therefore cast your seed on the waters hopefully and liberally; and though it may be there many days, surely it shall be found by us, or by our children. If we sow unsparingly, we shall reap in due time if we faint not: and then only conceive how glorious will be the harvest to be gathered in.

ARCHDEACON ROBINSON.—I should scarcely be justified in intruding upon your Grace's attention, and that of this Meeting, but that I fear silence might be misinterpreted, and I should be unfaithful to the feelings of my heart, and to that office I have had the honour to hold in the Indian Church, and to those sympathies which will continue to animate me to the last hour of my life, if I neglected the opportunity of stating to your Grace, and to this Meeting, some topics which appear to me yet unexplained, and which my peculiar position enables me to touch upon. There are circumstances connected with this Society which peculiarly adapt it to the religious wants of India; above all, its firm and undeviating attachment to the discipline of the Church of England. And there is one fact connected with this part of the subject, which I would

beg the Meeting to remark; it is, that in all the various forms by which our common Christianity is propagated, I have at all times found a strong tendency to adopt the Liturgy, and the other forms and usages of the Church of England; this is done by many dissenting congregations in India. The Liturgy of our Church has been translated into most of the dialects of India, and is frequently purchased and adopted in their missionary labours by our dissenting brethren throughout the East. This is an important fact, and proves in the strongest manner that our Church is peculiarly adapted to meet the spiritual wants of our fellow-men in that part of the world. I have witnessed the inestimable benefits which this SOCIETY confers; I have seen and I have heard of its force and influence on the minds of the people of India; and I know if ever Christianity triumphs in that country—and it must do so—it will do so—it will be in the faith of our own apostolic Church, and in the blessedness of her communion. There is one point that I am especially anxious to bring to the notice of the Meeting; it is the high and exemplary character of the Missionaries sent out by this SOCIETY, and of the great piety and zeal with which they devote themselves to the work with which they are entrusted; and, I must say, that in this respect great honour is due to those who select them. I speak from long personal intercourse with the Missionaries of our apostolic Church, and from having witnessed the result of their labours. I do not speak this to the prejudice of other Missionaries; I honour and love the Missionaries of all Christian denominations, and I appreciate their labours; but I am bound to say, that the Missionaries connected with this SOCIETY yield to none in the zeal with which they discharge their arduous duties, nor in the success which attends their efforts. It must be most satisfactory to you, my Lord, to know that the bounty of the SOCIETY is not misapplied, and that the holy religion of our Divine Master goes forth with truth and energy from those whom you send out to minister it.

There are in Southern India millions who have not even heard the word of Christ, but there are also thousands and tens of thousands who are now members of Christ's Church, who are in communion with the Churches and educated in the Schools of this SOCIETY; there are in South India thousands of Christian brethren who for the last century have looked to these shores for help. They have not looked in vain. There are the Churches which were first planted by the labours of Zeigenbalg and Schwartz, and which are now looking to you for the full meridian splendour of that glorious day, whose dawn they have already witnessed; and I know they will not look to you in vain. When I first visited that Church the people flocked around me; they brought me petitions upon petitions, not for temporal assistance, but I was loaded with their petitions for spiritual aid. They implored me to plead their cause with you, and to pray you to come forward to relieve their spiritual destitution. From that time till now I have longed to meet such an assembly as I have now the honour to address; and I entreat you, I implore you, as I then promised that I would—you, the nobility, the clergy, the laity, each in your several stations,—I implore, I entreat you in the name of the thousands of your Christian brethren in India, to stretch forth a more abundant aid, a more open hand, and a still wider policy towards them. Do that which has not yet been done; lay a firm and permanent foundation of our Church in India. The wisdom of the Divine counsels alone can work with full and complete efficiency; but we are bound to fill up the deficiencies of past years of experiment and trial, by wiser counsels and more vigorous efforts. We are bound to do that which experience has taught us to be the most successful course, viz., to educate from among the people themselves their future teachers. That is the principle upon which we go; to imitate as far as we can in our limited capacities the wisdom as well as the bounty of Providence, in all its great achievements, for the benefit of mankind. There are, in Southern India, eleven or twelve principal stations; among these are many churches, some surrounded by persecuting heathens; all depend on you, all look to you for support. I have visited the villages of almost all of them; I have seen their

destitution; and I have heard the cry they raise for aid. I would that cry could reach the ears and the hearts of all before me. I have visited the different fields of our missionary exertions; I have seen there the inhabitants debased in morality, and without the means of spiritual instruction, for the want of sufficient means of extending these missionary truths; but let it be known that five additional Missionaries were sent out by the SOCIETY last year to Madras alone, to supply the religious wants there. It was there, where the love of God and of the Saviour is now felt by thousands, that the last days of the lamented Heber were passed; the anxious care of whose life was the eternal welfare of that people. He grieved deeply for their neglected condition; he grieved for the want of power to aid and succour them; it was there that he breathed out his last prayer, and within but a few moments of his death, his words to me were, "The destitution of these Missions breaks my heart." In a few moments that noble heart was still for ever. Its last throb was for the welfare of those Missions and the prosperity of this SOCIETY. You will pardon me for dwelling on these reminiscences; but I cannot avoid it. They belong to the dearest and best moments of my life. They consecrate the interests of this SOCIETY to my affections as well as to my judgment, and bind it on my regard by the ties of memory no less than by those of hope. What then is the boon I crave for Southern India? I ask you only to nourish the children which God has given to you; to see that they do not want the bread of heaven, which can be administered by your hands. But do you inquire what are the further prospects and capabilities of the SOCIETY? They are to be measured by the length and breadth, not of India alone, but of the habitable world. Such is your field of labour; but the strength by which you are sustained, and the motives by which you are encouraged in this holy enterprise, are more than adequate—no less than the length and breadth and depth and height of that love which passeth knowledge.

MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE.—My Lord Archbishop, the motion I have to submit to your Grace, and to this Meeting, is the following:—"That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the success of the SOCIETY's endeavours to send out Chaplains to Australia, the recent applications from the Bishop of the Diocese for more assistance, and the large sums raised within the colonies of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land for the building of Churches and the maintenance of Clergymen, should determine the SOCIETY to shrink from no exertion tending to counteract the numerous evils which have arisen from the neglected state of the convict population." You see from the resolution, that the state of Australia and of the convict population there, is submitted especially to your notice. You must be aware how extremely painful it is to me, and to those who hold situations similar to mine, to send from the country of their birth, men, women, and children, sometimes of tender years, to that unhappy colony. You have been asked to-day if you have a right to legislate in favour of emigration, while you do not provide for the spiritual support of those whom you encourage to try their fortunes in a distant land; and we might be tempted to ask—and it is a consideration that will come home to us—can we calmly and cheerfully send persons abroad to those penal colonies, changing imprisonment in this country for banishment in another, where they are deprived of all religious consolation?—can we send those who have committed offences, not of so deep a character as to make their reformation hopeless—can we send them to a colony where they will have none of that careful religious attention to which every inmate of a prison is by the law of this country entitled, and which by its practice he always receives?—can we justify ourselves in sending them to a country possessing every disadvantage, and the inhabitants of which are little short of heathens? In a recent report of the Australian Society connected with this institution, I find, in a statement made by the Bishop, an account of his labours in visiting the various parts of his diocese. He says, he saw "large bodies of your fellow-countrymen, just victims to your penal laws, but whom you have sent from a Christian land, from a country where it was in the power of every man to receive, from some Clergyman or other,

some amount of religious instruction, some spiritual food and assistance." I read in that account, which, we may be sure, is no exaggeration, the following statement, which I will take the liberty of presenting to you:—"I found them living in a state of concubinage, frequently promiscuous; without books, or means of instruction of any sort; the Sabbath neglected; children growing up without baptism, and almost unacquainted with the name of their Creator."—"These persons, judging from the accounts I have received, are placed in a situation as dreadful as that of any race of heathens in the world." Such is the language in which Bishop Broughton describes parts of his own diocese. Need I then say, that this is a case that presses on this country as a crying and manifest evil? It is well known, that in any gaol in this country there is as ample religious assistance provided by the law, and enforced by the magistracy, and acted upon by the Chaplains, as there can be in any place in the kingdom. A man is brought up to the bar of justice, wicked and ignorant, but perhaps not hardened in crime; he has committed an offence for which he is liable to be imprisoned or transported; we cannot imprison all, therefore we must resort to transportation; we send him to our penal colonies, because we have not the means of keeping him at home; and have we a right, or has the country the right thus to change the mode of imprisonment—for that is, in fact, what it is—and to send criminals to a place of which a Christian Bishop could give such a description as you have just heard? For a temporal crime we have a right only to inflict a temporal punishment; and it is our duty to take especial care that no incidental consequence shall result to the person on whom we inflict the punishment beyond that which he is, by its terms, condemned to suffer. Yet in this most essential, this most important point, we have transported convicts to a condition which no Christian can contemplate without pain. I pass by, for time will not permit me now to go into them, the religious wants of the other colonies; but I must say, that the colony of Australia stands in a peculiar position. All colonists going out from this country, labour under some disadvantages; they go out under considerable difficulties. They are sometimes persons of doubtful character; and this country has not provided (with shame be it spoken) for their spiritual wants: but the state of the persons you send to Australia is infinitely worse. Thither you send every year thousands of the most depraved of your overflowing population. You do not allow the colony to purge and improve itself, but you continue to send out these masses of corruption, year after year. By a special report which I have seen to-day, I find that from Middlesex alone 900 persons were transported during the last year; and that from the whole of England and Wales, upwards of 4,000 convicts were sent out to Australia, besides a considerable number from Ireland, and, I hope a smaller number, from Scotland. I believe I do not at all over-estimate the fact, when I say that 6,000 persons are sent out to that colony, as transported felons, every year. Now knowing the existence of this state of things, I ask every one who now hears me, whether, without great exertions on our part, we can expect or look for the continuance of those blessings which Divine Providence has hitherto vouchsafed unto us? I say that this state of things can only go on from bad to worse. There is want of Clergy, want of churches, want of schools and of schoolmasters, throughout that colony. These are wants naturally to be expected, but which must be supplied, if we expect to remedy the existing evils. I know that all who have done me the honour to listen to me are convinced of the existence of the evil. The only question then is, how is it to be met? The SOCIETY to which we, I hope all, belong, is anxious to stretch out its hand to the utmost. We have heard to-day that twenty Clergymen are to be sent out to the colony; that eighteen have already gone out; and that the Bishop who has been alluded to has said, that the circumstance of having even the four additional Clergymen that had arrived when he wrote, is likely to prolong his days upon earth. But this SOCIETY cannot proceed without funds. We who are not able from the nature of our occupations, and from various circumstances, to take part in the meetings of the SOCIETY; attend-

ing only occasionally, and benefitting by such proceedings as these; we who cannot give so much of our attention, ought to give liberally of that which is in our power to give, and which is so essential to enable the SOCIETY to maintain its usefulness. Every person who is now present is the centre of some little circle of his own; all have friends and acquaintances, among whom they can exert some influence; and we should not, if our intentions are sincere, allow our present feelings to evaporate, but remember what has passed to-day; the subjects which have been presented to our notice; the claims put forth on our Christian charity; and do all in our power to urge these necessities on the attention of all over whom we have the slightest influence.

SIR WILLIAM HEATHCOTE.—My Lord Archbishop, I have been called upon to recommend to the notice of your Grace, and of this Meeting, the resolution which the learned Judge who has just addressed you has read. I think that if there is any country towards which our anxiety ought to be more especially directed, it is the convict colony to which this resolution refers. Seeing that this population is placed in a vast continent, increasing daily in its resources of all kinds, and that we must look forward to the day which sooner or later will arrive, when that continent will not be a dependent colony, but a mighty empire; surely all those who think on these matters must perceive the importance as well as the difficulty of providing that when that day does arrive, it shall find the inhabitants of Australasia so far advanced in civilization, morals, and religion, as to be able to conduct their government on principles worthy of a Christian nation. I will not presume, after all that has been said by those who have gone before me, to offer a word as to the general objects of this SOCIETY, on which I hope we are all agreed. I will conclude by pressing most earnestly to your notice and adoption, the resolution which has been read.

The Rev. Dr. Hook proposed the following resolution:—"That to defray the cost of the extensive designs announced in the foregoing resolutions, it is the opinion of this Meeting that Public Meetings should be held in all large towns for the purpose of increasing the number of Subscribers and other contributors to the SOCIETY, and more especially for forming additional District and Parochial Committees in every part of the kingdom, and for stimulating the exertions of those already established."

SIR THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, M.P.—The resolution which has now been submitted to you is of a peculiar nature; and I think I shall best perform the duty of seconding it by viewing it in its practical light, and of urging it upon those whom, like me, Providence has thrown among the distant towns and villages of this kingdom, and to state my firm attachment to the SOCIETY, and my determination to support its objects by every means in my power. But allow me to say, that if you would have the pulse beat well at the extremities, it must first do so at the heart. At this time, and under all the circumstances that have been pressed on your attention, what person can doubt that a more than ordinary duty is required from members of the Church of England, to use their best exertions to respond to those calls, and to forward the noble objects we all have in view. Now, London is the heart of England: set us the example, and we will try to compete with it. Still, before the time arrives when the agents of the SOCIETY shall go through the length and breadth of the land, stimulating old societies, and forming new, place in their hands large and liberal statements of what you have done here, and I will answer for it that the extremities of the land will not be backward in the good work.

MR. JUSTICE PATTERSON.—One duty yet remains to be performed. One debt of gratitude, which I am glad it has fallen to me to bring under your notice; I mean the thanks of this Meeting to the most Rev. Archbishop for his presence here to-day. I will not enlarge before him on the uniform and earnest attention which he at all times evinces to the affairs of this SOCIETY; and not only to this, but of all societies having for their object the spreading of the word of God; although I know if I were to do so, I should carry with me the feelings, not only of every person who now hears me, but of all who have the honour and the pleasure to know

him, either in his public or private character. We all know the zeal and readiness with which he attends on all of these occasions, and with which he devotes himself to the duties he undertakes; we know also the zealous care with which he governs that Church over which he presides, so that it has lost none of its influence, but I believe that it is daily increasing in its numbers and influence under his superintendence. At the same time that he has by his mild but firm conduct, not only not offended, but so conciliated those who differ from that Church and its doctrines, that they speak of him at all times with the highest respect. I beg to propose that the thanks of this Meeting be offered to the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his Grace's presence here this day, and for his uniform attention to the affairs of the SOCIETY.

MR. ACLAND.—I am proud to have the honour of seconding this motion, and in doing so I will not offer any observations of my own, other than calling on the Meeting to join with me in discharging the debt of gratitude which is due to his Grace for his able superintendence over this day's proceedings, and to call for their exertions to ensure that success which the Church of England must and will have over all competitors.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.—I beg to return my most sincere and cordial thanks for this mark of your kind respect and attention. I can most truly assure you, that I shall never be wanting in my utmost exertions in promoting the welfare of a SOCIETY, the objects of which involve the best interests of mankind; and I beg to add, that I look on this Meeting with the greater satisfaction and pleasure, because I consider it as the beginning of a great effort that will be made in this country in support of this SOCIETY, to vindicate the national character from the charge of indifference to the preservation of religion in our colonies, and to the conversion of the heathen; as the commencement of a great effort, co-ordinate and corresponding with the extent of our dominions, and of the wealth of the country and of individuals, and with that spirit of Christianity which is at all times remarkable in this country, but which of late years has shown itself in a form beyond former example, and which I believe is still increasing. At this late hour, and after the unexampled display of eloquence we have heard to-day, from the advocates of the SOCIETY, I will trespass on your time only to express my hope that the strong and practical remarks and recommendations of the Hon. Baronet (Sir T. Acland), who has just now addressed you, will meet with the utmost attention; and that those who are present at this meeting, having come up from the country to attend it, will, when they return to their homes, do the utmost in their power to make collections for this SOCIETY, through the means of public meetings, and of district and parochial associations. In this way will the nation at large be enabled to pour in their numerous contributions, which, though small in themselves, collectively may form an immense sum, and may be applied in such a way as to carry out those purposes which we cannot doubt, Divine Providence had in view when He bestowed on this country so large an extent of empire in all parts of the world. I beg again to return you my most hearty thanks.

His Grace then retired, and the Meeting broke up.

(From a Jamaica Paper.)

The apprentices on the estates in this island, belonging to the Honourable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, were set free on Wednesday, the 30th April, by the two local representatives, the Lord Bishop, and Thomas King, Esq., the agricultural attorney. His Lordship read to the people the Governor's proclamation, and addressed them on various subjects in connexion with their new state, after which an agreement to the following effect was entered into between the parties:—

After reading and explaining the agreement, the Bishop mentioned to the people the different rates of wages, varying according to the nature or efficiency of the labour, which they would receive as free labourers, whether in money, or, as in the case of the cottagers, in houses or extra allotments of land. They were also given to understand that whilst they laboured for the estate, their houses and grounds would be continued to them, and medical attendance provided free of expense. His Lordship then concluded by expressing his confidence in the people, that he should be able on Tuesday to stand up in his place in Council, and say of them, that they had behaved well under this great change.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

Instituted 19th February, 1836.

Vice-Patrons.

Bishop of Winchester.
Bishop of Llandaff.
Bishop of Chester.
Bishop of Chichester.
Bishop of Ripon.
Bishop of Norwich.

Marquis of Cholmondeley.
Earl of Clarendon.
Earl of Chichester.
Earl of Harrowby.
Lord Bexley.
Lord Feversham.

President.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P.

Vice-Presidents.

Hon. Lord Sandon, M.P.
Sir Andrew Agnew, Bart.
Sir Thomas Baring, Bart.
Sir Thomas Blomfield, Bart.
Sir Walter Farquhar, Bart.
Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.
John Hardy, Esq.

John P. Plumptre, Esq. M.P.
Abel Smith, Esq., M.P.
The Rev. the Warden of Wadham College, Oxford.
The Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

Treasurer.

John Labouchere, Esq.

Committee.

All Clergymen who are Members of the Society, and Twenty-Four elected Lay-Members.

Hon. Secretaries.

Rev. John Harding, M.A. | Mr. Frederick Sandox.
Mr. Nadir Baxter.

Secretary, Rev. W. Pullen, M.A.

Association Secretary, Rev. Horatio Moulle, B.A.

Assistant-Secretary, Mr. T. Atchison.

Collector, Mr. H. A. Oldershaw.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SOCIETY.

Object.—The salvation of souls, with a single eye to the glory of God, and in humble dependence on His blessing, by granting aid towards maintaining faithful and devoted men to assist the Incumbents of parishes in their pastoral charge.

Principles.—That in a Christian land a Church established should adequately provide for the spiritual instruction of all the people; and that it is part of the duty of a Christian legislature to furnish the Church with means to this end; but that, if the legislature should fail of this duty, then, rather than souls should perish, Christian men must join together to supply the deficiency, and make the Church as effective as it is in their power to do.

Plan.—The Church Pastoral Aid Society adheres strictly to the wants of the Church on the one hand, and the order of the Church on the other. It would make the Church efficient; it would carry the Gospel, by means of the Church, to every man's door, but it never obtrudes its aid; the Incumbent must apply for aid, or sanction the application; and till this is done, the SOCIETY cannot move. When aid is sought and granted, the Parochial Minister must say how it is to be employed;—he must nominate the persons to be employed;—he must engage them, as well as superintend and entirely control them; all that the SOCIETY does is to provide for their remuneration; and while so doing, to ask satisfactory proof of their qualifications.

Operations.—The SOCIETY up to the present time has voted grants to 146 Incumbents of parishes and districts, having an aggregate population of 1,156,000 souls, in whose spiritual care, before the aid of the SOCIETY, only 147 Ministers were employed; the Incumbents having on an average a charge of about 8,000 souls each, with an average income of only 165*l.* a year each, and 76 of them being without Glebe-house or Parsonage. The grants of the SOCIETY provide for an addition of 137 Clergymen, and 24 Lay-Assistants. By the express terms on which the SOCIETY's aid is given, the Lay-Assistant is simply to be employed as a District-Visitor, Tract Distributor, and Scripture Reader, and by no means as a public instructor or preacher.

Extracts from the Report to the Third Annual Meeting, May, 1838.

It is with no ordinary cause for thankfulness to God, and with no small degree of satisfaction to their own minds, that the Committee of the CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY have addressed themselves to the duty of preparing this their third Report. The proceedings of the past year may not, indeed, present any facts more remarkable than those adduced on former occasions, in proof of the wants of the Church and of the country, or in illustration of the benefits likely to result, under the Divine favour,

from such an institution. But that which gives the Committee confidence in again meeting the members of the SOCIETY is, the persuasion which they have that the account now to be rendered will only tend to strengthen in every mind the belief, that this scheme of Christian benevolence, so imperatively called for by the circumstances of our times, was not attempted, nor has been prosecuted hitherto, but with the guidance and blessing of Almighty God.

In reference to the SOCIETY'S finances, the Committee have a gratifying statement to make of progressive increase. The amount received during the year ending at March 31, 1838, was £8001. 1s. 10d. But with the constantly increasing demands upon their funds, the Committee feel that they must earnestly entreat their friends to form local associations in their respective neighbourhoods, for the purpose of enlisting a larger number of annual contributors in support of the SOCIETY; and whatever information may be necessary for this end, by supplies of the Occasional Papers, and other publications, they will most gladly furnish. Especially do the Committee venture to solicit from the clergy, in their pastoral office, an advocacy of the claims of the SOCIETY with their parishioners and congregations, feeling, as they do, that, from the peculiar character of this institution, its cause is one which can never be more fully or effectively presented to the members of the Church of England, than by her own ministers, in the midst of their own people.

The most numerous class of cases which the SOCIETY is relieving is, as might be expected, that in which clergymen stand charged with the pastoral care of large populations; and being unable, from their own resources, to provide for an adequate performance of the duties of their ministry, avail themselves of the SOCIETY'S assistance in engaging additional clergymen to share their labours with them. The grants of the SOCIETY for this purpose are in number 118.

I. In the last Occasional Paper, the second of the cases there specified as assisted, was one of peculiar and painful interest. The parish is in Staffordshire, and contains a population of 8000 souls. The clergyman aided writes as follows:—

"Allow me to make a few observations on the advantages which we have derived from the grant. I believe that, in my application for it, I described the extraordinary difficulties in the proper discharge of the ministerial duties of this parish; that it extended over 22,000 acres of land,—that it had many populous hamlets scattered over it, of from one to five miles and a half from the parish church,—that in these hamlets, for many years, I had cottage lectures almost every night in the week; this being the only means I had, in consequence of the extreme distance from the church, and want of accommodation in it, of bringing the Gospel to the ears and hearts of my people; and that, in consequence of the great want of church-accommodation, especially for the poor, I volunteered a Sunday evening lecture in the church, in addition to the morning and afternoon services. Though, under the blessing of God, I sustained these services for many years, my health at length gave way, and I was compelled to relinquish my cottage lectures, one after another, and also abridge my exertions in other particulars of my ministerial duties. In this situation, and having a young family entirely dependent on me, consequently being unable to pay a curate, and besides, having been ordained to this charge, and spent all my ministerial life in this parish, and, of course, deeply and feelingly interwoven into, not only the spiritual, but also the temporal interests of the people, and quite unwilling to make up my mind, under any considerations regarding myself, to leave them, I applied to your SOCIETY for help, which was kindly given; and by the assistance of your grant I have sincere pleasure in informing you that I soon recovered my strength, and renewed all my cottage lectures, and also commenced another, in a very populous hamlet; and, from my curate's incessant application to the schools, they have increased since he came, I may safely say, one half. We are now in the midst of Lent-lectures in the church every Wednesday night, which was never before attempted; and the most important and painful of all duties, the visiting of the sick and dying, has

been more satisfactorily performed, and many anxious and inquiring souls, now in eternity, have been instructed and comforted in their last moments, by means of your grant. In behalf, then, of the parish and myself, I beg most cordially to thank you for the kind assistance you have given us."

II. The minister of a manufacturing district in Lancashire writes:—

"It is little more than six months since the assistant provided me by the SOCIETY entered upon his ministerial labours, yet I have great satisfaction in stating my belief that much has been done in a short time. We have a considerable increase in the number of attendants on public worship; and have recently had many applications for sittings at the church, which we have been unable to accommodate. I am thankful, however, to inform you, that a new church, it is expected, will be completed in the course of the ensuing autumn. Our communicants have increased from between 30 and 40 to upwards of 90."

III. Another clergyman, in Yorkshire, having charge of 7000 souls, states, that

"The increased services are, in many parts of the district, very acceptable, and well attended; and, I believe, by persons anxious to be benefitted by the means of grace thus afforded. We have now three full services in this church, and two in schools at the distance of a mile from the church, every Lord's-day, and three regular weekly lectures, besides daily visiting. Still the darkness of the most gross ignorance greatly prevails; and vice and immorality, especially in the shape of drunkenness, is appalling. We hope much good will result to a future generation from our schools. There are about 550 children receiving Sabbath-school instruction, and about 300 are taught daily. I hope our next year's remittance of subscriptions will prove that a strong feeling of gratitude has been excited."

IV. The incumbent of a parish in Cheshire, containing 9000 souls, writes thus:—

"On my own behalf, and that of my parishioners generally, I beg leave to tender my best thanks to your SOCIETY for its very great and very welcome assistance. I feel confident that your grant has not been in vain; and that, in an increasing attachment to the Established Church, and, which is far better, to the hopes, promises, and practices of the Gospel, among the people. The most satisfactory, I may say plentiful fruits, have been reaped here, in consequence of your assistance. The numbers in our Sunday lecture-room were taken a fortnight since, not by order, but merely through curiosity, and they were found to be 604, and this in a congregation not the most numerous which has been seen in the room; so that this may be considered about the average of persons from all classes, though chiefly the poorest, and also chiefly adults, who meet us to hear the word of God preached at an unwonted hour, and an extra and unusual service. Where these 600 persons would otherwise be at that hour but for this lecture, we cannot say. Besides this lecture, we have another in the country, upon the Sundays, also fully attended, and three during the week. In short, as the incumbent of the parish, and responsible for its spiritual state, I feel thankful that I can regard the progress of religion amongst those committed to me with so much satisfaction. Our gratitude to the SOCIETY we hope to evince in a more substantial way than in mere verbal thanks."

V. From the minister of a parish in Yorkshire, to whom, but a short time since, a grant was made, the following gratifying fact, among other particulars, has been reported:—

"The additional service on Sundays provided for by your vote, has been beneficial in exciting a desire, with several influential people, to have a church built in the place:—land has been given, and a very considerable sum has been promised towards the undertaking."

And this, the Committee would remark, is becoming, they trust, no unusual result of this SOCIETY'S operations. An increase of the means of grace begets an increase of demand for the benefits of church ordinances and pastoral instruction; and they are persuaded, from accounts they receive from all quarters, that if only the Church of England be now supplied with adequate means and faithful ministers for the extension of her services, an abundant har-

vest of good to men, and glory to God, will speedily ensue. May every member of the church be awakened to energetic, self-denying exertion in providing the means, and to still more earnest supplication to the Lord of the harvest that he will raise up able ministers for the gathering in, from every side, such as shall be saved!

In leaving this part of their Report, the Committee must express the mingled feelings of pleasure and of pain, which the contemplation of such cases as those to which they have been adverting awakens in their minds. They are the cases, it will be remembered, in which from five to fifteen and twenty thousand souls were found nominally under the care of but one pastor, provided by the church. It is, doubtless, a just occasion of much joy to see in such parishes one or two more ministers introduced. Still, how lamentable a disparity remains, in too many instances, between the multitudes to be attended, and the number of their appointed overseers! Instead of one or two additional ministers in these overwhelming populations, twice or thrice that number are required. The Committee would rejoice to see a clergyman provided for every 3000 of the people: and they cannot but think that until some such provision is effected, the Church of England can scarcely be regarded as effectively prepared for the duties incumbent upon her.

But it is not in very densely-peopled districts only that the help of the SOCIETY has been found available; other spheres there are, and of a different character, to which its benefits have been extended. Many of our rural districts exhibit some of the strongest possible claims on Christian piety. Villages and hamlets are to be found without church or school, their inhabitants, by reason of their distant and secluded situation, almost cut off from pastoral supervision, and living in deplorable ignorance of Christian faith and duty.

On behalf of such spots, applications have been made to the SOCIETY; and it has been urged, that places of worship might be provided for them, but the difficulty has been to raise, at least for some few years, the smallest stipend suitable for a resident minister. This deficiency the "PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY" has been solicited, either in whole or in part, to supply. And the Committee now feel much satisfaction in reporting, that the aid requested having been given, churches and chapels, which, without such help, would not have been attempted, are rising; clergymen are stationed in these hitherto-neglected hamlets; congregations are gathering, and most happy consequences, temporal and spiritual, are resulting. In one part of Hampshire, especially, this has taken place.

VII. The following is a statement received from a clerical correspondent of the SOCIETY, residing in that part of the country. Alluding particularly to one instance of village destitution, relieved by the SOCIETY, he writes:—

"The details connected with the hamlet are of necessity very brief, as three months only have elapsed since the SOCIETY'S grant became operative; still the dawning moral renovation is of a soul-stirring and cheerful character. The secluded position of this colony had practically severed it from Episcopal communion; the extent of the parish being 24 miles in circumference, with a diameter of ten miles, and this hamlet being five miles distant from the church, with a population of 1000 souls. In January last, Divine service was commenced in a school-room, and nothing could have been more gratifying than the progressively-increasing influx of orderly and attentive hearers, from that time to the present. The ministrations of the Curate, maintained by the SOCIETY, are gladly welcomed; the word preached seems to be received with all readiness of mind, and a corresponding desire is manifested to obtain Bibles and Prayer-books, kindly presented by the 'Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.' Those who are locally connected with this population have, indeed, great reason to thank the Lord for his goodness, who, through the instrumentality of the SOCIETY, is 'making the wilderness a standing water, and water-springs of a dry-ground.' The hand of man, under the guidance and blessing of God, has in a few short months created a garden in the wilderness. The erection of a chapel to cor-

tain 380 persons has been commenced, and will be ready for service by September next."

The Committee are happy in being able to record, that no less than six chapels have been raised in this one locality, in connexion with grants from the SOCIETY, and that there are other similar cases.

In addition to these statements, showing the effects of increased ministerial services in various places, by the SOCIETY's aid, the Committee will make but one or two extracts from the correspondence of those clergymen who have been enabled to engage lay-helpers to assist them in their parishes. The number of grants for this end is 20, and the Committee are much gratified in being able to report, that in every instance in which the SOCIETY's aid is thus employed, the effects are altogether those which, as Christians and as Churchmen, they would desire.

VIII. The Incumbent of a parish in Norfolk writes:—

"The industry, zeal, and discretion of my Lay-Assistant continue to give me great satisfaction. I found his services very useful during the late winter. I am better acquainted with the wants and character of the poor than I could be without his aid. He is daily engaged in leaving tracts and books, reading to the sick and aged, and conversing with the ignorant and thoughtless. I believe that much profitable instruction has by these means been communicated, and many of the poor, through the assistance of God the Holy Spirit, have been strengthened in the faith and practice of Christians."

IX. The Minister of a District Church, in one of the large towns of Lancashire, who has employed a graduate of one of our Universities, as his Lay-Assistant, states, that he

"Has been instrumental in effecting a change of considerable importance throughout that portion of the district wherein his visiting chiefly lies. He is very acceptable to the poor, and has gained considerable influence over them. There is a growing spirit of inquiry manifestly pervading my people, while the free sittings in my church are more fully and regularly attended, and many who had neither a Bible nor a Prayer-book have been provided with them. Exclusive of our Sunday services, I have now seven stations for Cottage Lectures, a Thursday evening lecture in our Sunday-school, a Teacher's Bible-class every Wednesday evening, a juvenile catechetical class every Thursday afternoon, and my Lay-Assistant is on the eve of organizing an adult class of the working people. By these means we are endeavouring to evangelize the deeply destitute district; but when compared with our 20,000 population, I am constrained to cry out, What are they among so many!"

These extracts, the Committee would observe, just serve to illustrate the views of the SOCIETY, as to the proper sphere of duty assignable to Lay-Assistants, being employed in accordance with the SOCIETY's regulations, as the visitors of families, and by no means as public instructors.

X. Thus, another clergyman, situated in a manufacturing town in Yorkshire, writes of his Lay-Assistant:—

"Besides visiting the sick, he has been diligently engaged in collecting subscriptions for Bibles, Prayer-books, Testaments and Psalters. He has distributed tracts, and taken an active part in our Church Provident Society. In the prosecution of these two latter departments of his services, he is in the habit of entering the cottages of 60 or 70 poor persons every Monday morning, and of taking this excellent opportunity of exhorting the parents to send their children to our school, and to come themselves to church. Two evenings in the week he gives to the duties of Librarian of a collection of religious books, and, in short, endeavours in all things, and by all means, to do his duty, under my direction and superintendence."

Such, then, are a few, and but a few, of very many facts which the Committee thank God that it is in their power to record, as the first-fruits of his blessing on the SOCIETY's labours; and to these facts they point as the best recompense of past effort, and the strongest encouragement to perseverance in this sacred work which they can receive.

The Committee feel, however, that they must not

conclude, without adverting to a subject upon which they have indeed touched in the opening of this Report, but the importance of which is daily becoming more and more urgent, in consequence of the perpetual widening sphere of this SOCIETY's operations. They allude to the formation of local Auxiliaries, as well in the metropolis and large towns, as in other parts of the country.

But while the Committee will endeavour, to the best of their ability, to provide the needful machinery for effectively conducting the SOCIETY's affairs, they must entreat their friends, the clergy especially, in every part of the country, to exert themselves, associating with them all who wish well to so holy a cause, that, by their united effort, permanent provision may be made for maintaining and multiplying the grants of the SOCIETY.

Fresh applications for help are continually occurring; and the Committee trust that the Church will not permit the work begun to cease for want of requisite support.

But they will not yield to this apprehension; they are resolved, by the help of God, still to go forward, and while so many of the laborious clergy of the land are soliciting their aid—while multitudes of their countrymen are craving the blessings of Christian instruction, and Church ordinances—while multitudes, again, are living and dying in utter indifference to spiritual things, because the Church which should have instructed them, has, for lack of means, been compelled to leave them hitherto unwarned and untaught; the Committee are persuaded that Christian men cannot refuse their help, their liberal, self-denying contributions, their combined exertions, and their fervent prayers, in furtherance of a work, the simple object of which is, the saving of souls from death, by an extension of the means of grace, and of the knowledge of God's word, through the ministrations of the Church of the land.

Annexed to the Annual Report is a Tabular Statement of particulars of some cases aided.

Summary of Grants.		Total Population.	Average Income of Benefices.	Without Houses.	Churches and Chapels.	No. of Clergy before Aid.	Grants for Curates.	Grants for Lay-Aids.
1 Case with popula. 30,000	30,000	30,000	£150	1	2	1	—	—
6 " each 20,000	120,000	120,000	190	6	6	9	3	4
9 " " 14,000	126,000	126,000	223	8	10	11	11	2
18 " " 9,000	162,000	162,000	160	7	21	20	18	2
32 " " 6,000	192,000	192,000	160	17	34	36	28	2
17 " " 4,000	68,000	68,000	145	6	19	17	15	1
53 in this tabular statement average each.....	9,400	779,500	£170	44	91	95	77	11
146 in all aided to 1st Aug. 1838, average each, say	8,000	1,556,000	£164	76	154	163	137	24

Auxiliary Associations, Secretaries, and Corresponding Members, by whom Subscriptions will be received.

Aberystwith, Cardigan; C. M. Rev. J. Hughes.
 Adlingfleet, near Gouls, C. M. Rev. E. Neale.
 Axminster, Devon; Sec. Rev. W. D. Conybeare.
 Aylesbury, Bucks; Sec. Rev. I. L. Speare.
 Barnstaple, N. Devon; (Rev. J. B. Jebb, Town Sec.)
 Bath; C. M. Rev. J. East.
 Beverly, York; C. M. Rev. C. A. Thurlow.
 Bideford, Devon; Sec. C. Smales, Esq.
 Bilston, Staff.; Sec. Rev. J. Owen.
 Bingley, York; Sec. Rev. J. Cheadle.
 Borden, Kent; C. M. Rev. G. Walter.
 Bodmin; Secs. Rev. V. Vivian; Rev. T. Grylls.
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 Birmingham; C. M. Rev. S. Gedge.
 Bradford, York; Sec. Rev. G. S. Bull.
 Bristol; Sec. Rev. L. R. Cogan.
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Brighton; C. M. Sir Thos. Blomefield, Bart.
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 Burton-on-Trent; C. M. Rev. P. French.
 Cambridge; Sec. Rev. J. H. Pratt.
 Carlisle; C. M. Rev. J. Fawcett.
 Chardstock; C. M. Rev. C. Woodcock.
 Chelmsford; Agent Mr. Brown.
 Chelsea; C. M. Rev. T. Vores.
 Christ Church, Hants; C. M. Rev. W. Jones.
 Colne, Lanc.; C. M. Rev. J. Henderson.
 Cheltenham; Secs. Rev. C. Herbert; Rev. S. H. Murley.
 Dawlish, Devon; Sec. Rev. S. Davis.
 Deane; Lanc.; C. M. Rev. E. Girdlestone.
 Derby; Secs. Rev. W. Fisher; H. Cox, Esq.
 Dorchester; Secs. { Rev. R. Moore, St. Giles;
 { Rev. R. Smith, Stafford.
 Devon and Exeter; Secs. { Rev. W. Scoresby;
 { Rev. R. H. Scott;
 { Captain Smith.
 East Retford, Notts; C. M. Rev. J. W. Brooks.
 Engwysall, Glam.; C. M. Rev. W. Leigh.
 Gawcott, Bucks; C. M. Rev. J. Oldred.
 Gloucester; Sec. Rev. E. T. J. Bayley, Wotton.
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 Huddersfield; Secs. { Rev. A. Hewlett;
 { James Brooke, Esq.
 Hull; Sec. Rev. W. Keary, Sculcoates.
 Ipswich; Secs. Rev. W. Cubitt; Captain Bolton.
 Kirby Moorside, York; C. M. Rev. E. Gray.
 Kirkby, Ravensworth, York; Rev. I. Close.
 Lancaster; Sec. Rev. J. G. Armitage.
 Langhidian, Glam.; C. M. Rev. T. Jones.
 Leeds; C. M. Rev. E. Cookson.
 Lincoln; C. M. Rev. J. Quilter, Canwick.
 Liverpool; C. M. Rev. P. Barker.
 Liskeard; Sec. Rev. J. Lakes.
 Lutterworth, C. M. Rev. J. H. Gurney.
 Lyme and Charmouth; Sec. J. B. Collinson.
 Lynn; C. M. Rev. J. Irvine.
 Macclesfield; C. M. Rev. J. Burnett.
 Manchester; Secs. Rev. H. Stowell; Rev. W. J. Kidd.
 Malton, York; Sec. Robt. Woodroffe, Esq.
 Monkwearmouth; C. M. Rev. Mr. James.
 Monmouth; C. M. Rev. J. E. Beddy.
 Middleswich; C. M. Rev. J. Wood.
 Marlow, Great; Sec. Rev. J. W. Du Pre.
 Molton, South, Devon; Sec. Rev. T. Maitland.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne; Secs. { Rev. R. Green;
 { Rev. H. W. Wright.
 Northwich; C. M. Rev. W. Vaudrey.
 North Wotton; C. M. Rev. W. W. Clarke.
 Norwich; Secs. Rev. J. Owen; F. E. Watson, Esq.
 Northampton; C. M. Rev. W. Wales.
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 Peatonville Ladies' Association; Sec. Miss Churchill.
 Penzance; Sec. Rev. T. H. Vyvian.
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 Pontypool, Monm.; C. M. Rev. T. Davies.
 Rochester and Chatham Ladies' Association; Sec. Mrs. W. Young.
 Richmond, Surrey; C. M. Rev. J. D. Hales.
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 Salisbury; C. M. G. Atkinson, Esq.
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 Sheffield; Secs. { Rev. S. H. Langston;
 { Rev. John Gibson.
 Southampton; Sec. Mr. Allen.
 St. Helens, Lanc.; C. M. Rev. J. Furnival.
 Sydenham, Kent; C. M. Rev. T. P. Hutton.
 Taunton; C. M. Rev. J. Cottle.
 Teignmouth, Devon; Sec. Rev. E. D. Rhodes.
 Totness, Devon; Sec. Rev. J. Shore.
 Walton, Herts; C. M. Rev. E. Bickersley.
 Whitchurch, Salop; C. M. J. Lee, jun., Esq.
 Woburn, Beds.; C. M. Rev. H. Hutton.
 Wrexham; C. M. Rev. E. Edwards.
 Worcester; Sec. Rev. W. J. Chesbire.
 Whitby; Bankers, Messrs. Champion.
 Great Yarmouth; Sec. Rev. J. North.
 York; Secs. Rev. J. Camidge; W. Gray, jun., Esq.

The REPORT for 1838, with a SERMON by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester, List of Subscribers, &c., is now in course of delivery to Members of the SOCIETY, and may be obtained through any Bookseller in Town or Country, price Sixpence.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the SOCIETY's Office, Temple Chambers, Falcon-court, Fleet-street; at the Banker's; and at Messrs. Hatchards, Piccadilly; Seeleys, Fleet-street; and Nisbet, Berners-street.

Also, any sum may be safely, and free of expense, remitted through Country Bankers, who will desire their London correspondents to credit the same to "Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Bankers for the CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY." In either case the Contributors are requested to write to the Secretaries, advising payment.

A BILL, INTITULED AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUALLY ENFORCING CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

[Presented by the Lord Chancellor, but withdrawn for the present session.]

WHEREAS the present mode of proceeding in causes for the correction of clerks is attended with great expense, delay, and uncertainty, occasioned as well by the number of courts which now have jurisdiction in such causes as by the multiplicity of appeals allowed by law from the decrees of such courts: And whereas it would tend very materially to diminish the evil aforesaid, and to promote a more uniform, speedy, and effectual administration of justice, if one court were appointed to have exclusive jurisdiction in all such causes, subject to an appeal to Her Majesty in Council: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That an Act passed in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, intituled "An Act for Bishops to punish Priests and other Religious Men for dishonest Lives," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act no ecclesiastical court whatsoever, whether royal, peculiar or otherwise, now possessing any jurisdiction to hear, determine, adjudicate, or pass sentence upon any charge or suit against any spiritual person below the rank or degree of a bishop, for the purpose of procuring any sentence of excommunication, suspension ab officio or ab officio et beneficio, deprivation, deposition, or degradation, or any other spiritual censure, shall possess or exercise any such jurisdiction, save and except the Court of Arches, which Court shall exclusively possess and exercise such jurisdiction in the manner herein-after directed, subject nevertheless to an appeal to Her Majesty in Council, to be referred to the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

III. And be it enacted, That all such suits now pending in any ecclesiastical court (other than the Court of Arches) shall be and the same are hereby removed and transferred before the Court of Arches; and the same suits, and all suits for the correction of clerks now pending in the Court of Arches, shall there be proceeded in, either according to the law and forms and in the manner heretofore in force and use in the said court, or in the manner directed by this Act with respect to suits hereafter to be instituted, according to the discretion of the judge of the said court; and the decisions of the Court of Arches in such suits may be appealed from and such suits proceeded with before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council as if this Act had not passed.

IV. And be it enacted, That all such suits now pending before the Judicial Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council shall proceed in all respects as if this Act had not passed.

V. And be it enacted, That in all suits to be hereafter instituted in the Court of Arches in pursuance of this Act, the citations and all other processes shall issue, and all the proceedings shall be conducted in the same form and manner as if the suit had been commenced and originated by letters of request from some diocesan or other jurisdiction, and such letters of request had been accepted by the said court, save as such proceedings may be altered by any order or orders of court which may from time to time be issued by the judge of the said Court of Arches to adapt such proceedings more conveniently and summarily to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and which order or orders such judge is hereby empowered to make and from time to time to rescind or alter, at his discretion; and the order or orders so to be made shall be as valid as if the same had been inserted in this Act.

VI. And be it enacted, That the jurisdiction of the said tribunal and of all its processes shall extend to every part of England and Wales.

VII. And be it enacted, That every such suit shall be commenced within two years after the commission of the offence in respect of which the suit shall be instituted, and not afterwards: Provided always, that whenever any such suit shall be brought in respect of an offence for which a conviction shall have been obtained in any court of common law, such suit may be brought against the person convicted at any time within six months after such conviction, although more than two years shall have elapsed since the commission of the offence in respect of which such suit shall be so brought.

VIII. And be it enacted, That upon the articles of charge in any such suit being allowed by the court as admissible, the defendant shall be required forthwith to give a separate issue to each of such articles, and, within a time to be limited by the judge of the said court, may give in a plea contradicting or explaining the articles, or such part or parts thereof as the defendant may think fit.

IX. And be it enacted, That if the promoter in any such suit desires to contradict any allegation or allegations in the defensive plea, he shall be required to give in such responsive plea forthwith, or within a time to be limited by the judge of the said court.

X. And be it enacted, That when all the several pleas in any such suit shall have been made up, and before any witnesses shall have been examined, but not afterwards, it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese to whose authority the defendant may be subject, or, if he is subject to the authority of more than one bishop, for the archbishop of the province, to enter a nolle prosequi in such suit, provided the judge of the said court shall have made such bishop or archbishop a special report that in his judgment the suit is frivolous or vexatious or otherwise improper to be proceeded with; and thereupon all proceedings in such suit shall be stayed; and it shall be lawful for the judge after hearing both parties, to make such order in respect of costs as he shall think fit.

XI. And be it enacted, That when all the several pleas in any such suit shall have been made up, and before witnesses shall have been examined, or afterwards, it shall be lawful for the judge, on motion in open court on behalf either of the promoter of the suit or of the bishop of the diocese to whose authority the defendant may be subject, or, if he is subject to more than one bishop, on behalf of the archbishop of the province, to suspend the defendant from performing any spiritual offices during the pendency of such proceedings; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese within which such defendant may be benefited, licensed, or serving, to provide in the meantime for the performing the duties of the cure, by sequestration or otherwise, as in the case of non-residence.

XII. And be it enacted, That witnesses shall not be examined in any such suit until all the several pleas shall have been made up, and then on such parts thereof only as the said judge shall, on motion in open court, direct.

XIII. And be it enacted, That the expenses of cross-examining witnesses shall in the first instance be paid by the party administering the interrogatories, but subject to the decision of the judge on the final question of costs.

XIV. And be it enacted, That when in any such suit a sentence of deprivation shall have passed upon the defendant, it shall be lawful for the said court to direct that the costs of the promoter shall nevertheless be charged upon the benefice of which the defendant shall be deprived by such sentence, and the same shall be accordingly raised out of the profits of such benefice by such instalments and in such manner as the said court shall by its order direct; and for the purpose of raising such costs it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese within which such benefice shall be situate to sequester the profits of such benefice.

XV. And be it enacted, That in all such suits there shall be an appeal from the said Court of Arches to Her Majesty in Council, to be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and to be proceeded in in the same manner as appeals from the said Court of Arches are now

proceeded in: Provided always, that there shall be no appeal from any interlocutory decree or order not having the force or effect of a definitive sentence, and thereby ending the suit in that court.

XVI. And be it enacted, That the appellant shall be required to give such security as the said Court of Arches shall think fit for the costs to be incurred by such appeal, and for all other costs previously incurred.

XVII. And be it declared and enacted, That so much of an Act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Suits in Ecclesiastical Courts," as enacts that no suit shall be commenced in any ecclesiastical court for fornication or incontinence after the expiration of eight calendar months from the time when such offence shall have been committed, does not and shall not extend to charges or suits against spiritual persons for fornication or incontinence.

XVIII. And be it enacted, That this Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland.

XIX. And be it enacted, That this Act may be repealed or amended or altered by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JULY 26.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

LORD MELBOURNE moved the order of the day for the third reading of this bill.

The BISHOP OF EXETER rose to oppose the further progress of this bill, which he characterised as one of the heaviest blows ever aimed at the Protestant Church of this country.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said, the measure had not been framed without consulting the entire bench of bishops, two preliminary meetings had taken place, which were numerously attended. Upon one of those occasions the right rev. prelate had attended, and objected to the bill. There was, he believed, only one other prelate who objected to the bill, upon that occasion, and who did so simply on the ground, that he was satisfied with the working of his own court. He (the Archbishop of Canterbury) was requested by that body of bishops to carry the heads of the bill to the Lord Chancellor, as having received their approbation. No remedy could be proposed for the existing evils which were admitted, that would not be met by objections from some parties; but still he trusted that their lordships would now allow the bill to be read a third time.

LORD BROUGHAM opposed the bill.

The BISHOP OF LINCOLN, in a few words, supported the bill.

LORD WYNDHAM recommended the withdrawal of the bill for the present session, pointing out several objectionable points in the project which required alteration.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON, adopting the suggestion of Lord Wyndham, decidedly recommended the postponement of the measure till a future period. In the present session, or till the next session of parliament.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought, if the third reading were delayed now, that there would be a risk of even another session passing before there was any reform in ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said, that nothing that he had heard advanced against the bill had shaken his opinions respecting the desirableness of its passing into law; but as the sense of the house seemed to be against the bill, he was not disposed to urge the measure, and would therefore consent to its being withdrawn. The bill was then ordered to be read a third time that day six months.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JULY 11.

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS BILL.

MR. SHAW LEFEBVRE rose to move the second reading of this bill. The object of the bill was to place the law, in reference to parochial assessment or rating, on a better footing, and to put an end to those many differences and heart burnings which sprang up every day. It went to affect not only the owners of the property, but other property. His object was to establish a uniform system of rating through the country. The hon. gentleman cited the decision given in the case of the King v. Jodrell, as that upon which he especially relied for a justification of the bill which he had ventured to introduce. He contended that the effect of the existing law had been to do great injustice to the landed proprietors.

MR. GOULBURN said that in this bill there was one object which the framers of it had, as it appeared to him, ingeniously kept out of sight. He was not disposed to contend that the clergy should pay less as a contribution to the state than others contributed, but he would always endeavour to prevent them being rendered liable to pay more than others. If this bill were to pass, which he trusted would not be the case, the consequences must be that every clergyman would have to pay more than was just, and more than ever he had been accustomed to pay hitherto. When the bill came to

be fully discussed, and its latent object known, he trusted there was too much justice in the feelings of honourable members to sanction a bill acting so unfairly to a great and meritorious portion of her Majesty's subjects. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day three months.

SIR R. INGLIS could not but regret that his hon. friend should have felt it his duty to introduce at this period a bill such as this, which would be highly objectionable at any time. At the present period of the session there was little chance of its passing through even that branch of the legislature. He trusted that the House would not pass a bill disturbing, as this would, the ordinary course of right.

SIR E. SUGDEN said that he was very much inclined to think that the principle of the bill was good; but he could not support it, for two grounds. The first was, that the judges having decided the point in favour of the clergy, and the Tithe Commutation Act having said that rent charges should bear the same rate as tithe, and the right of the clergyman being expressly reserved by the law, he could not usurp the power of a court of law, and decide against the titheowner. The second ground was, that the recital of the act was not correct, because there was no doubt as to the construction of Mr. Poulett Scrope's act.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL thought that there would be no injustice to the titheowner in pressing this declaratory bill, and that great advantage would arise from putting a stop to the litigation which, it appeared, was threatened.

DR. NICMOLL opposed the bill.

The house then divided, and the numbers were—

For the second reading 104

Against it 42

Majority —62

The bill was then read a second time.

JULY 19.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

In the debate upon the Irish Tithe Bill, Lord Howick said that in all previous measures of relief he had cordially voted for the appropriation clause; and he had never disguised his sense of the fact that the real results to be expected from the accordance of the House of Commons with the spirit that dictated the clause would far exceed the immediate practical consequences in the way of the appropriation of any surplus. He had never disguised his conviction, that had the people insisted on their clear undoubted rights much more important results than the resolution for appropriation might have been obtained by them. But the great end attained by the appropriation clause was the evidence which it afforded the people of Ireland that the government was disposed to consult their feelings and interests, and not those of the Church only. It tended to soothe the wounded feelings of the Irish people, and produced so long an interval of tranquillity that men's minds were far more disposed to come to some rational arrangement. He looked upon that clause at the time, and he looked upon it still, as the best chance which circumstances afforded for saving the Establishment in Ireland; for he was of opinion that if the Church of Ireland were reformed, and that secular spirit which had too often manifested itself in the debates on these questions were done away with, the real obstacles to the general diffusion of protestantism in Ireland would be done away with, and ultimately the Church itself, with reduced wealth perhaps, but based on a more enlarged foundation of good feeling and in a more enlarged sphere of utility, might become as secure as the Church of England at home. These were his sentiments; but, at the same time, he could not disguise his conviction that a far more difficult, more embarrassing, and more important question would one day or other, as regarded the Church of Ireland, come to be argued in that house. There was no mode by which the Irish people could be prevented from being sensible of the real state of things in that country—by no contrivance could the British legislature induce them willingly to support a Church alien, in some places, to 95 per cent. of the population. The causes were existent in human nature which must bring the question to a final settlement some day or other. He earnestly hoped that this final settlement would be put off for a considerable period, because every day's delay was of the utmost importance, as every day tended to remove the prejudices and animosities which stood in the way of an amicable settlement. Every succeeding year would diminish the force of those prejudices, so that they might hereafter come to the discussion of the subject under more favourable circumstances. He had now generally expressed his reasons for supporting the present measure for the adjustment of tithes, and the proposed grant of money. Many gentlemen would, no doubt, think that he had spoken too frankly on this occasion—(no, no!)—but he had felt it due to himself before this question finally left the house candidly to state his views and opinions respecting it, in order that should he find occasion hereafter at any time to act upon those views, he might not then be charged with the reproach of having been guilty of disguise—(cheers).

VESTRIES IN CHURCHES BILL.

DR. NICMOLL having moved that the House resolve into committee on the Vestries in Churches Bill.

MR. HUME moved, as an amendment, that it be further considered that day three months.

The house divided: the numbers were—

For the motion 76

For the amendment 78

Majority for the amendment ... —2

The announcement of the majority was hailed with violent cheering.

DR. NICMOLL rose to assure the gentlemen who constituted the small majority on this occasion, that he was not at all discouraged by the present failure, which he attributed to the circumstance of her Majesty's government having exerted its influence to the utmost to defeat a measure so intimately connected with the maintenance of the peace of society, in his opinion, and in that of many in whose judgment he could

confide. He did not despair of bringing forward the same measure with better success, and now gave notice he should introduce the bill early next session—(cries of "oh, oh!" and laughter from the ministerial benches).

PRISONS.

LORD J. RUSSELL moved the resumption of the adjourned debate on the clause proposed on the third reading of the Prisons Bill (by Mr. Langdale), the clause being, "that where the average number of prisoners of a religion differing from the Established Church amount to [fifty], justices may appoint a teacher for the same."

The house divided, and the numbers were—

For the clause 131

Against it 31

Majority... —100

PAROCHIAL ASSESSMENTS.

The state of the law with regard to Parochial Assessments being of considerable importance at the present time, we think it may be serviceable to the clergy, to put before them the decision of the court in the case of *Rex v. Joddrell*, which we have copied from the *British Magazine* for March, 1832.

THE KING v. THE REV. P. W. JODDRELL, CLERK *.

THE following decision of the Court of King's Bench, on the method of rating tithes to the relief of the poor, is the most important matter, as affecting church property, which has occurred for years. It oversets all the wretched Quarter Session law, and sets the matter on a clear and just footing.

Upon appeal against a rate or assessment for the relief of the poor of the parish of Yelling, in the county of Huntingdon, the sessions confirmed the rate, subject to the opinion of this Court on the following case:—

The parish of Yelling was enclosed under an act of Parliament, passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of Geo. III. entitled, "An act for enclosing lands within the parish of Yelling, in the county of Huntingdon, and for making a compensation for the tithes." By this act the tithes were extinguished, and a compensation made in lieu thereof. On the part of the appellant it was proved, and on the other part not disputed, that the assessment for the rate appealed against was made on the *bona fide* amount of the rack-rent which the farms were letting at, and were worth to let at the time; that Elizabeth Bull, one of the respondents, the occupier of one farm, the assessment upon which was the subject of this appeal, was therefore assessed in the sum of 226*l.*, and that the said sum was the actual rack-rent paid by her for the same, and paid without any deduction whatsoever; that in the said assessment the said Elizabeth Bull was in no manner whatsoever assessed in respect of the corn-rent or compensation for tithe paid to the rector for the same, and that she paid annually to the rector in respect thereof 93*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* That James Ford, the other respondent, and occupier of the other farm, the assessment on which was also the subject of this appeal, was assessed in the sum of 60*l.*, the actual rack-rent paid without deduction. That the said James Ford was not therein assessed in respect of the corn-rent, and that he paid 29*l.* 13*s.* for the same to the rector. That in the said assessment the appellant and rector is assessed in the sum of 368*l.*, in respect of the gross payments for compensation for tithes, amounting to 452*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*, and that the deduction in the assessment allowed the rector (to wit, 83*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.*) is the amount of parochial dues levied on 451*l.* 2*s.* 0*d.* And it was objected by the appellant that the farms should have been assessed in the amount of the rent paid to the landlord, added to the amount of the compensation paid to the rector, such being the actual value of the land to let at rack-rent; but the Court did not allow the objection. And it was further objected by the appellant, that as he was assessed at such a sum as, with his poor-rate, made up the full gross amount of the corn-rent, the profit accruing to the occupiers beyond the amount of rent paid, and beyond the amount of the interest of capital employed, and of expense of cultivating lands, including compensation for the farmer's trouble and labour, and superintendence, ought to have been included in these assessments; and the appellant proposed to call evidence to prove the existence of such profit so accruing generally; the respondents, however, admitted such profits to have accrued generally. The Court did not allow this objection. It was further objected, that the corn-rent was not worth to the appellant any such sum as 368*l.*, he being liable, in respect of such sum, to the payment of land tax and ecclesiastical dues beyond the parochial rates, and having further to do or provide for the duties of the incumbency: and this objection was not allowed, but the rate confirmed, subject to the opinion of the Court of King's Bench, on the objections above stated. The case was argued at the sittings in banco, after last term.

COLERIDGE and KELLY in support of the order of sessions. The rate is perfectly right. The farmers are properly rated on the amount of the rack-rent paid to the landlord, for the rector is rateable in respect of the corn-rent, and if the tenant also were rateable for it, it would be rated

* By act of Parliament, the tithes in a parish were extinguished, and in lieu thereof, the rector entitled to a corn-rent. In a rate for the relief of the poor, he was assessed for the full amount of that corn-rent less the parochial rates. The farmers in the parish who paid the corn-rent to the rector, were rated upon the *bona fide* amount of the rack-rent paid by them to their landlords. Held first, that the tenants ought not to be rated for a sum made up of the rack-rent paid to their landlords and the corn-rent paid to the rector; but that they were properly rated on the amount of the rack-rent only. Held secondly, that the rate was unequal, on the ground that the farmer was rated, not for the full value of the land which comprised the landlord's and tenant's profit, but for the rack-rent, which was the landlord's profit only, while the rector was rated for the full value of his corn-rent. Held thirdly, that in estimating the amount at which the rector ought to be rated, the land-tax ought to be deducted from the full amount of his corn-rent, provided the tenants of the other lands in the manor paid the land-tax, without being allowed for it by the landlord, but not if such allowance was made. Held also, that allowance ought to be made to the rector for ecclesiastical dues, which were a charge upon the rector, but not for the expenses of providing for the duties of incumbency, because they were a personal charge only.

twice. Secondly, the tenants are not to be rated for their profits, for the rent is the criterion of the value of the occupation of land; and, therefore, in "*Rex v. The Trustees of the Duke of Bridgewater*," it was held that the proprietors of a canal were rateable for the sum at which it would let, and not for the gross receipts, minus their expenses. Thirdly, the rector has no right to any deduction for the land tax, for it is usually paid by the tenants in the first instance, but allowed to them by the landlord, and it is therefore in effect paid by the landlord; and if that be so, it ought to be paid by the rector. He certainly is not entitled to any deduction for the expenses of performing or providing for the duties of incumbency, for that is not a charge upon the land, but upon him personally.

THESE are the *contra*. The farmers ought to have been rated for the full amount of the rack-rent, including the corn-rent payable to the rector; for the rent payable by them would have been higher if they had not paid the corn-rent to the rector. Secondly, as the rector is rated for the full amount of the corn-rent, the farmers ought to have been rated not merely upon the rack-rent, which is the landlord's profit, but for the full annual value of the land, which includes both landlord's and tenant's profit. The rate, therefore, is unequal in this respect. Thirdly, the rector ought to have had the land-tax, ecclesiastical dues, and expenses of providing for the duties of incumbency, deducted from the full amount of his corn-rent.

First, as to the land-tax. It is clear if the tenants pay the land tax besides the rent, they have in effect not been rated for that proportion of the annual profits with which the land-tax is paid, and then the appellant must not be rated for an equal proportion of his profits. The ecclesiastical dues ought to be allowed, because they, *pro tanto*, are a diminution of the annual profits.

The Judgment of the Court was delivered in the Course of the Term by

PARKER, J.—This was a question between the rector of a parish and the farmers in it, as to the extent to which he, on the one hand, and they, on the other ought to be rated. The tithes in the parish were extinguished, and the rector had a corn-rent or compensation in their stead. He was rated to the full extent of all he received, with the deduction only of what he paid for parochial dues. He claimed, as additional deductions, the amount of his land-tax, the amount of what he paid for ecclesiastical dues (which would include tenths, synodals, &c.), and a compensation for performing or providing for the duties of his incumbency. The farmers were rated at the *bona fide* amount of the rack-rent at which the farms were letting, or which they were worth to let, the tenants paying the corn-rent or compensation for tithe; and the rector contended that they ought to be rated in addition upon that corn-rent or compensation they paid him, and upon their share of profit beyond the rent. The great point to be aimed at in every rate is equality, and whatever is the proportion at which, according to its true rateable value, any property is rated, is the proportion in which every other property ought to be rated. The first thing upon every rate, therefore, is to ascertain the true rateable value of every property upon which the rate is to be imposed, and the next to see upon what proportion of that value a rate is in fact imposed. In the case of land, the rateable value is the amount of the annual average profit or value of the land, after every outgoing is paid, and every proper allowance made; not, however, including the interest of capital, as the sessions have done, for that is a part of the profit. Tithe is an outgoing, and therefore the corn-rent or compensation for tithe in this case is not to be added to the amount upon which the farmer is rateable; and in respect of that portion of the annual profit or value which consists of tithe or corn-rent, the rector is himself to be assessed. We think, therefore, that the sessions were right in over-ruling the first objection.

The second objection was, that the farmer's share of profit ought to have been rated, or which is the same thing, that the appellant should have been rated proportionally less; and that objection should, in our opinion, have prevailed. Of the whole of the annual profits or value of land, a part belongs to the landlord in the shape of rent, and part to the tenant; and whenever a rate is according to the rack-rent (the usual and most convenient mode), it is in effect a rate on a part of the profit only. It must, therefore, in the next place, be ascertained what proportion the rent bears to the total annual profit or value, and that will shew in what proportion all other property ought to be rated. If, for instance, the rent is one-half or two-thirds of the total annual profit or value of land, the rate on all other property should be on a half or two-thirds of its annual value. In this case it is clear that there was a share of profit received by the tenant, upon which there has been no rate, and, in that respect, the farmers were assessed in a less proportion of the true annual profit or value than the appellant. The sessions were therefore wrong in disallowing this objection, and they ought to ascertain the ratio which the rent of land bears to its average annual profit or value, and assess the appellant for his tithe-rent in the same ratio.

The last objection was, that the appellant ought to have had the land-tax, ecclesiastical dues, and the expenses of providing for the duties of incumbency deducted.

As to the land-tax, that is always in practice paid in the first instance by tenants; and whether it is to be deducted or not in this case, must depend upon the answer to a previous question, whether the tenants in the parish deduct it from the rents specified or not. If they do, the landlord pays it in effect out of the rent he receives; and the appellant, to be on the same footing, must do the same; in that case it must not be deducted in making the rate on him. But if the tenants pay the specified rents, and the land-tax besides, then they have in effect not been rated upon that portion of the annual profit or value with which the land-tax is paid, but upon a part of the residue only, after deducting the land-tax. Upon this supposition, the appellant must also be rated in a proportionate part of his profit, after deducting the land-tax.

The ecclesiastical dues ought to be allowed, because they are payable by the appellant in respect of his rectory, and the profits of the rectory constitute the only fund out of which they can be paid; but the expenses of providing for the duties of incumbency ought not to be deducted, because those duties are personal, and ought to be performed personally by the incumbent. The last objection, therefore, ought to prevail in part.

The case must, for these reasons, be sent back to the sessions, who must amend the rate, acting as nearly in conformity to the principle here laid down as their means of investigation will admit; a precise and accurate application of it is, we are well aware, impracticable.

MR. SHAW LEFEVRE'S BILL.

FOR DECLARING THE LAW OF ASSESSMENT WITH REGARD TO THE NEW RENT-CHARGES FOR TITHES UNDER THE COMMUTATION ACT.

"A Bill to declare the Effect of an Act of the Sixth and Seventh Years of King William the Fourth, to regulate Parochial Assessments.

"Whereas by an act passed in the sixth and seventh years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled an 'Act to regulate Parochial Assessments,' it was amongst other things enacted, that 'from and after such period, not being earlier than the 21st day of March next after the passing of the said act, as the poor law commissioners shall by any order under their seal of office direct, no rate for the relief of the poor in England and Wales shall be allowed by any Justices, or be of any force, which shall not be made upon an estimate of the net annual value of the several hereditaments rated thereunto (that is to say, of the rent at which the same might reasonably be expected to let from year to year, free of all usual tenants' rates and taxes, and tithe computation rent-charge, if any, and deducting therefrom the probable average annual cost of the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, if any, necessary to maintain them in a state to command such rent; and it was thereby provided, 'that nothing therein contained shall be construed to alter or affect the principles or different relative liabilities, if any, according to which different kinds of hereditaments are now by law rateable.'

"And whereas doubts have been entertained whether it be the intention of the said lastly recited provision, that as between hereditaments not producing an occupier's profit, and hereditaments producing an occupier's profit, the former hereditaments shall be rateable only in respect of the net annual value thereof, as defined by the said act, and the latter shall be rateable as well in respect of such net annual value as of the net profits of the occupiers thereof;

"Now for removal of such doubt, be it enacted, by the queen's most excellent majesty, and by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that nothing in the said act or in any other act contained, shall have or be deemed to have the effect of rendering any hereditaments liable to be rated for any occupier's profit in addition to the net annual value of such hereditaments, or of entitling any hereditaments not producing an occupier's profit in addition to the net annual value of such hereditaments, in or from rate, on the ground that other hereditaments producing an occupier's profit are rated only on the net annual value thereof."

LAW.

NEW REGISTRATION ACT.

Robert Warren, of Turvey, mason, was indicted for refusing to give the required particulars touching the birth of his child, to Mr. Godfrey, the registrar of the Turvey district, in the Bedford union.

The defendant pleaded *guilty*; upon which

Mr. Gunning, counsel for the prosecution, stated that the proceedings in this case were instituted by direction of the registrar-general, in consequence of the defendant having contumaciously refused to give the information respecting the birth of his child, upon being requested to do so by the registrar of the district, in accordance with the act 6th and 7th Will. IV. c. 86, the 20th clause of which enacts—

"That the father or mother of every child born in England after the said first day of March, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within forty-two days next after the day of every such birth, give information, upon being requested so to do, to the said registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered, touching the birth of such child."

The learned gentleman remarked that it was to be regretted that persons should thus set themselves against a statute which would prove beneficial to the public, and the directions for complying with which were so simple, and he doubted not but that the court would visit for the future cases of this description with severe punishment. The defendant, however, having expressed his contrition by pleading *guilty*, he did not press for a severe sentence, conceiving that the justice of the case would be fully answered by the conviction having taken place, the object being to show the public that the law must be obeyed.

The defendant stated to the court, that he regretted having disobeyed the law, but that he was told by the clergyman of the parish that members of the Established Church could not be compelled to register the births of their children, and notices to that effect were stuck up in the parish.

The Chairman, in passing sentence, remarked that it was to be regretted that such notice should have been issued; there was no doubt the defendant had been misled by it. It was the duty of all good subjects to obey the law. Registrars were appointed in various parts of the country to register births that took place; and persons whose duty it was were required to give the necessary information. Under the circumstances, the Court sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of 1s. and be discharged.

REGINA V. DALE.

This was an indictment for a misdemeanour under the 21st section of the Act for the General Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, which charged that the defendant had refused to give the required information to the registrar of Wolverhampton, as to the birth of one of his children.

Mr. Ferrard, for the defendant, said that his client would plead *guilty*.

Mr. Maule, for the prosecution, said that this case was not brought before the Court with any vindictive feeling, but merely to convince persons that the provisions of this Act of Parliament not only ought to be, but must be, attended to.

Mr. Justice Patteson ordered that the defendant should enter into surties to be of good behaviour, and to receive sentence if ever he should be called upon.

GUILDHALL, EXETER, JUNE 9th, 1838.

Mr. T. Milton, of the parish of Allhallows-on-the-Walls, was summoned, on the complaint of the Rev. J. Corfe, the rector of the said parish, to show cause why he refused to pay the amount of two years' dominicals, due from him as a householder in the said parish.

Mr. Moore, in opening his case, stated that a custom obtained in this city of paying an annual amount of 4s. 8d. to the officiating clergymen of different parishes, which was termed dominicals. The term itself was a conventional one, used to imply certain "oblations, offerings, and obventions," recognised by the 7th and 8th William III., cap. 6, and also by a compilation of ancient records, in the reign of Henry VIII., termed the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," which went so far as to call them "oblaciones dominicales," and which referred by name to the parish of Allhallows.

The sum due from Milton was two years' arrears of these dominicals, and he (Mr. Moore) was prepared to prove that the custom had existed for a long while in the parish of paying these dominicals, which might be taken in light of personal tithes, payable on land covered by houses. On this point he should offer convincing evidence. Mr. Moore then put in an extract from the "Valor Ecclesiasticus," and referred to the statute for enforcing the payment of "oblations, offerings, and obventions."

The case went off from the Court's alleged incompetency to entertain it; in consequence of which, the Rev. Mr. Corfe has no alternative but to go to the ecclesiastical court; and thence if his parishioners are still obstinate, to a higher tribunal.—*Western Luminary*.

SUBTRACTION OF CHURCH RATES.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Saturday, June 30.

FARLAR V. CHESTERTON AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal from the Ecclesiastical Court in a suit for subtraction of church-rate, originally instituted in the Consistory Court of London, by the churchwardens of St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, against Mr. William Farlar. The grounds of opposition to the rate were, first, its inequality, by reason of certain persons not being rated who ought to be rated; and secondly, that the rate was intended to cover debts and expenses incurred in past years, and was consequently in part retrospective. The churchwardens in a responsive allegation stated, in answer to the first objection, that the persons exempted from the rate were either those whose rates were charged to the landlord, or those who from poverty were unable to pay the rate; and with respect to the second, that the debt was incurred for necessary expenses, with consent of the parish, and was paid off from year to year. The Judge of the Consistory Court rejected this part of the allegation, as offering no legal answer to the objection to the rate. Mr. Farlar appealed from this decision to the Court of Arches, which reversed the decision of the Consistory Court, and admitted the allegation. From this sentence the Churchwardens appealed to the Privy Council.

The Right Hon. T. Erskine delivered the judgment of their Lordships, reversing the sentence of the Judge of the Arches Court, on the ground that the rate, as admitted by the churchwardens, was made, not to cover expenses of the current year, but to include outstanding debts incurred in a preceding year; and though their Lordships would not have held the rate vitiated by a single item of a retrospective complexion, here was a considerable sum of that character. They were therefore of opinion, that the allegation was not admissible as an answer to Mr. Farlar's allegation, and they rejected this part of it, remitting the cause.—*British Mag.*

COURT OF CHANCERY, LINCOLN'S INN.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL V. DUPRE.

This was a petition praying a reference to the master to approve of a scheme for the better management of Berkhamstead School, and to report if it was fitting and proper that application should be made for an act of parliament to carry such scheme into effect.

The Solicitor-General and Mr. ANDERDON, for the petitioners, stated the foundation of the charity in the reign of Edward VI., and the different proceedings that had taken place in the Court of Chancery to work out the intentions of the founders to establish a free grammar school. All those proceedings had, however, failed, and an act of parliament, obtained for the purpose, had no better effect, for the school was now without a scholar, the school house in a state of decay, and the master in receipt of a large income out of the charity. Attempts had been made to induce him to meet the wishes of the inhabitants of Berkhamstead and the intentions of the founders, but he insisted that he was not bound to teach any but the children of Berkhamstead, and that he was not obliged to teach them any thing but Greek and Latin. If they required a general education he demanded for each boy a sum of five guineas annually. Under these circumstances, the petitioners prayed the interference of the court.

Mr. CALVERT appeared for a number of the inhabitants of Berkhamstead, to support the prayer of the petition.

Mr. WIGRAM and Mr. HAYTER, for Mr. Dupré, contended that, as nothing was prayed against him, he was entitled to the costs incurred by making allegations against him which were totally groundless. Mr. Dupré had always been willing to fulfil his duty to the utmost extent that could be required of him. He was willing to teach all the boys entitled to be put on the foundation, and he thought it was not too much to require the payment of a sum of two shillings each per week if their parents required them to have a general education. Mr. Dupré made no resistance to the petition, but he prayed permission to go before the master to protect his own rights, and to guard himself against being deprived of an appointment which he had held for thirty-four years.

The Lord Chancellor said the order prayed was a mere matter of course. The relations came to the Court of Chancery because the House of Lords would not countenance an act of parliament without the previous recommendation of the Court of Chancery. The matter must, therefore, go to the master to approve of a scheme, and Mr. Dupré could then attend and take such part in the proceedings as he might be advised. His Lordship made no order as to costs.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL.

OXFORD.

JULY 7.—This being the last day of Act Term, a Congregation was holden for granting degrees, &c., when the following were conferred:—

Bachelor and Doctor of Divinity, by Accumulation.—Mr. Elsdale, Corpus Christi College, Grand Compounder.

Doctor of Music.—Mr. Stephen Elvey, organist of New College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. J. W. Moore, Exeter College; Rev. J. P. Keigwin, Wadham College; Rev. L. W. Owen, Balliol College; Rev. R. Montgomery, Lincoln College; W. C. Beasley, Lincoln College.

Bachelors of Arts.—C. Adderley, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; E. I. Wrottesley, University College.

Yesterday, Mr. W. Everett, from Winchester College, was admitted Probationary Fellow of New College.

On Monday se'nnight, Mr. Frederick Menzies, B.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, was elected to the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship.

On Saturday last, the annual election took place at Wadham College. There were three vacancies for Fellows, and the following gentlemen were chosen to fill them:—The Rev. James P. Keigwin, B.A., *Founder's Kin*; Joseph Arnold, B.A. and the Rev. John Cooper, B.A. There were also three vacancies for Scholars, the candidates for which were thirty five. The successful ones were—Mr. George Eveleigh Saunders, *Founder's Kin*; Mr. Henry Adderley Box; and Mr. John Harrison Miller.

On the same day, Mr. Stephen Jordan Rigaud, Commoner of Exeter College, was elected a Fellow of that Society.

On Wednesday last, Mr. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, B.A., Scholar of Balliol College, and Ireland Scholar, was elected a Fellow of University College. Mr. Stanley gained the Newdigate Prize, in 1837, and was placed in the First Class in *Literis Humanioribus* at the Examinations in last Michaelmas Term.

JULY 14.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.—

For Latin Verse—*Marcus Atilius Regulus fidei hostibus soluit.*

For an English Essay—*The Classical Taste and Character compared with the Romantic.*

For a Latin Essay—*Quanam sint erga Rempublicam Academicæ officia?*

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen who, on the day appointed for sending the Exercises to the Registrar of the University, shall not have exceeded four years, and the other two for such as shall have exceeded four, but not completed seven years, from the time of their matriculation.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—For the best Composition in English Verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any Under-Graduate who, on the day above specified, shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation.—*Salsette and Elephantia*.

In every case the time is to be computed by calendar, not academical, years, and strictly, from the day of matriculation to the day on which the Exercises are to be delivered to the Registrar of the University, without reference to any intervening circumstances whatever.

No person who has already obtained a Prize will be deemed entitled to a second Prize of the same description.

The Exercises are all to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University, on or before Friday, the 22d day of March next. None will be received after that time. The Author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his Composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name, and the date of his matriculation, sealed up under another cover, with the motto inscribed upon it.

The Exercises to which the Prizes shall have been adjudged will be repeated (after a previous rehearsal) in the Theatre, upon the Commemoration-day, immediately after the Creweian Oration.

In a Convocation holden on Saturday last, the Rev. Wm. Stamer, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, was admitted *ex eundem*.

JULY 26.—Richard Clarke Sewell, Esq., M.A., and the Rev. Frederick Bulley, M.A., Probationary Fellows of Magdalen College, were admitted Fellows of that Society; and at the same time the Rev. William Hancock, M.A., was admitted a Probationary Fellow; and Mr. Edward Kaye Burney, of the county of Kent, and Commoner of Christ Church, and Mr. Henry George Joseph Parsons, of the diocese of Chichester, were elected *Seniores* of the same College.

CAMBRIDGE.

JULY 7.—On Wednesday, the 27th June, the Rev. William Whewell, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, in this university, was unanimously elected Professor of Casuistry or Moral Theology, and on Thursday last, the 5th inst., was admitted to the said Professorship by the Vice-Chancellor.

On Tuesday, the 3rd instant, John Smith, M.A., of Christ's College, in this university, was elected a Fellow of that Society, upon the Finch and Baines foundation.

Select Preachers.—The following gentlemen have just been appointed Select Preachers for the months to which their names are annexed:

October.—The Hulsean Lecturer.
November.—Rev. C. Merivale, St. John's.
December.—Rev. Archdeacon Thorp, Trinity.
1839—January.—Rev. W. Nicholson, Christ's.
February.—Rev. J. C. Hare, Trinity.
March.—Rev. John Marsden, St. John's.
April.—The Hulsean Lecturer.
May.—Rev. Theysie Smith, Queens'.

At a Congregation on Saturday last, the degree of Doctor in the Civil Law was conferred by Royal Mandate on Joshua King, Esq., President of Queens' College, in this university. The following degrees were also conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. Charles Notley, St. John's College.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—John Compton Maul, Christ's College.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Fish Holden, St. John's College; Henry W. Jackson, Queen's College.

The following graces likewise passed the Senate:—

To appoint Mr. Cartmell, of Christ's College, Deputy Proctor in the absence of Mr. Baines.

To appoint Mr. Earnshaw, of St. John's College, Deputy Proctor in the absence of Mr. Evans.

To appoint Mr. Gaskin, of Jesus College, Deputy Taxor in the absence of Mr. Birkett.

The sermon at St. Mary's church, on Sunday morning, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Tattershall, of Queens' College. The discourse in the afternoon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hiff, of Trinity College.

At a congregation on Monday the following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Master of Arts.—Lord Lyttelton, Trinity College.

Bachelor of Arts.—Robert Remmett, St. John's College.

At the same congregation the Rev. John William Mackie, Student of Christ Church, Oxford, was admitted M.A., *ad eundem*, of this university.

Tuesday last (being Commencement Day) the following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—

Doctors in Divinity.—The Rev. William Hodgson, Master of St. Peter's College, in this university; the Rev. Thomas Tattershall, Queens' College, Minister of St. Augustine's church, Liverpool; the Rev. Frederick Hiff, Trinity College, and of the Royal Institution, Liverpool.

Doctors in Physic.—Henry Jefferson, Pembroke College; George Edward Paget, Caius College.

Masters of Arts.—King's College.—Thomas Sanders, Rich. A. F. Barrett, Edward Shepherd Creasy, Edward Reed Thord, Henry Paul Measor.

St. Peter's College.—Steven Fryer Gillum, William Jones Thomas, William Borlase, Wm. Rylance Melville, William Bruere Otter.

Clare Hall.—Thomas Arthur Scott, Charles Howes, Wm. Hall, Richard Newlove.

Pembroke College.—John Abbott, Samuel Ashby.

Caius College.—Michael Gibbs, Charles Acland, Robert H. Williamson, jun., Edmund Blake, John Spencer Meade, Fitzjames Watt, Etheridge J. Blyth, Henry Joseph Maltby, Warren Miller Jones, George Charles Hoste.

Trinity Hall.—Henry Robinson, Edward Pinkett, John Storer, John Sterling.

Corpus Christi College.—Richard Davies, John Forster.

Queens' College.—William Menzies, Rich. Quarrel, James Hammond, Thomas P. E. Thompson.

Catherine Hall.—Charles Peers, S. Fowler Ramsey, Stafford Brown, George Nightingale, Joseph Haslegrave, Daniel Haigh, Francis Proctor.

Jesus College.—John Dawson.

Christ's College.—John George Fardell, John Smith, Arth. Owen Jones, Henry Finch, Fred. Alfred Crow, Samuel F. Cumberland, Nicholas Simons.

St. John's College.—Robert Stewart Dobson, Wm. Purdon, Thomas J. Boys, Wm. Hughes, Arthur Legrew, John Barth. Rudd, Edward A. Hornby, Wallace Metcalfe, Wm. Drake, Thomas Reader White, William George Parker, Frank J. W. Jones, Wm. Edward Scudamore, H. William Smith, George Rogers, James Arthur Tillard, Brownlow Potchett, John Willott, Henry Hardman, Fred. Nath. Highmore, William Francis Dobson, Henry P. Gippa, Daniel Lambert, Charles Burton Reid, William C. Bishop, Edward Moore, James Fred. Dimock, Gilbert Boreford.

Magdalene College.—Charles L. M. Phillippe, John Nath. Micklethwait, Edward Bindloss, Philip Parker Gilbert, John Williams, G. John Whiting.

Trinity College.—Algernon Turner, Robert A. Johnstone, Charles Smith, Edward Gordon, John William Hall, Henry Cornelius Hart, John Grote, Richard Rawle, Wm. Peete Musgrave, Alex. Fred. Merivale, Henry Goulburn, Martin Dunn, John Cooper, Robert French Burnett, Samuel Step. Greathhead, Andrew J. C. Lawrie, Charles B. Claydon, Edw. Howes, John George Hodgson, Fred. V. Meulen, James Henry Wilding, Francis Henry Dickinson, Joseph Livesey, jun., Charles Onslow, Colin Blackburn, James Heyworth, Henry Thomas Curry, Fred. John Jeremie, John B. Hyndman, Fred. H. A. Scrivener, Henry Arkwright, James C. Robertson, Wm. Macpherson, James Edward Hepburn, George Fred. Harris, George B. Reynardson, Henry O'Brien, John E. Leefe, Alexander Cumine, John Murray, Owen Flintoff, Anthony Peacock, Edward Holmes, Wm. Le Motte, Charles Clarke, George F. White, Henry Harrison, Nath. Rogers Herring, Robert Harris, Wm. D. Watson, Matthew B. Hale, Leicester Darwall, Charles Benjamin Lowe, Robert Sutton, Henry John Ellison.

Emmanuel College.—Joseph George Cumming, George Ayllife Poole, John Wm. C. Campion, Richard Garvey, Charles J. W. Johnston, Robert Jones.

The usual prizes were afterwards recited, and upon the Vice-Chancellor presenting the gold medal to Lord Lyttelton, three distinct rounds of applause were given; the other prizemen were also loudly cheered.

At the congregation on Wednesday, the degree of Doctor in Divinity, by Royal Mandate, was conferred on the Rev. James Bowstead, the Bishop elect of Sodor and Man. The following degrees were also conferred:—

Doctor in Physic.—William Pratt, St. John's College.

Masters of Arts.—Henry Watkins, St. Peter's College; Charles Parker, Caius College; Robert Rashdall, Corpus Christi College.

Bachelors in the Civil Law.—John Fuller Russell, St. Peter's College; John Cooke Cox, Trinity College.

On Saturday last, a congratulatory address was presented to the President of Queens' College, in this university, by the resident Bachelors and Undergraduates, on the occasion of his receiving, by Royal Mandate, the degree of Doctor of Laws.

Premiums are offered for a Memoir of the Founders of St. John's College, in this university, to be awarded next November, and for an Essay on the Obligations of Literature to the Mothers of England, to be awarded in November, 1839.

Samuel Hunter Christie, Esq., M.A., of Trinity College, in this university, and Sec. R. S., has been appointed, by the Master-General of the Ordnance, Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, on the retirement of Dr. Gregory.

At the recent general examination at King's College, in this university, the prizemen were—Williams, Simonds, Balston. *In Divinity.*—Dunford, Williams.

JULY 14.—On Saturday, the 30th ult., William Samuel Parish, B.A., of St. Peter's College, in this university, was elected a foundation Fellow of that Society; and the Rev. Thomas Ludlam, M.A., was, on the same day, elected a Fellow on the foundation of Mr. Gisborne.

On the same day Abraham Hume was elected a scholar of the above Society, upon the resignation of the Rev. George William Crauford, one of the Fellows.

The Rev. Henry Calthorp, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, and the Rev. Thomas S. Bowstead, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Minister of St. Philip's Church, Liverpool, have been appointed by the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Chaplains to his Lordship.

AUGUST 4.—Yesterday the following gentlemen, scholars of King's College, in this University, were elected Fellows of that Society:—George Washbourne Money, Francis Edward Durnford, Walter Young, Frederick Edward Long.

The Bishop of Salisbury has announced that he will receive no candidate for holy orders who is not competently versed in the Hebrew language.

ORDINATIONS.

By the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, June 17:—

Priests.—J. Bramall, B.A., Exeter College; H. Cooper, M.A., Worcester; G. B. Daubeny, B.A., Balliol; J. Davies, M.A., New Inn, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Llandaff*; C. D. Francis, B.A., Exeter, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Peterborough*; J. T. Ludlow, B.A., Oriel, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Lichfield*; M. N. Bovell, M.A.; T. A. Hedley, B.A., W. Burrell, B.A., W. H. Hill, B.A., G. Southwell, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Deacons.—C. R. Barker, M.A., Wadham; G. W. Brakenridge, B.A., University; W. Winchester, B.A., Christ Church; J. Bawden, B.A., Exeter, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Exeter*, Oxford; J. Hallett, B.A., Catherine; W. F. Douglas, B.A., Christ's; P. Braithwaite, B.A., Clare, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Rochester*; J. Watson, B.A., John's, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Peterborough*.

By the Bishop of Durham, at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 24:—

Deacons.—R. W. L. Jones, B.A., Jesus, Oxford; H. H. Davis, Brasenose, Oxford; J. Thurlow, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge; G. Brown, J. Cunditt, B.A., T. Garnett, B.A., J. Gibson, B.A., J. W. Hick, B.A., J. M. Raymond, B.A., Durham.

By the Lord Bishop of Chester, in the Cathedral of Durham, on Sunday, July 8:—

Deacons.—Peter Whitefield Brapner, B.A., Jesus, Oxford; Henry Le Grand Boyce, B.A., Worcester, Oxford; John Holbeck Short, B.A., Merton, Oxford; William Whitelegg, B.A., Queen's, Oxford; Henry Allen, M.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford; James Brierley, J.A., St. John's, Cambridge; Thos. Stirling Coles, B.A., Corpus Christi, Cambridge; Frederick William Harris, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; Richard Duncan Mackintosh, B.A., Catherine Hall, Cambridge; Pelham Maitland, B.A., St. Peter's, Cambridge; John Derryhouse Prior, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge; Edwin Smith, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge; John May, B.A., Catherine Hall, Cambridge; John Hambleton Ashe, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; Edw. Bassett Creek, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; John Hughes, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; Edward Jeffries, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; Thomas Kirkbride, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; William Henry Nason, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; Charles William Richards, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; Ebenezer King, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; William Houghton, St. Bees; Thomas Robinson, St. Bees.

Priests.—William Darwin Fox, M.A., Christ's, Oxford; John Ralph George Manby, B.A., Brasenose, Oxford; Wm. Wilson, B.A., Queen's, Oxford; David Anderson, M.A., Exeter, Oxford; Marsham Argles, M.A., Merton, Oxford; David Barclay Bevan, M.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford; Wm. Curtis Hayward, B.A., Oriel, Oxford; Roger Kent, B.A., Brasenose, Oxford; Robert Lamb, B.A., St. John's, Oxford; John Postlethwaite, B.A., Queen's, Oxford; John Bell, B.A., Queen's, Oxford; James Webber Birley, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge; James Chadwick, B.A., Corpus Christi, Cambridge; Robert K. Cook, B.A., Corpus Christi, Cambridge; John Gordon, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; Henry Haworth, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge; John Blades Palmer, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; John Sanders, B.A., Emmanuel, Cambridge; Frederic Tryon, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; Chas.

Wagstaffe, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge; William Whitworth, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge; Daniel Glyman, B.A., Queen's, Cambridge; Francis Power, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; John D. Freeman, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; John T. Bayle, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; John Charles Coleman, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; Richard Denny, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; John Marshall, B.A., Trinity, Dublin; Thomas William Jones, and Mark Anthony Nicholson, Licentiate, Durham; R. A. Plunkett, and John Clarke, St. Bees.

By the Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham Castle, July 8:—

Priests.—J. W. Joyce, M.A., Christ Church; W. H. Gunner, B.A., Trinity; R. Stephens, M.A., Magdalen, Oxford. E. W. Mitchell, S.C.L., Queen's; S. Turner, B.A.; R. W. Johnson, B.A., Magdalen; G. H. Peasham, M.A., Trinity; F. W. Shaw, B.A., Catherine; H. Drury, B.A., Caius, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Durham*, Cambridge; S. W. Hanna, Trinity, Dublin.

Deacons.—J. S. Utterson, B.A., Oriel; R. Fitzgerald, B.A., Exeter; H. J. Fellowes, M.A., John's; G. Weight, B.A., Magdalen; R. Dalton, B.A., University; T. L. Iremonger, B.A., Balliol; E. W. Morris, B.A., New Inn, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Lichfield*; H. W. Marychurch, St. Edmund's, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Lichfield*; M. Burrell, M.A., Corpus, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Durham*; W. J. Burgess, B.A., Exeter, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Chichester*, Oxford; A. R. Pennington, B.A., Trinity; W. M. Townsend, B.A., Queen's, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Lichfield*; F. J. Norman, B.A., Caius, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Lincoln*, Cambridge.

On Sunday the 28th ult. the Lord Bishop of Ripon held an ordination, at which the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons.—Joseph Abbott, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; Joseph Lexdale Frost, B.A., Magdalene College, Cambridge; John Henry Gorch, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; John Haigh, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; Watson King, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; James Marryat, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford; David Roberts, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Henry Bullivant, B.A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; William Hermann Schwabe, B.A., Caius College, Cambridge; Alex. Jas. Wm. Morrison, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; John Peel, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; William Bates, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge; Charles Bushe Battle, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; William Simpson, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; John Bartholomew Phillips, B.A., All Souls' College, Oxford, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Chester; Philip William Tallants, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Lichfield*; Charles Wheatley, B.A., St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, *Lett. dim. Bishop of Lichfield*.

Priests.—James Boustead, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford; George Saunders Elwin, B.A., Catherine Hall, Cambridge; Alfred Gatty, B.A., Exeter College, Oxford; John Henry Greenwood, Literate; Samuel Baxter Smyth, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge; Isaac Close, St. Bees, Cumberland; Frederick Toller, St. Bees, Cumberland; Edward Roberts, M.A., Jesus College, Oxford; Edmund Clement Sneyd Kynnersley, M.A., Trinity College, Oxford.

Consecration of the Bishop of Sodor and Man.—The Rev. Dr. Bowstead, Bishop of Sodor and Man, was consecrated on Sunday, July 22, at the chapel of Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury acted by commission for the Archbishop of York. The Bishops of Lincoln, Ely, and Hereford assisted at the ceremony. The sermon on the occasion was preached by the Rev. Henry Calthorp, B.D., Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, in this University.

METROPOLIS.

Lambeth.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has given a piece of ground, in Carlisle-lane, Lambeth, upon which a chapel will be forthwith erected, and will, when completed, afford accommodation for 1000 persons. The cost of the building (3400*l.*) will be defrayed by the commissioners appointed for the rebuilding of churches, &c. Edward Blore, Esq., of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, is the architect.—*Morning Herald.*

CHURCH RATES.—Parish of St. John, Hackney.—A vestry meeting of the inhabitants of this parish was recently held in the vestry room, at the church, for the purposes of receiving the report of the auditors of the churchwardens' accounts for the last year; of passing such accounts; and of making a church rate for the current year. This meeting was attended by a great majority of the wealthy and influential residents of this extensive and opulent parish. The church-rate question here is, perhaps, more than in any other parish within the metropolis or its suburbs, a subject of incessant discussion and agitation amongst the dissenters, who, from their numbers, wealth, and great respectability, form not an inconsiderable phalanx in the ranks of the enemies of the established church. An amendment having been moved, that the further consideration of the question should be postponed to that day ten months. Upon a division the numbers appeared to be:—

For the amendment 45

Against it 88

Majority in favour of the rate ... —43

South Hackney.—On Friday, a meeting was held at the parochial school room, Grove-street, for the purpose of making a rate of threepence in the pound, for defraying the necessary expenses connected with the church. Although Hackney is distinguished as one of the strongest dissenting parishes in the vicinity of the metropolis, no efforts have been made before the previous year for disturbing the harmony that existed towards the church, when a motion for an adjournment was lost by a majority of 176 against 139. The same parties who excited the former hostility were, however, desirous of again trying their strength, and have for some time been rallying their forces by the most active canvass; but the result of the poll has shown the anti-church clique in a still more contemptible light than on the former occasion, as, at the declaration on Saturday evening, the announcement, which was received with loud cheering, stated the numbers, for the rate 197, and against it 87, leaving

a clear majority of 110, being 75 over the majority of the last year. To the credit of the respectable part of the Dissenting community, it must be stated that they did not countenance the opposition, either by their votes or their influence.—*Morning Herald.*

Parish of Tottenham—Commutation of Tithes.—The last and final meeting of the landowners to receive a proposition from the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's and their lessee, as appropriators of the great tithes, and of the Rev. T. Newcome, as vicar of the parish church of Tottenham, took place a few days since, when, to the propositions so made, the landowners present offered 860*l.* per annum, in commutation of the great tithes, and 850*l.* per annum in lieu of small tithes, whereupon Mr. G. Hodson and Mr. J. Cardale, on behalf of the Dean and Chapter and their lessee, agreed to accept the offer of 860*l.*, and Mr. Dean and Mr. Whybro, as joint agents of the vicar, agreed to accept 850*l.* in lieu of the vicarial or small tithes, when the usual provisional agreement was signed by the majority present, and ordered to be presented to the landowners not present for their signatures also. Thus has terminated a contest of ten months' duration. The meeting then dissolved.—*Morning Herald.*

St. Peter's, Southwark.—The first stone of a new church, to be called St. Peter's, was, on July 19th, laid on a spot of ground at the back of the extensive premises of Messrs. Pott, the vinegar merchants, near Bridge-street, Southwark. The ceremony of laying the stone was performed by the Rev. W. Dodsworth (one of the trustees to carry into effect the munificent bequest of the late Miss Catherine Hyndman), who pronounced an impressive address on the occasion, setting forth the importance of the object they were assembled to witness. The Rev. Gentleman, in the course of his observations, informed the company that the Bishop of Winchester has given his interest in the ground on which the church was about to be erected gratuitously; that Mr. Pott, the lessee, had given his interest gratuitously for the same purpose; and that the inhabitants had very liberally subscribed a sum, which would enable the architect not only to build a substantial fabric, but to render it an ornamental one; that Miss Catherine Hyndman, out of whose bequest the far greater portion of the expense was provided for, had, in point of fact, made no written will, charging her large fortune with this and similar bequests, but had shortly before her death orally expressed to her brother (who was present yesterday) her wish to that effect, and that he had, with the most scrupulous honour, taken care that her last wish was complied with, by immediately appointing trustees for carrying it out. The building is to be a Gothic one, and is to contain 1300 sittings.—*Times.*

Lambeth Commercial Church of England School.—On Monday, July 9, the above School, being the first in connexion with the Metropolitan Institution, was opened in the new room adjoining St. Mary's Chapel, under the direction of the Rev. H. S. Plumtree, the minister. Notwithstanding considerable opposition has been manifested, and attempts made to create a prejudice against the Institution, there is every reason to anticipate that the most sanguine hopes of its projectors will be realized. It is intended for that class of persons who require an education superior to that which is given to the children of the poor, yet somewhat different from the course of instruction pursued at the proprietary schools, embracing all those branches of knowledge which may be useful in after life, based upon Christian principles, and the occupying the intermediate place between the classical and parochial schools. The whole is under the superintendence of the clergy of the district, and a committee. It is hoped the school will support itself without any other resources than the payments made by the scholars.—*Surrey Standard.*

Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places.—A meeting of this society was held at No. 4, St. Martin's-place, on Thursday, 19th July; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were present the Bishops of Lincoln, Salisbury, and Chichester, the Rev. Chancellor Deatly, the Rev. Sir H. Dukinfield, Bart.; the Rev. B. Harrison; T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P.; Joshua Watson, Esq.; Benjamin Harrison, Esq.; S. F. Wood, Esq., &c. Grants were made to the incumbents of fifteen parishes and districts for the employment of additional curates. The society has to this day granted the sum of 6075*l.* to 83 parishes and districts, the aggregate population of which is one million six hundred thousand, and includes parishes in manufacturing and mining districts, provincial towns, country villages, and places in or near the metropolis.—*Times.*

The first stone of a new church on Blackheath was laid, July 18, by Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda. The want of one may be imagined from the fact that in a population of 25,000, not more than one-fifth are provided with church accommodation in the two parochial churches, allowing even that 4000 receive religious instruction in the royal hospital. There is no parish church within half a mile of the new site. The estimate of the expense of the proposed church is 4200*l.*, of which 1000*l.* have been granted by her Majesty's Commissioners for Building New Churches, and 500*l.* by the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building and Enlargement of Churches. The rest is in the course of accumulation by voluntary subscriptions. The church will accommodate 1200 persons, of whom half will have free sittings. An interesting address was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Archdeacon Goddard.

PROVINCIAL.

Munificence of the late Bishop Burgess to St. David's College.—It appears that the late learned and pious Dr. Burgess, Bishop of Salisbury, left as a legacy to this establishment his whole Library; consisting of the most valuable works in theological, classical, and general literature. Having been the original founder of this noble Institution, whilst he presided over the See of St. David's, the venerable prelate has thus finished the good work which he had begun, by devoting this lasting testimony of his regard to the College, and of Christian zeal to the cause of his Divine Master.—*Worcester Guardian.*

Liverpool Clergy Endowment Bill.—The following is the

brief of this bill as amended:—The bill, as amended in Committee, recites in the preamble that it has been agreed that the suit for calling in question the appropriation of the 105,000*l.* shall be forthwith put an end to, and the fund, with its accumulations, restored to the corporation; and that the corporation shall pay out of the borough fund five half-yearly payments of the sums mentioned in the schedule to the ministers therein named (being the arrears of stipends payable by the corporation at the passing of the Municipal Corporation Reform Act), with interest at three per centum, and all the costs of the suit and incident to winding up the same; and it makes provision accordingly. St. Thomas's Church.—It provides that the payments directed to be made to the ministers of St. Thomas's are to be over and above all other stipends, now or hereafter to be payable to them otherwise than by the corporation. St. Martin's Church.—It gives a power to the minister, or assistant minister, to exchange with any other minister of the Church of England, not being a younger life than his own, if the corporation or other patron for the time being think fit.—*Morning Herald.*

Prescon.—St. Mary's Church, erected in Blacow-street, was consecrated on the morning of June 13. The Lord Bishop preached from St. Luke iv. 18, 19. The church is a very neat edifice, built of hewn stone, in the Norman style. The accommodations in the body of the church, and the two side-aisles, are for 600 persons; and in the gallery, which is a front one, and very spacious, being fifty feet in depth, 500 sittings are provided. The reading-desk is placed on one side of the church, near the communion, and the pulpit on the other. The altar-screen, behind which is the vestry, at present unfinished, is intended to consist of a succession of arches, with deep pillars and mouldings. The noble Norman arch, with its massy pillars, which seems to enclose and guard this portion of the sacred building, has a very imposing effect, and bears a strong resemblance to, though it is not throughout an imitation of, an arch in the venerable cathedral at Durham. A school has been erected, nearly adjoining the church, capable of receiving 300 children, towards which our most highly esteemed townsman, J. Smith, Esq., contributed 200*l.*, having before given the ground for the site, and also the site of the church.

Freckleton.—Trinity Church was consecrated on the afternoon of June 15. Chanc. Raikes preached from John iv. 24.

The *Berkshire Chronicle* has the following:—"It will be gratifying to our readers to learn that, in consequence of an application from the Rev. J. Bushnell, the Treasurer of the Berks Clerical Fund, her Majesty the Queen has graciously consented to renew the patronage and support accorded by the late Sovereign to that excellent and unobtrusive charity. Whatever connects the Queen with this county, so long the favoured abode of the monarchs of England, must be highly pleasing to her loyal subjects in Berkshire, and still more so when they learn that the liberal and kind consideration of their Sovereign has been exercised in behalf of the families of necessitous ministers of the church."

The Rev. Dr. Warneford has presented 100 guineas toward the fund now being collected for the endowment of the new church at Stroud, which is rising rapidly, and presents the appearance of a very chaste and church-like structure.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

Norfolk.—On Sunday, the 17th of June, the church of Upwell was re-opened for divine service, after having been restored. The Lord Bishop of Norwich preached on the occasion, and in the afternoon his lordship held a confirmation for this and the adjoining parishes of Outwell and Welney, when 343 partook of the rite. At the end of his address, his Lordship took occasion to observe upon the boundless munificence of the rector, the Rev. William Gale Townley, through whose exertions, and mainly at whose expense, had been produced one of the most richly ornamented edifices in the kingdom. The pews are fitted with stall heads and deeply carved panels, the pulpit and reading desk, the gift of the rector, are of the same costly workmanship, and the new east window (which is to be glazed with ancient stained glass) and the stone screen around the altar, are supplied after designs by Mr. Buckler, from the same liberal source.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Sussex.—On the 22nd June, a Chapel of Ease to Ticehurst Church, situate at Stonegate, erected at the sole expense of George Courthorpe, Esq., of Wilegh, Ticehurst, and endowed by his family with the burial ground, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, attended by a numerous body of clergy.—*Brighton Herald.*

IRELAND.

Dublin.—Visitation.—On June 14, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin held a visitation in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Divine service was performed by the Rev. E. Marks and the Rev. C. Otway; and his grace afterwards delivered his charge to the assembled clergy.

New Church.—On June 26, the first stone of the new church in Lower Gardiner-street was laid by the Very Rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's. Suitable addresses were delivered, and prayers offered up by the Rev. D. Browne and H. Irwin. When completed, this will be one of the largest churches in Dublin, and will afford accommodation to 2000 persons. The estimated contract for its erection is 5100*l.*; the building-ground costs 800*l.*; and 1250*l.* must be raised to purchase an endowment. The subscriptions already received amount to about 3800*l.*

Kildare.—Visitation.—On July 9, the Archbishop of Dublin held his triennial visitation in Kildare Cathedral, which was attended by the Bishop of Kildare, and a numerous assemblage of clergy. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. E. Joly, rector of Clonsast; and afterwards the archbishop delivered his charge. In the afternoon the Bishop of Kildare entertained the archbishop and clergy at dinner.

Limerick.—The vic. gen. of Cashel, Rev. C. Mayne, lately held the triennial visitation for this diocese at the cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Herbert, preb. of Kildareon, from Acts xx. 28. The Lord Bishop of Limerick afterwards held the annual visitation.

Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.—On Sunday, July 1, Frankfield Church was opened for divine service by license from the Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. The Archdeacon of Cork officiated, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Bolster and the Rev. Mr. Hoare; and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Alcock, minister of the church. This beautiful Gothic structure, which is from the designs of Sir Thomas and K. A. Deane, Esq., and is worthy of the earliest and better days of ecclesiastical architecture, has been erected and endowed under the late act as a chapel of ease to St. Barry's parish, at the sole expense of S. Lane, Esq., of Frankfield, who, with a munificence which has but few parallels in the present day, is also engaged in erecting a parsonage in the Elizabethan style for the curate.—*Irish paper.*

Dublin, July 14.—The following extraordinary document appears in the shape of a requisition in the *Kilkenny Journal* of this day:—

"TO EDMOND LANIGAN, CHURCHWARDEN.

"We, the undersigned, request you will convene a meeting of the landholders of the parish of Blackrath (85 in number), to petition parliament for the immediate and complete extinction of the Irish church establishment, as the best, if not the only means now left, to prevent a civil war between the two kindred countries—a calamity which may Heaven, in its mercy avert!

"WILLIAM COLLIS. JOHN RICE.
JOHN LANIGAN. MICHAEL LANIGAN.
JAMES MURPHY. JAMES TALLENT.
GREGORY KEANEY.

"In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a meeting of the thirty-five landholders of the parish of Blackrath, to be held at one o'clock on Tuesday, the 17th instant, at the ruins of the parish church.

"EDMOND LANIGAN, Churchwarden."

COLONIAL.

Colonial Church, Canada.—In a petition recently presented to Parliament, by the Rev. W. Bettridge, Rector of Woodstock, Upper Canada, the following statement is made:—"That your petitioner has communicated to her Majesty's government the extent and character of the spiritual destitution of Upper Canada—that his appeal for an effectual alleviation has been acknowledged to be just in its principle, as appears by the following quotation from a letter addressed to your petitioner, in answer to such appeal:—"Lord Glenelg subscribes, without hesitation, to many of the grounds on which the claims of the Church of England are enforced in your memorial and letter. He adopts your opinion, that the provision at present made for the maintenance of the Bishop of Quebec and the clergy of his diocese, is inadequate to the great end of maintaining the episcopal church where it at present exists, and of extending its operations throughout the Canadian provinces. His Lordship deprecates, not less decidedly than yourself, the system which would leave the multitudes of religion dependent on the precarious support of their various congregations. He is of opinion that the permanent appropriation of funds sufficient for their decent maintenance is to be classed amongst the highest and first objects of national policy."

Nova Scotia, Newfoundland.—A circular letter, dated Aug. 25, 1837, having been received by the clergy of Newfoundland from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, with reference to the formation of a society for providing the means of extending the ministrations of the Church throughout the archdeaconry, such of the clergy as could be called together were assembled in the vestry-room of St. John's church, on the 15th of Oct., for the purpose of framing such a constitution as might be submitted to those lay members of the Church who should be disposed to aid in the formation of such a society as was recommended by the diocesan. Such a form of constitution and such standing rules were agreed upon as seemed to suit the circumstances of the Church in this island; and a favourable period was alone waited for, for the assembling of the lay friends of the Church, in furtherance of the important object. At length, after some months' unavoidable delay, a general meeting for the formation of the society, was held in the vestry-room of St. John's church, after divine service on Ash-Wednesday, which was most respectfully attended, the clergy, some of the principal government officers, leading merchants, and other members of the Church, being present; and next to a universal unanimity of sentiment, as to the expediency and advantages of the proposed association, pervaded the meeting. The venerable Archdeacon Wix opened the business of the meeting with prayer, and then proceeded to read over the constitution as agreed upon by the clergy on the 13th Oct.; after which the several rules in that constitution were put *seriatim*—the Hon. Mr. Justice Des Barres, the Hon. Messrs. Crowdy and Thomas, and others, taking part in the discussion which arose on some of them.—*Church of England Magazine.*

FOREIGN.

Hanover, July 23.—His royal highness the crown prince was confirmed yesterday, on which occasion an invitation to all the ecclesiastical authorities had been addressed by the minister for ecclesiastical affairs, which states that his royal highness having on the 21st been thoroughly examined in the presence of their Majesties respecting his knowledge of the doctrines of the Christian religion, and giving the most satisfactory proof of his acquaintance with the Christian faith, had made his confession according to the rites of the English church, and then received the Lord's supper. Their Majesties, the Prince and Princess of Salma, the diplomatic body, the ministers of the affairs of the household, the clergy of the several Christian confessions, the general and superior officers, the court authorities, the English now here, &c., were present at the religious ceremony, which was performed by the Bishop of Rochester (the worthy tutor of his royal highness), specially invited for the purpose by his Majesty, in the truly religious spirit which still animates the glorious name of Guelph.

No words can express how deeply the young prince was affected by the blessing of a genuine Christian faith and conduct extending beyond the things of this world.—*Hanover Gazette*.

The *Cologne Journal* of the 27th ult. confirms the report that the apostolic see has taken a conciliatory resolution in the affair of the Archbishop. Papal letters to the metropolitan Chapter of Cologne, adds the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, have been received from Berlin, with permission to publish them.—*Morning Herald*.

PREFERMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating, presenting, and appointing the Rev. J. Bowstead, D.D. to the bishopric of the Isle of Man and Sodor, void by the death of Dr. W. Ward, late bishop thereof.

On the 14th instant, the Rev. Florence James Wethered, M.A., Fellow of King's College, was instituted to the vicarage of Hurley, Berks; patron, the Hon. Henry Walker.

The Rev. Thomas H. Canston has been presented, by the Lord Bishop of London, to the Consolidated Chapelry of St. Michael, Highgate.

The Rev. E. D. Legh has been presented, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, to the perpetual Curacy of St. Botolph, Aldersgate.

The Rev. Charles Wiglesworth Lamprell has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Ely, to the rectory of Bradley Parva, in the county of Suffolk; patrons, Charles and William Lamprell, Esqs.

The Rev. R. S. Barton, Vicar of Alconbury, near Huntingdon, has been presented to the valuable rectory of Heysham, near Lancaster; patron, Richard Godson, Esq., M.P.

The Rev. William Flower, jun., M.A., of York, to the rectory of South Hykeham, in the county of Lincoln.

The Rev. H. Ayling, M.A., formerly Head Master of the Royal Grammar School, Guildford, to the rectory of the united parishes of Holy Trinity and St. Mary, Guildford; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. Charles Kent, B.C.L. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Ludford, Herefordshire; patron, E. L. Charlton, Esq.

The Rev. W. H. Weston, B.A., to be one of the Minor Canons of Worcester Cathedral.

The Rev. Charles Awdry, B.C.L., Fellow of New College, Oxford, has been presented by the Warden and Fellows of that Society, to the rectory of New Sampford, Essex.

The Rev. C. Rolfe, B.A., late curate of South Normanton, to the Rectory of Shadoxhurst, Kent.

The Rev. Charles Penny, M.A., of Pembroke College, to the Head Mastership of Crewkerne Free Grammar School, Somerset.

The Rev. W. Butler, M.A., Head Master of the Nottingham Grammar School, to be Chaplain to the Nottingham County Gaol.

The Rev. Richard Burnett, to the Chaplaincy of Aylesbury Gaol.

The Rev. Henry John Cooper, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, has been presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of Old Windsor, Berks.

The Rev. G. Davy, to the living of St. Peter's, Maidstone.

The Rev. Robert Meek, late rector of Brixton Deverell, Wilts, to the rectory of Richmond, Yorkshire; patron, Lord Chancellor.

The Rev. W. Barnes, late rector of Richmond, Yorkshire, to the rectory of Brixton Deverell, Wilts; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. William Strong, to the curacy of Cornwall, in the diocese of Raphoe.

The Rev. James Haworth, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, has been presented to the vicarage of Croxton, near Thetford, Norfolk, by the Master and Fellows of that Society.

The Rev. Robert Cobb, to the rectory of Thwaite, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Earl of Albemarle.

The Rev. Thomas Amory, to the vicarage of St. Tetha, Cornwall; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

The Rev. J. Leighton Figgins, late of Queen's College, Cambridge, perpetual curate of Linthwaite, Yorkshire, has been licensed, by the Bishop of the diocese, to the pastoral charge of the church and district of St. Matthew, Liverpool.

The Rev. F. Lee, M.A., to the vicarage of Stanton Bury, Bucks; patron, Earl Spencer.

The Rev. Henry Bull, M.A., Student of Christ Church College, Oxford, has been presented, by the Dean and Chapter of that Society, to the perpetual curacy of Lathbury, Bucks.

The Rev. Henry Browne, M.A., to the rectory of Little Kimble, Bucks.

The Rev. A. Grant, of Chelmsford, has been presented by New College, Oxford, to the living of St. Edward's Chapel, Romford.

The Rev. W. Drake, B.A., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, elected Head Master of Leicester Collegiate School.

The Rev. John Johnson, to the rectory of Outwell, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Bishop of Ely.

The Rev. John Bailey, M.A., to the vicarage of Stoke Holy Cross, Norfolk, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich.

The Rev. Henry Freeman, to the rectory of Folksworth, Hants; patron, the Rev. H. Freeman.

The Lord Bishop of Cork has presented the Rev. John Kyle, A.B., to the living of Inchageela.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster has presented the living of St. Paul's, Cork, to the Rev. Francis St. George.

The Rev. C. B. Elliott, M.A., to the rectory of Tattingstone, Suffolk; patron, the Rev. J. G. Bull.

The Rev. J. G. Bull, M.A., to the vicarage of Godalming, Surrey; patron, the Dean of Salisbury.

The Rev. James Thwaytes, to the perpetual curacy of Trinity Church, Carlisle; patron, Rev. William Rees, M.A.

The Rev. William Boyle, M.A., to the rectory of Freshford, Somersetshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. George Bythesse.

The Rev. Gilbert Wall Heathcote, B.C.L., late Fellow of New College, and Fellow of Winchester College, has been presented to the rectory of Ash, near Farnham, Surrey; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of Winchester College.

The Rev. Thomas Naylor Bland, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been presented to the Rectory of Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Samuel Woodd.

John Hepworth Gresham, B.A., was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Barby Dunn, in the County and Diocese of York, void by the resignation of Wm. Holbrey; patron, Thomas Gresham, Esq.

Samuel Lee, D.D., was instituted to the Rectory of Barley, in the county of Herts, and Diocese of London, void by the cession of William Hamilton Turner; patron, the Lord Bishop of Ely.

William Bell Mackenzie, M.A., was licensed to perform the office of Curate of the Chapel of St. James, in the Parish of St. Mary, Islington, in the co. of Middlesex, lately erected.

Robert Morris, M.A. was licensed to the Curacy of Trinity Church, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields, Middlesex.

Francis Coleman Wilson, M.A., was licensed to the Curacy of all Saints' Chapel, Battle Bridge, in the Parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex, lately erected.

Christian Burckhardt, was collated to the Vicarage of Lydden, in the county of Kent, vacant by the death of Thos. Donne; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Edward John Smith, M.A., was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Norwood, in the county of Middlesex, void by the death of Anthony Hinton; patron, the Vicar of Hayes, Middlesex.

Rev. Porteus Todd, L.L.B., to the Vicarage of St. Austell and St. Blasse; patroness, the Queen.

Rev. Thomas Scott Smyth, M.A., to the ministry of Brunswick Chapel, Marylebone; patroness, the Queen.

Rev. Mr. Thomlinson, Curate of Ballin, to be Vicar of Crosby-upon-Eden, Cumberland; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.

Rev. David Hughes, Vicar of Enlishcombe, near Bath, to the Vicarage of Southstoke; patron, the Rev. Edward Willes, Prebendary of Wells.

Rev. J. Richardson, to the Mastership of Appleby Grammar School.

Rev. J. A. Addison, to the Perpetual Curacy of Middleton, Yorkshire.

Rev. George Musgrave, to the Vicarage of St. Paul and St. Peter, Borden, Kent.

The Rev. Roper Trevor Tyler, M.A., of University College, has been instituted to the rectory of Llantrithyd, Glamorganshire; patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart.

The Rev. John Robert Hall, M.A., Student, has been presented, by the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, to the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford.

The Rev. William May Ellis, M.A., of Christ Church, has been instituted, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, to the rectory of Ickford, Bucks; patron, the Rev. I. C. Townsend.

The Rev. J. Williams, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Euxton-in-Leyland, Lancashire; patroness, Lady Houghton, of Astley Hall.

The Rev. W. G. Eaton, Chaplain to the Chester Infirmary, to be Chaplain to the County Gaol.

The Rev. William Barnes, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Hill Deverell, Wilts; patron, the Rev. Edw. Bishop Elliot, M.A.

The Queen has been pleased to present the Rev. Hibbert Binney, D.C.L., to the rectory of Newbury, in the county of Berks, and diocese of Oxford.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Willoughby John Edward Rooke, M.A., to be one of His Royal Highness's Domestic Chaplains.

The Rev. Morgan Rice Morgan, late of St. David's College, Lampeter, to the Assistant Curacy of Llanyfelach.

The Rev. H. L. Bloose, to the rectory of Michaelstone-le-Pitt, Glamorganshire; patron, T. B. Rous, Esq.

The Rev. John Earle, jun., to the vicarage of Aughton-cum-Cottingham, Yorkshire.

The Rev. J. F. Haslam, late curate of Chesterfield, appointed a Missionary for Ceylon.

Rev. Robert Martindale, assistant minister of St. Katherine's Church, Tranmere, to the senior curacy of Sandbach, Cheshire.

The Rev. James Armitstead, M.A., of Wadham College, has been presented to the Vicarage of Thorpe St. Peter, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Scott Frederick Surtees, B.A., of University College, has been collated to the Vicarage of Newlyn, Cornwall; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

The Rev. W. H. Gunner, B.A., of Trinity College, a Tutor of Winchester College, has been appointed to serve the Cure of St. Lawrence, Winchester.

The Rev. John Wilkinson Edwards, B.A., of Brasenose College, has been nominated by the Rev. Jonathan Topping, Vicar of Leigh, Lancashire, to the Perpetual Curacy of Astley Chapel, in that parish.

The Rev. Nathaniel J. Merriman, M.A., of Brasenose College, has been appointed to the Curacy of Over Darwen, Lancashire.

The Rev. Thomas Lamplugh Wolley, M.A., formerly of Exeter College, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Rectory of Portishead, Somerset; patron, James Adam Gordon, Esq.

The Rev. Bennet Hoskyns, M.A., of Balliol College, has been instituted by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, to the Vicarage of Montacute, Somersetshire; patron, William Phelps, Esq.

The Dean and Chapter of Hereford Cathedral have presented the Rev. Hugh Hamner Morgan, B.D., of Christ Church, to the Vicarage of Lugwardine, Herefordshire, with the Chapelry annexed.

Rev. Edward Pockenharn Armstrong, B.A., to the Vicarage of Skellingthorpe, Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. M. Symonds, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Chaplain to the Countess of Caryfort, to the Rectory of Broomswell, Suffolk.

Rev. Henry Padden, to be the Officiating Minister of the New Church at Shaw, Wilts.

Rev. Robert Clerke Burton, M.A., of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Cardigan.

Rev. J. K. Greetham, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Earl of Egremont.

Rev. E. B. Creek, of Lancaster, to the Curacy of Preston Patrick, Westmoreland.

Rev. R. Mayor, to the Vicarage of Acton, Cheshire.

Rev. J. Cooper, to the Rectory of Coppenthall, Chester. On the 26th July, the Rev. Christopher Smyth, M.A., was instituted to the vicarage of Little Houghton, with Bradfield-on-the-Green, in the county of Northampton, and diocese of Peterborough; patron, John Percival, Esq.

The Rev. W. Spencer, (of Hertford,) was on the 1st inst. instituted by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the united rectory of St. Michael's with St. Andrew's and St. Stephen's in Stamford, on the presentation of the Marquis of Exeter.

The Rev. J. F. Ogle, M.A., has been presented by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the vicarage of Boston, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. George Adam Browne, M.A., Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been presented to the valuable rectory of Rettendon, Essex; patroness, the Queen.

DEATHS.

JUNE 21.—At Chester-le-street, of apoplexy, in the 38th year of his age, the Rev. George Bowness.

JUNE 23.—At his residence, Kilmakea Glebe, Wexford, Ireland, the Rev. Joseph Miller, aged 74.

JULY 1.—In the Close, Lichfield, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. John Newling, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Canon Residential of the Cathedral Church of Lichfield, Rector of Ditchingham, Norfolk, and Chaplain to Viscount Sydney.

JULY 3.—At his rooms, in College, of a dropsy, dependent upon disease of the kidneys, George Alexander Seymour, Esq., aged 21, Scholar of King's College, Cambridge.

JULY 4.—On his way from Pensance to St. Ives, to attend a Church Missionary Meeting, the Rev. Charles Neet, formerly Chaplain at Leghorn, and late Curate of Bishop's Hatfield, Herts. He was thrown from a carriage, and received a concussion of the brain, and expired in a few hours.

JULY 8.—Aged 44, at Brackley, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Anselm Jones.

JULY 9.—At the Rectory, Newbury, the Rev. James Roe, M.A., 41 years Rector of that parish; patroness, the Queen; and 51 years Perpetual Curate of Dorchester, Oxon; patrons, the Trustees of Mr. Fettiplace.

JULY 10.—Of fever, at Carlou, the Rev. Henry Garratt, late Curate of Carlou, Ireland.

JULY 12.—Aged 70, the Rev. James Saunders, D.C.L., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and Rector of Kirtlington.

JULY 15.—At Huxham Parsonage, Devon (the residence of his son-in-law, the Rev. J. Yolland), the Rev. Bartholomew Goe, M.A., Vicar of Boston, Lincolnshire, aged 71 years. By the death of this gentleman, the presentation to the vicarage of Boston lapses to the Bishop of the diocese, the Town Council not having been enabled to sell the living, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining its actual value. The vicarage itself is of trifling value, but the corporation usually appointed the vicar for the time being to be one of the two Presbyters who are endowed by royal charter, and whose stipends are paid out of the charity lands, thus adding upwards of 2000. a-year to the income of the Incumbent. Now, however, the corporation of the charity trustees are distinct bodies, the Bishop, so far as the presentation to the living is concerned, standing in the place of the former, and the trustees retaining the right to appoint whoever they may please (whether vicar or not) to the office of presbyter or lecturer.

JULY 17.—In the 78th year of his age, the Rev. John Overton, M.A., thirty-six years Rector of St. Crux and St. Margaret, in the city of York, both in the patronage of the Lord Chancellor.

JULY 22.—At Brighton, the Rev. Robert Collett, M.A., of Westerham, Kent.

JULY 23.—At his residence, Seal, Kent, aged 74, the Rev. Gervase Whitehead, M.A., late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, Vicar of All Saints', Cambridgeshire, in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of that Society; and Vicar of Kensing-cum-Seal, Kent; patron, the Earl of Plymouth.

JULY 24.—At Paris, in the 57th year of his age, the Rev. Henry Rolls, M.A., of Balliol College, Rector of Aldwinkle All Saints', in the county of Northampton; patron, the Rev. R. Roberts.

JULY 25.—At Malvern, aged 53, after a long illness, the Rev. Thomas Allies, M.A., of St. Edmund Hall, Rector of Wormington, in the county of Gloucester.

JULY 31.—Rev. Francis Jefferson, M.A. late Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of Ellington, Hunts, to which Living he was presented in 1822, by the Master and Fellows of that Society. He took his Degree of B.A. in 1819. In appeared the Rev. gentleman had retired to bed, but, not being satisfied the doors were all made fast, attempted to go down stairs in the dark, when, we regret to say, he fell from the top to the bottom, and before a light or assistance could be obtained, the vital spark had fled. It was the opinion of the medical attendant and the jury on the inquest that the fall produced apoplexy, and returned their verdict accordingly.

AUGUST 1.—Aged 76, the Rev. John Addison Carr, Rector of Hadstock, Essex; patron the Bishop of Ely.

AUGUST 2, At his house, James-street, Fimlico, the Rev. Alexander Sterky, in his 71st year.

On Tuesday last, the Rev. Frederick Langstone, curate of Penny Compton, near Banbury. This talented and exemplary Clergyman suffered only a few days' illness. On the

32d ult. he preached an eloquent Sermon at Banbury, on behalf of the Church Sunday Schools.

In the 29th year of his age, the Rev. W. Potchett, jun. of St. John's College, Cambridge, Rector of Great Ponton, eldest son of the Rev. W. Potchett, Vicar of Grantham.

At the Cape of Good Hope, the Rev. Thomas Browning, of White's Hall, near Strand.

In the 96th year of his age, the Rev. A. Hinton, upwards of 63 years Incumbent of Norwood, Middlesex, and Vicar of Grandborough, Bucks.

The Rev. John Bishop, M.A., Minor Canon and Precentor of Gloucester Cathedral, and Vicar of St. Mary-de-Lode, in that city.

At Southoe, aged 78, the Rev. Robert Pointer, Vicar of Southoe with Hale Weston, in the county of Huntingdon. Rector of Boxworth, Cambridgeshire, and Prebendary of Lincoln.

The Rev. William Tremehere, Vicar of Madron with Morvah, Cornwall.

At Liverpool, aged 60, the Rev. Henry Lacey, of High Wycombe, Bucks.

In Galway, the Hon. and Rev. Nicholas Ffrench, brother of Lord Ffrench.

At Frasersburgh, Aberdeenshire, the Right Rev. Alexander Jolly, D.D., Bishop of Moray, Scotland. He was consecrated in 1796. By a late arrangement of the Episcopal College, the see of Moray, founded in the 12th century, exists no longer. The Clergy and congregations composing it constitute parts of other dioceses.

At Welling, Kent, aged 74, the Rev. Stephen Tucker, Vicar of Borden, Kent; patron, G. Musgrave, Esq.; and Rector of Marshalling, Essex.

At Barnstable, aged 67, the Rev. Onesiphorus Sheers Saunders, M.A., formerly curate of Ashford.

Very suddenly, in Peel, Isle of Man, aged 67, the Rev. James Gelling, 36 years Vicar of Kirk-German, Isle of Man; patron, the Bishop of Sodor and Man.

At Oldham, aged 62, the Rev. William Winter, minister of St. Peter's Chapel, Oldham, about forty years; St. John's Hey, Ashton-under-Lyne, twenty-eight years; and Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Oldham, nineteen years.

Rev. Thomas Browne, late Second Master of the Grammar School, Christ's Hospital.

At Farrington rectory, Devonshire, aged 81, the Rev. Jonathan Parker, Fisher, D.D., of University College, Sub-Dean and Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral, and Rector of Farrington, Devonshire; patron, the Bishop of Exeter. Dr. Fisher, son of the Rev. John Fisher, of Peterborough, was matriculated, May 7, 1774; proceeded M.A., October 10, 1780; B.D., May 22, 1802; and D.D., grand compounder, May 14, 1807. He was brother of the Rev. Dr. Fisher, of the Charter House. The death of Dr. Fisher will occasion the first vacancy amongst the dignitaries of our cathedral since the passing of the Acts 6 and 7 William IV. c. 67, and 1st Victoria, c. 71, reducing the number of canons, &c. The first Act was passed for one year; it recites the recommendations of the Church Commissioners, among which is one, 'that the chapter hereafter consists of a dean and four canons only.' The Act states that all future appointments to any ecclesiastical dignity referred to in the above recommendations be subject to certain conditions named, and then provides 'That no appointment, presentation, or collation, be made to any canonry, prebend, or dignity, in any cathedral church in England, &c. which is now vacant, or which may hereafter become vacant, during the continuance of this Act.' The 1st of Victoria confirms the former Act, and extends its operation till the 1st of August, 1838, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament.

At Doynton, Gloucestershire, in his 33rd year, the Rev. George Wear Bush, B.A. late of Queen's College, at which Society he entered as Commoner in 1825, and proceeded to the Degree of B.A. May 21, 1829.

At Kirk Bramwith, Yorkshire, in the 94th year of his age, the Rev. R. Bobbitt, after having been resident in the above village forty-nine years. He was born at Smyrna, in Asia Minor, brought over to England at an early age, and placed at a boarding school in Yorkshire. He afterwards occupied the situation of usher in a school at Catterick, after which he entered holy orders, and commenced the period of those sacred duties which his subsequent life so much adorned.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSED SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF CLERGYMEN.

IN order to obviate the difficulty which is experienced by Clergymen with large families, in giving a suitable education to their sons, it has been suggested, that a School might be established in some central part of the kingdom, in which the Sons of Clergymen might have the benefit of a first-rate Education, at a much less charge than that which is paid in public and private schools generally. And this notice is put forth in order to call the attention of the Clergy generally to the subject. It is estimated that for a sum not exceeding 30*l.* each, the Sons of Clergymen might receive such an Education, with Board, Washing, &c. included, provided funds could be raised for commencing such an establishment. A fund might also be created for establishing exhibitions at the Universities, or rewarding in other useful methods, the most deserving of the boys.

It is proposed that donations of twenty guineas, or annual subscriptions of one guinea and upwards, should entitle the donors or subscribers to nominate one Son of a Clergyman to the benefits of this plan.

Should encouragement be given by a favourable response to this appeal, the details of the plan will be submitted to the highest authorities in the Church, in order to obtain their sanction and support.

Letters, post paid, addressed to the Rev. C. P., to the care of the Editor, will receive due attention.

CLERICAL AND SCHOOL AGENCY.

MR. RICHARD VALPY has established an Office for the purpose of affording facilities to the Clergy in obtaining Curacies, as well as Curates for temporary or permanent engagements; and in transacting all business connected with the sale, purchase, or exchange of Livings, Chapels, Advowsons, Presentations, &c. To Schoolmasters in providing Assistants; recommending pupils, if furnished with proper terms and references; and in effecting the Sale of Schools.—Ladies' Schools purchased or sold, and provided with Governesses. To Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Ladies, in procuring Tutors or Governesses for their Children, for the purposes of Travelling, for Residence, or Daily Attendance. Apply, (post-paid,) to Mr. R. Valpy, 450, West Strand, London.

BOARD AND EDUCATION.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, A.M. of the University of Cambridge, residing in a healthy and pleasant part of Derbyshire, and having now under his care a few PUPILS, is desirous of increasing their number, by receiving two or three more of the age of seven or upwards. The advertiser would prefer such boys as have not previously been out at school, and trusts that parents and guardians of youth will find his establishment suitable especially for younger children, as it is his desire to combine the comforts of home and parental care with the advantages of a religious education.

Terms, which are moderate, and other particulars, may be known on application by letter (post-paid) addressed to Rev. M. A., Bakewell. Should any young Gentleman be sent before the commencement of the next quarter, a proportionable deduction will be made.—August 3, 1838.

TO THE CLERGY.

TO be SOLD, some MS. SERMONS, which were written by a late admired Incumbent, and which are well deserving the attention of those, whose avocations afford but little time for composition.

Apply, post paid, to Mr. Mitchell, 20, Great Carter Lane, Doctor's Commons.

A LADY wishes to superintend the domestic concerns of an Elderly or Widow Lady or Gentleman. Experience with age would render her a great acquisition as Companion to an Invalid, or to Write and Read to a Blind Person. She possesses strictly religious principles, and is of a cheerful disposition. She would take an interest among Children who are deprived of a parent's care. Her Board would be considered a sufficient compensation, where she would be treated with confidence and kindness.

Address, post-paid, to X. Y., at Mr. Gifford's, Druggist, 104, Strand.

Unquestionable references.

Tous les Mois.—This substance is prepared from the roots of the Canna Coccinea, which flowers every month, whence it has been called by the French "Tous les Mois." "It is," says Dr. Waterson, of St. Kitt's, "a most nutritious diet, easily digestible, and consequently invaluable for invalids and children, and very superior to sago, tapioca, arrow-root, and gruel. There is less acid in it than in any other farinaceous food I am acquainted with. I have never known it turn sour upon the stomach." Drs. Ryan and James Johnson confirm these statements, and speak in high terms of the "Tous les Mois."—Sold in canisters, 2*s.* and 4*s.* each, by SAMUEL HICKSON and SON, 72, Welbeck-street.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF KENT FRIENDLY SOCIETY, MADE AT A GENERAL MEETING OF MEMBERS HELD AT SITTINGBOURNE, ON THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1838.

THE COMMITTEE OF DIRECTORS of your SOCIETY are happy in meeting you, as a favourable opportunity is thus given to them for communicating to you the state of your Society, and making any explanation concerning its affairs, which you may be pleased to require for your own satisfaction, or that of others who take an interest in your welfare.

Your Society has now completed its *tenth* year. It was established as a small plant in April, 1828, and now it extends its branches over various parts of the county.

The number of admissions into your Society from the first day of its institution until now, is about *thirteen hundred*. One hundred and sixty members have entered since the 1st of January, 1838.

The annual income of the Society in monthly contributions is at the present time about *1100*l.**, and is *increasing* every month. The total amount of property belonging to the Society on the 30th of April, 1838, to which day the annual accounts are made up, was *6082*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.** At this time your money in the Bank of England is *5922*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.** This is invested there in the names of *EIGHT* Trustees, and cannot be withdrawn except upon the joint signatures of *three* of them. No one individual can touch this property. The addition to the monthly contributions during the last year was *210*l.**, and the increase of property during the same period was *1143*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.** The yearly interest upon the capital of the Society, and which is continually added to it, is about *240*l.**;—this also is increasing with the capital every *half* year.

The Society having been established for so many years, many of the agreements for endowments, to become due to children upon their attaining the age of fourteen, are now in the course of payment, and exceeding benefit is derived from them in their being applied towards the payment of apprenticeship, &c. &c. Shillings put in every month have now grown up into pounds, as it was promised; and *110*l.* 16*s.** was paid last year to members in sums varying from *6*s.** up to *50*l.**, as the fruits of their confidence and pro-

dence. The money received and placed to the account of the several assurances is enough to enable the Directors to state, that *all the assurances* made in this Society, whether for sickness pay, or annuities in old age, or payments at death, or endowments, are *SAFE AND SECURE*. The funds of the Society are, in the opinion of the Directors, amply sufficient, and more than sufficient, to meet the claims of members. But as ten years have expired, the Directors have it in contemplation to submit all their affairs to an eminent professional Accountant, in London, in order that his certificate of the prosperity of the Society may confirm the confidence of members, and satisfy the public mind. Every farthing of the money, which belongs to the Society, is the property of the Benefit Members, and of *them only*, and can be used in no other manner than for their advantage and on their account. If any profits are found from time to time they will be divided amongst the Benefit Members, who are entitled to them.

The Directors have to state, that they consider it to be a duty which they owe to the members to be most scrupulously careful in not admitting any one to be a member for sickness pay, until they are perfectly assured by impartial medical authority, that the applicant is a healthy and hearty man, and of sober habits. They do not consider that it would be just to open the door of admission to persons of weak health and tender constitutions, upon motives of *charity*, because in so doing they would at once risk that stock which is laid up for the members generally and so act *contrary to justice*. In consequence of the strict and prudent measures which have been adopted in the selection of healthy members, the sickness pay has been considerably less than that calculated upon, and an accumulation is forming upon that branch. This no doubt will continue to be the case, if the members act uprightly as hitherto, and do not throw themselves upon the funds on every occasion of trifling sickness.

The Directors have now to state, that the success of their efforts to form this Society upon safe and secure principles, and upon a plan to make it applicable to the exigencies of the industrious classes throughout the whole county of Kent, is, they consider, fully established. They have worked on quietly and steadily to the attainment of their great end. Patience and perseverance have been required in an eminent degree, and they have been applied to this important undertaking. Much suspicion, much jealousy, much prejudice and much ill will have been raised up against the Society; and for a long time it attracted but little observation. Better and clearer views begin now to prevail.—Applications for connection as branches are frequent from all parts of the county, and two most flourishing branches have within these few months been formed at Hadlow and at Dartford. Upwards of fifty members have been admitted during the last three months, from Hadlow, and the Agent who is in attendance this day reports of *thirty* more. The applications for admission from Dartford have not been less numerous, and are of a class eminent for respectability.

The Directors have now to congratulate you upon the flourishing state of your affairs, and to assure you that no pains and industry shall be wanting on their part to perfect the work, which, by God's blessing, has been so well begun.

In conclusion the Directors wish to take this opportunity of emphatically stating, that they wage no war with Old Clubs. The reason for instituting your Society arose from seeing the number of such Clubs failing in ability to fulfil their engagements to their members, when they reached old age. They strongly express their sense of the benevolence and philanthropy of those persons, who during the latter part of the last century and the beginning of the present, instituted the Old Friendly Societies, and it is their opinion that the reason why they have not been able to stand securely, is not attributable to any fault of those who commenced them, but merely to a want of that information upon the subject, which was not then attainable.

[Signed], JOHN HODGSON, Hon. Secretary.

Sittingbourne, 26th July, 1838.
Statement of the Receipts and Payments of the County of Kent Friendly Society in the year 1837—8.

RECEIPTS.	£. s. d.	PAYMENTS.	£. s. d.
Balance in Treasurer's hands last year, 1836-7	50 10 6	Investments	570 0 0
Ditto with Local Agents	90 10 2	Ditto of Interest	212 5 6
Monthly Contributions	940 19 7	Sickness Payments	97 1 0
Ditto on Mechanics	3 8 3	Endowments	110 16 0
Immediate Sickness Fee	9 12 3	Annuities	123 6 8
Ditto on Death	1 0 0	Funeral Pay	8 0 0
Doctor	9 15 0	Purchased Assurances	5 16 2
Single Payments and for Annuities	278 18 7	Returned Monthly Contributions	4 9 5
Books of Rules	0 2 0	Doctors	0 16 0
Honorary Donations	64 16 0	Management	127 1 7
Interest on Capital for one year	212 5 6		1189 12 5
	41709 17 11	Balance with Secretary & Treasurer	377 14 2
		Ditto with local Agents	142 11 3
			520 5 6
			41709 17 11

Property of the Society and where placed on the 30th of April, 1838.

Invested in Bank of England up to 1st May, 1837,	4786 14 4
Invested between 1st May, 1837, and 30th April, 1838	782 5 6
In hands of the Treasurer, Secretary, and Local Agents	580 5 6
	£6089 5 4

Audited and found correct,
JOHN POORE, D.D., THOMAS T. VALLANCE, Auditors.
Countersigned,

JOHN HODGSON, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet, Honorary Secretary. J. E. COULTER, Secretary.
18th July, 1838.

CLERGY

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Application for Assurances or farther information, to be made to the Rev. J. Hodgson, or to JOHN BURDER, Esq., Secretaries to the Society, at the Office, 40, Parliament Street; or to any Local Agent in the Country.

•• Prospectuses and Books of Rules may be had at the Office. Attendance from eleven to four o'clock, daily.

"This Society is strictly confined to the Clergy and their families, and is distinguished from other institutions by the title of 'THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.'" Particular attention is requested in the addressing letters to "No. 40, Parliament Street."

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The terms, conditions, and advantages, of these Assurances, and the Tables of Rates payable for them, are fully set forth in the Prospectus. For a proof of the prosperous state of the SOCIETY, the Clergy are referred to a Report of its Proceedings, which was read at a General Meeting of Members on the 29th of June, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair; and also to a Resolution which was moved by the Lord Bishop of Winchester upon the occasion, inserted in the last *Ecclesiastical Gazette*. One-fourth part of the total amount of premiums paid for Life Assurances in and during the first seven years of this Institution, was returned back again as a bonus to the assured Members, and appropriated to a reduction of their future premiums, thus making the Rates of Premium which had been paid for the same during such seven years, 25 per cent. less than in the following Table. For instance, a Clergyman at the age of 50, having assured £1000 upon his Life in the year 1832, and having paid for the same up to 1836, five Annual Premiums of £43. 13s. 4d. each, received a bonus in cash of about £50 to be appropriated to the reduction of his future premium, so that in fact he paid only £33. 13s. 4d. or thereabouts, during the five first years of his assurance, or £2. 7s. 4d. for each sum of £100 assured, instead of £4. 7s. 4d. Any sum not less than £50, and not exceeding £2500, may be assured upon Life by any Clergyman, or the Father, Mother, Wife, Widow, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister, of any Clergyman, upon terms as below; and the period appointed for the next bonus is 31st May, 1841. No charge for Stamps.

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Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.	Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.	Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
14	1 10 4	30	2 6 4	46	3 14 10
15	1 11 0	31	2 7 6	47	3 17 6
16	1 11 8	32	2 8 8	48	4 0 4
17	1 12 6	33	2 10 0	49	4 3 8
18	1 13 4	34	2 11 6	50	4 7 4
19	1 14 2	35	2 13 0	51	4 11 4
20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
28	2 3 10	44	3 10 0	60	7 1 6
29	2 5 0	45	3 12 4		

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6. Claims to be paid within three months.

7. The Assured may dispose of their Policies to the Company.

8. No charge but for Policy Stamps.

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AT A MEETING of the CLERGY of the DIOCESE of CANTERBURY, holden at the National Schools, Canterbury, on Friday, the 13th July, 1838,

The Venerable the Archdeacon in the Chair, It was moved by the Rev. Wyndham Knatchbull, D.D., seconded by the Rev. W. F. Baylay, and unanimously Resolved:—

That the following Petition be presented to the House of Commons, and one to similar effect to the House of Lords:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,

"THE HUMBLE PETITION of THE ARCHDEACON AND CLERGY of THE DIOCESE of CANTERBURY,

"Sheweth,—That on the 13th of August, 1836, the royal assent was given to an Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales, by the 69th clause of which it was enacted, 'That every rent-charge payable as aforesaid, instead of tithes, shall be subject to all parliamentary, parochial, and county and other rates, charges, and assessments, in like manner as the tithes commuted for such rent-charge have heretofore been subject.'

"That this clause was regarded as a solemn covenant between the Legislature and the tithe owners, both lay and ecclesiastical, that the principles according to which tithes were then by law assessable to parochial and other rates, should not be violated.

"That, on the 19th of August, 1836, the royal assent was given to an act to 'regulate Parochial Assessments,' by which, amongst other things, it was provided, in conformity with the aforesaid clause of the Tithes Commutation Act, 'That nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter or affect the principles or different relative liabilities (if any), according to which different kinds of hereditaments are now by law rateable.'

"That a bill is now pending in your Honourable House, intitled, 'A Bill to declare the effect of an Act of the 6th and 7th years of King William the Fourth, to regulate Parochial Assessments,' which, under the plea of removing doubts, not attaching, as your Petitioners allege, to the said proviso of the 'Parochial Assessments Act,' whose sole and manifest purport was to maintain and not to define the existing law, would in effect repeal the said proviso, as well as the 69th clause of the Tithes Commutation Act, and all the statutes and judgments for whose preservation they were respectively enacted.

"Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that these solemn pledges of the Legislature to maintain the principles according to which different kinds of hereditaments are now by law rateable may be faithfully observed, and that the said bill may not receive any further sanction of your Honourable House.

"And your Petitioners, &c."

It was moved by the Rev. C. J. Burton; seconded by the Rev. F. A. Glover, and unanimously Resolved:—

That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to present the petition to the House of Lords, and the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn and Sir Robert Inglis, Bart., that to the House of Commons.

It was moved by the Rev. John Hodgson, and carried by acclamation:—

That the respectful thanks of the Clergy be offered to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his introduction of the proviso at the end of the first clause of the Bill to regulate Parochial Assessments, by which the just rights of the titheowners and others have been hitherto protected, and to request that he will be pleased to take counsel with the Archbishop of York, and other Bishops of England and Wales, to maintain it in its full integrity.

It was moved by the Rev. I. E. N. Molesworth, D.D.; seconded by the Rev. G. Randolph, and unanimously Resolved:—

That this Meeting begs to call the attention of all titheowners, both lay and ecclesiastical, and of persons interested in mines, canals, railroads, and houses, to the attempt now in progress to destroy, by a mere act of legislative authority, for the benefit of the promoters of that act, the immunities resting upon the statutes of the realm, and guaranteed to them by the solemn adjudications of its highest courts.

It was proposed by the Rev. J. Moore, D.D.; seconded by the Rev. J. Mauley, and unanimously Resolved:—

That these resolutions be advertised in the Kentish Gazette, the Kentish Observer, the Maidstone Journal, the Times, Morning Herald, Standard, and St. James's Chronicle newspapers, and the Ecclesiastical Gazette.

JAMES CROFT, Archdeacon.

The Archdeacon having left the chair, it was moved by the Rev. Wyndham Knatchbull, D.D., and carried by acclamation:—

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Archdeacon for his readiness in calling the meeting, and his unceasing attention to the interests of the Clergy.

The Petitioners will lie for signature at the Registry-office, in Canterbury, till Monday, the 22d instant, and those gentlemen to whom it would be inconvenient to attend personally, but are desirous of having their names attached to them, will be pleased to signify the same to Messrs. Abbot and Cullen.

ITALIAN ALABASTER ORNAMENTS.—A

New assortment has just been received by S. MAWE, 149, STRAND (Mineralogist to her Majesty), consisting of a great variety of VASES, GROUPS, and SINGLE FIGURES; together with an excellent assortment of DERBYSHIRE SPAR, and BLACK MARBLE ORNAMENTS, consisting of Inlaid Tables, Library Inlaidstands, Egyptian Obelisks, Vases, Candlesticks, &c., chiefly copied from the Antique.

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A CLERGYMAN, in full Orders, who is able to offer the highest testimonials, is desirous of employment, within twenty miles of town, in a parish where the Incumbent does not reside, and which has a good house and garden. The neighbourhood of the Thames would be preferred.

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August, 1838.

THE CHURCH, the BISHOP, or CORAH— which? Being a Reprint of Two SERMONS, preached in Charlton Church, on the First Sunday after Easter, on the 19th verse of St. Jude. By the RECTOR.

It having been intimated to the Author, by several Reverend Brethren, that these Sermons might be of much use, if published, a circumstance not very unlikely, if the Author may form any judgment by the indignation they have excited in the minds of the followers of that ambitious separatist, he has had them reprinted.

A List of the Bishops in succession, in every See in England, Ireland, Wales, and Scotland, from the time of the Reformation downwards, will be added to the Appendix, which contains the List of Archbishops of Canterbury from Augustine downwards.

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AN ADDRESS FROM THE COMMITTEE OF THE LAY UNION FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

THE education of the children of the poor is a subject which has lately claimed and obtained a considerable portion of the public attention, and is daily increasing in interest and importance: and from its intimate connexion with the well-being of the community, it is exceedingly desirable that the present position of the question should be accurately understood.

Until within the last four years—in each of which a small parliamentary grant has been made for the erection of school-houses in England, whatever was done in this matter was attributable solely to the spontaneous exertions of Christian benevolence. Our charitable foundations owe their existence to the religious munificence of past ages; and within the last thirty years a variety of new efforts have been made by Christian zeal and liberality to meet the increasing wants of a rapidly augmenting population; and had the State remembered its duty, and properly filled up the outline of a Church Establishment, bequeathed to it by the piety of our ancestors, there would have been, in all probability, but little cause for complaint in the present day as to the want of popular education. But from a forgetfulness of this duty, it has followed that in various districts, of large population and of great religious destitution, vast masses of ignorance and of immorality have accumulated. While, however, this is freely admitted, and while it is also readily conceded, that it is the duty of the State to take immediate measures for the removal of these evils, still it is not right that the fact should be overlooked, that for all the provision which has yet been made for the education of the poor of this country, we are indebted solely to the efforts of Christian benevolence.

Now, those who have at various periods, and especially in the present age, devoted their time and their substance to these philanthropic endeavours, have ever had in view, not the spread of a system of merely mechanical instruction, but the diffusion of moral principle by the inculcation of Christian knowledge. In their view, the power of reading and the acquisition of some elementary knowledge in science constituted, not an end, but the means to an end. Education, to be worthy of the name, must embrace, or rather consist in, a moral training, a grounding of the mind in religious principle, to be acquired by a course of instruction in the facts and doctrines of Christianity. It is upon this view that the whole of the education now provided for the poor of this country by the efforts of Christian benevolence invariably proceeds. A new theory of education, however, has been put forth within the last few years, the chief feature of which is the inculcation of mere secular or "useful" knowledge, as it is termed, to the virtual exclusion of that knowledge which alone can make us "wise unto salvation."

This new system is chiefly advocated by a body calling itself "the Central Society of Education." This Society does not consist, as its title would seem to import, of an union of all those who had laboured longest and most successfully in the work of the education of the poor; on the contrary, it rather opposes and seeks to render useless all their labours. It has no connexion with, and exhibits no friendly feeling towards, the National Society; it opposes, and is strenuously opposed by, the British and Foreign School Society. It emanates, in short, neither from the Church of England nor from any of the sects dissenting from it, nor from any other body connected with, or concerned in, the work of education. Its leading members, on the contrary, are chiefly known in the arena of politics; and the main drift of their exertions evidently is to change,

by "liberalizing," the character of the education now given to the children of the poor.

The proposition now urged upon the Government and the legislature by this "Central Society" is, that a Board of National Education shall be formed, and provided by the State with sufficient funds to conduct the education of the children of the whole of the poor; that this Board shall train masters, and establish schools throughout the country; and that the system of education to be adopted shall, in effect, exclude all religious instruction, either by confining it to such topics only as are admitted by all, or by merely allowing the clergy and religious teachers of various denominations to lecture or catechize at certain fixed hours in each week, such of the scholars as may choose to attend on them.

Now, there can be no doubt that, while, on the one hand, the establishment of public schools of this kind, endowed by the State with ample means, would operate to wither up and destroy those which are now supported by voluntary contributions, so, on the other, the system proposed to be adopted would be in effect an irreligious system. By irreligious, we mean a system from which religion is purposely and sedulously excluded. We are aware that the advocates of the proposed change frequently profess their intention that the education contemplated in their theory shall comprehend a religious training; but whatever their professions may be, their practical proposition always resolves itself into this alternative—either that the instruction given shall be such as to be inoffensive to the professors of all creeds, and the members of all communions, or that it shall be limited to a separate lecture, to be given at a certain allotted period in each week, and only to such as may choose to avail themselves of it. Now, however the advocates of this system may persuade themselves to the contrary, it is quite manifest that either of these plans would establish an education without religion. The first proposes a system of tuition of which religion, it is said, is to form a part; but that religion is to be denuded of every thing that might give offence to the professors of any one form or mode of belief. To avoid displeasing the Socinian, the divinity of the Son of God, and the consequent efficacy of his atonement, must be kept out of view; to conciliate the Romanist, the sole mediation of our Saviour, and the right of all mankind to the free and unrestricted perusal of the word of God, must be passed over in silence; whilst, lest the prejudices of the Jew should be wounded, all mention of the very name of Christ must be strictly forbidden. Can it be necessary to demonstrate, by any argument, that a religion without form or feature, such as this must prove, would be, in fact, no religion at all; or that a mere collection of moral precepts, isolated from those doctrines which alone can supply adequate motives for the observance of the precepts, would produce no other result than that of weariness and aversion? The connexion between doctrines and duties, faith and practice, is vital and indissoluble.

Nor could the second of these plans prove more successful. By it every particle and vestige of religion would be cast out of the system of tuition; and a bare permission would remain for the ministers of every creed to visit the school at certain stated hours in each week, for the purpose of lecturing or catechizing those among the scholars who chose to receive their instructions. But it is sufficiently obvious that a periodical lecture of this sort, attended only at the option of the scholars, could have scarcely any perceptible value or utility. In either way, Christianity would be removed from its rightful position, as the vital and pervading principle; and would either be reduced to a meagre and useless outline, or pushed into a corner, as a doubtful and optional appendage to the system.

Such is the alternative which is now pressed upon the attention of the Government and the country. The question is not whether the poor should be educated, for on that there is no controversy; but whether their education should be conducted, as heretofore, on a system of which religion forms the leading feature, or on either of these two plans of the "Central Society," by each of which it is, in effect, practically excluded.

It is needless to remark how deeply the members and friends of the Church of England are interested

in the right settlement of this question. For should it ever be decided by the state that the rising generation shall be trained in schools in which Christianity is not inculcated, a habit of indifference to religion will be engendered in the popular mind, so as at once to alienate it from Christianity, and from the Established Church, by which Christian doctrines are so faithfully set forth. We, therefore, feel that this question directly affects the security of the Establishment; and we are persuaded that the time is now come when its importance ought to be urged upon the earnest attention of all the friends of the Church.

Five years have elapsed since the self-styled "Liberal" party commenced their exertions for the introduction of their system of education. It is impossible to deny that during that time, owing to the inertness of Christians in general, they have made considerable advances towards their end. They have succeeded, during three sessions, in prevailing on the House of Commons to grant them Committees, before which witnesses were produced for the purpose of explaining and extolling the "liberal plan of education." They have established the Central Society of Education, already alluded to, which embraces many Members of Parliament and other public characters, and the publications of which deprecate all descriptions of religious education, and advocate the superiority of their own plan. They have further laboured to instil their views into the public mind throughout England by popular lectures and addresses at public Meetings, and they have elicited petitions—many of which, no doubt, have been signed by persons little aware of the tendency of their system, but which prove the progress that their doctrines are making in the country. They have therefore felt themselves, at length, sufficiently strong to bring the question under the notice of both Houses of Parliament in the present session. In the House of Lords, a Bill has been introduced by Lord Brougham, which embodies the principle of this system, and proposes its immediate establishment. In the House of Commons, Mr. Wyse has brought forward a motion, which would introduce the system, by establishing that which is one of its great features—a Central Board of Education nominated by Government. It must not be forgotten, that both these proposals, pernicious as their obvious tendency is, have received the general approbation, expressed in Parliament, of persons now high in office; and that Mr. Wyse's motion was defeated by a majority of four only, in a House consisting of 144 members. It is impossible, therefore, to deny that these views have made formidable progress, and that, if we would prevent their adoption in this country, we must forthwith awaken the public attention to their dangerous and antichristian character.

We are, indeed, fully convinced that, if the tendency of this system of education were properly understood, it would receive no countenance from the majority of the people. It would be found that, however anxious they are that the means of instruction should be widely extended, they would require that the education of the poor should be based on religion; that it should combine Christian instruction with useful knowledge; and that Parliament should not impose on the members of the Church of England, who are the great majority of the people, any system of education which should not inculcate the doctrines of that Church; any, in short, which should not harmonize, in all its parts, with the discipline and polity of that Church, and be conducted under the superintending care of the parochial clergy.

But it is necessary that the people should be warned of the actual position of this question, and of the danger attending the least appearance of indifference. The advocates of an education without religion have now brought the danger to our very doors. The opening of the next session of Parliament must witness some very decided manifestation of opinion on the part of those who feel the importance of a religious education, or there can be little doubt that some step will be gained by the adversaries of the Church, the evil consequences of which may be irremediable. Let, then, all who take any interest in the religious state and prospects of their country—all who know that a people without reli-

The number of children in the schools in union with the National Society amounted, in 1832, to 400,830; in 1835, to 416,181; and in 1838 may be estimated at upwards of 600,000. The total number of Church of England schools in 1837 was ascertained to be 16,924, and the number of scholars to amount to 996,460.

gion must of necessity be a people without morals, and that a demoralized population cannot long continue either free or happy—let all, in short, who are convinced that “righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people,” resolve to oppose themselves, as strenuously and as unitedly as possible, to any system of education of which religion does not form the prominent and essential principle.

By order of the Committee,
SAMUEL MILLS,
Committee-room, 28, Cockspur- Secretary.
street, July 25, 1838.

TITHE COMMISSION.

The Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales believe it may determine the line of conduct of many tithe-owners and tithe-payers if they now make public the views and intentions of the commission, as to the manner in which it will apply its compulsory powers to the commutation of tithes.

During the last six months 1003 voluntary agreements have been received.

If the process of commutation were wholly compulsory, the commissioners would not think it prudent or perhaps practicable to press it at a quicker rate than this.

The apportionments have hitherto been completed with more harmony and with much less of irritation and opposition than had been generally reckoned on, but they consumed much more time than it is desirable they should.

The causes of this slowness are, the limited number of persons to whom the parties to the agreements are content to trust the processes either of mapping and measuring, or of apportioning, and the great accumulation of work in the hands of that limited number of persons.

The Tithe Commissioners increase the quantity of work to be done in the country, by adding a number of compulsory awards to the voluntary agreements now making, and under which the apportionments are proceeding towards completion; they must either employ the same apportioners and mappers whom the parties themselves are now employing, or they must employ a different and inferior class, and one in which the parties show no disposition to place confidence.

If the commissioners employed the persons at present employed, they could not materially accelerate the pace at which the apportionments are now completing. If they employed persons in whom the landowners had not confidence, discontent, appeals, and, consequent on these, very heavy expenses both to the public and individuals, would follow, which must entirely destroy the harmony and contentment which have hitherto marked the progress of commutations. This would constitute an amount of evil which, in the opinion of the commissioners, would very much more than balance any good which their immediate compulsory interference, on a wide scale, could effect.

The Tithe Commissioners therefore announce, that while the voluntary commutation proceeds at the pace at which it has lately proceeded, it is their intention to interfere compulsorily only in a limited number of cases, which will consist—

1st. Of those in which litigation is in progress.

2d. Of those in which tithe has been taken in kind prior to the appearance of this circular.

3d. Of cases in which the commissioners are requested by both tithe-owners and land-owners to interfere.

4th. Of cases in which an incumbent has been recently appointed, or may be hereafter admitted to a rectory or vicarage, and becomes thereby owner of the greater or small tithes.

The Tithe Commissioners wish it, however, to be understood, that if the progress of voluntary commutation slackens, they may probably think it right to interfere more actively and widely, and that they will interfere at once in any special cases or particular districts of which the peculiar circumstances appear to them to make an early interference desirable.

While making these announcements the commissioners earnestly advise all parties to commutations to apply themselves deliberately, but resolutely, to

the task of making voluntarily their own arrangements.

It is true that in few cases the compulsory processes may be completed as cheaply as the voluntary, the award, perhaps, even more cheaply than an agreement; but it is never certain that this will be the case in any one instance. It is highly improbable that it will be the case in the majority of instances.

Where the parties institute no contest, and make no struggle before the commissioners, a compulsory commutation may be promptly and cheaply settled.

Whenever, either at the commencement of a compulsory commutation, or what will oftener happen, accidentally and during its progress, any individual, however small his interest, grows suspicious and litigious, and denies facts as to past transactions and averages, or disputes admeasurements and valuations, he may force on a protracted investigation, re-admeasurements, and fresh maps and re-valuations, which must lead to burdensome and indefinite expenses to be borne by the parties, besides causing a wasteful expenditure of public money. It is indeed clear, that an apportionment made by the commissioners must, in nearly every case, be more expensive than one conducted by the landowners themselves.

Should these considerations have their due weight with the parties, the commissioners see no ground for doubting that by very far the larger portion of tithe will be voluntarily and amicably commuted. As yet, out of all the voluntary apportionments confirmed, the parties have been driven to re-valuations only in one.

The Tithe Commissioners wish the persons employed to map and apportion to understand very distinctly that, although under the circumstances enumerated here much forbearance will be exercised towards them, and although the power of taking the apportionment out of their hands will be very cautiously exercised, yet such forbearance will have its limits.

Whenever it is found that there has been trifling or loitering, or a disappointment of the fair expectation of their employers, the commissioners (however much they may regret the necessity of doing so) will not hesitate to take the apportionment into their own hands. In such cases the time and cost already bestowed upon the work will be lost.

The Tithe Commissioners recommend all tithe-owners to take care that the first instalment of their rent-charge is made due, and that tithe should cease to exist, on some quarter-day after the confirmation of the apportionment.

This will prevent the possibility of there being an interval between the signing of the agreement and the confirmation of the apportionment, during which they may find it practically very difficult to collect either tithe or rent-charge.

They also recommend to all land-owners to contract for the completion of the apportionment by some given day after the confirmation of an agreement or completion of an award, and to stipulate that if the apportionment is not then completed nothing shall be paid for it. If they do not do this, they will run the risk of having first to pay partially an apportioner selected by themselves, and secondly the expenses of an apportionment made by the commissioners.

W. BLAIRE.

T. W. BULLER.

R. JONES.

August 27, 1838.

NEW CHURCHES.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

In their last Report Her Majesty's Commissioners stated that 220 churches and chapels had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 293,057 persons, including 161,284 free seats, to be appropriated to the use of the poor.

They have now to state that five churches have since been completed at the following places, viz.

in Pemberton-row, in the parish of St. Bride in the city of London; at Iron Bridge, in the parish of Madeley, in the county of Hereford; in Montpelier-road, in the parish of Brighton, in the county of Sussex; at Shaw Whiteley, in the parish of Melksham, in the county of Wilts; and at Loughborough, in the county of Leicester.

In these five churches accommodation has been provided for 4855 persons, including 3211 free seats for the use of the poor. Thus in the whole 225 churches and chapels have now been completed, and therein provision has been made for 297,912 persons, including 164,495 free seats for the use of the poor.

Her Majesty's Commissioners beg leave further to report, that eighteen churches are now in the course of building at the following places: viz. at Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts; in Gray's-Inn-road, in the parish of St. Andrew Holborn, in the county of Middlesex; at Stayley Bridge, in the parish of Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster; at Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset; at St. John in the Wilderness, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York; in Berwick-street, in the parish of St. James, in the city of Westminster; at Newton, in the parish of Mottram, in the county of Lancaster; at Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton; at Lower Rotherhithe, in the parish of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey; at Snetton, in the county of Nottingham; at Stroud, in the county of Gloucester; at Tonge, in the parish of Prestwick, in the county of Lancaster; at Tipton, in the county of Stafford; in Carlisle-street, in the district attached to the parish church of St. Mary, Lambeth; at Newbridge, in the parish of Eglwysilan, in the county of Glamorgan; at Wellington in the county of Salop; at Adlington in the parish of Standish, in the county of Lancaster; and in the parish of St. Andrew the Lees, otherwise Barnwell, in the borough of Cambridge.

The state of the works in each of these churches on the 9th day of June is fully detailed in the schedule accompanying this Report, marked (A).

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that plans for nine other churches have been approved of, to be built at the following places: viz. two chapels in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester; at Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland; at Kimberworth, in the parish of Rotherham, in the county of York; at Brymbo, in the parish of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh; at Greenwich, in the county of Kent; at Portsea, in the county of Southampton; at Battyford, in the parish of Mirfield, in the county of York; and at Duckenfield, in the parish of Stockport, in the county of Chester.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have under consideration plans for eight churches, to be built at the following places: viz. at Oldbury, in the parish of Hales Owen, in the county of Salop; at Penwortham in county of Lancaster; at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicester; at Peckham, in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey; at Carlton-hill, in the parish of Brighton, in the county of Sussex; at Coxley, in the parish St. Cuthbert, Wells, in the county of Somerset; at Barking Side, in the parish of Great Ilford, in the county of Essex; and at Upper Gornal, in the parish of Sedgley, in the county of Stafford.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that in addition to the preceding thirty-five churches, they have made conditional grants in aid of building churches and chapels at the thirty-two following places: viz. at Dawley, in the county of Salop; in the parish of St. George in the East, in the county of Middlesex; Kildwick, in the county of York; at Clayton, Great Horton and Eccleshill, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York; in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth, in the county of Devon; at Cockermouth, in the parish of Brigham, in the county of Cumberland; at Gwernafield, in the parish of Mold, in the county of Flint; at Bensham, in the parish of Gateshead, in the county of Durham; at Frome, in the county of Somerset; at Ovendon, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York; at Morton and Harden, in the parish of Bingley, in the county of York; Duddeston, in the parish of Aston, in the county of

Warwick; Sutton, in the county of York; in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester, in the county of Leicester; at Bagilt, in the parish of Holywell, in the county of Flint; Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster; Broomsgrove, in the county of Worcester; in the parish of Christchurch, Southwark, in the county of Surrey; for two chapels in the parish of St. Margaret, in the city of Westminster; at Paddington, in the county of Middlesex; at Scholes, in the parish of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster; in the parish of Upper Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex; for another chapel in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey; for one in the parish of St. John, Lambeth, and another in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; for one at Upper Rotherhithe, in the parish of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey; at Buglawton, in the parish of Astbury, in the county of Chester; at Prickwillow, in the parish of Trinity Ely, in the county of Cambridge; and at Byker, in the parish of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland.

Her Majesty's Commissioners annexed a schedule to their last Report, containing a list of applications which had been made to them from various places for pecuniary aid towards building new churches and chapels, a copy of which, and of the applications which have since been received, accompanies this Report, marked (B).

Since the last Report the parish of Loughborough, in the county of Leicester, has been divided into two separate and distinct parishes, under the 16th section of the 58th Geo. 3, c. 45; and the parish of Houghton-le-Spring, in the county of Durham, into four separate and distinct parishes, under the same section and Act; the churches of the new parishes having been endowed out of the revenues of the mother churches.

Ecclesiastical districts, under the 21st section of the same Act, have been formed out of each of the parishes of Stockton-on-Tees, in the county of Durham; St. Clement, Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk, and out of the extra-parochial place of Toxteth-park, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster.

District chapels have also been assigned, under the 16th section of the 59th Geo. 3, cap. 134, to St. Thomas's Chapel, Brentwood, in the parish of South Weald, in the county of Essex; to St. Peter's Chapel, Curdridge, in the parish of Bishops Waltham, in the county of Hants; to Pemberton and Haigh Chapels, in the parish of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster; and in the extensive parish of Manchester arrangements for assigning district chapelries to twenty-four churches and chapels situate therein are now nearly completed.

The Board have also under consideration the division of many other parishes, although, in consequence of some local difficulties and objections, Her Majesty's Commissioners are not yet able to report their completion.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have, since their last Report, consented to extend the facilities afforded under the Church Building Acts, for obtaining additional burial grounds for the parishes of Edgbaston, in the county of Warwick; Crediton, in the county of Devon; Calborne, in the Isle of Wight, in the county of Southampton; Hindley, in the parish of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster; Bishopswearmouth, in the county of Durham; Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster; Hartlebury, in the county of Worcester; St. Michael, in the city and county of Gloucester; Grantham, in the county of Lincoln; Semington, in the parish of Steeple Ashton, in the county of Wilts; and also for obtaining sites for new churches and chapels at Downton, in the county of Wilts; Heigham, in the city of Norwich; Oakridge, in the parish of Bisley, in the county of Gloucester; Holmwood, in the parish of Dorking, in the county of Surrey; Bradfield in the county of Oxford; Snenton, in the county of Nottingham; Kent-road, in the parish of St. Giles, Camberwell, in the county of Surrey; Havant, in the county of Hants; Bradford, in the county of Wilts; for two chapels in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester; St. Clement, Hastings, in the county of Sussex; Hook, in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey; Middlesborough, in the county of York

Sway, in the parish of Boldre, in the county of Hants; Shadforth, in the parish of Pittington, in the county of Durham; Ossett, in the parish of Dewsbury, in the county of York; on Beacon-hill, in the parish of Walcot, in the county of Somerset; Hursley, in the county of Hants; Ridgway, in the parish of Eckington, in the county of Derby; Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex; St. Saviour, Southwark, in the county of Surrey; in the New North Road, in the parish of Islington, in the county of Middlesex; High Orchard, in the county of Gloucester; in Carlisle-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; Cleve, in the parish of Yatton, in the county of Somerset; Lotherdale, in the parish of Carlton, in the county of York; Greenwich in the county of Kent; Brighton, in the county of Sussex; Milford, in the county of Hants; in the parish of St. David's, in the city of Exeter; Stockcross, in the parish of Speen, in the county of Berks; Burghclere, in the county of Hants; Turton, in the parish of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster; at Harlowe, in the county of Essex; at Cruckton, in the parish of Pontesbury, in the county of Salop; at Virginia Water, in the parish of Egham, in the county of Surrey; and for an additional site for the church of the parish of St. Lawrence, in the town and county of Southampton. Also, for sites for chapels and parsonage-houses at Donisthorpe, in the parish of Measham, in the county of Derby; and Frome, in the county of Somerset; for a parsonage-house at Ilchester, in the county of Somerset; for a parsonage-house and glebe at Hartland, in the county of Devon; for a parsonage-house and glebe to Trinity church, in the parish of St. Clement, Ipswich, in the county of Suffolk; for a parsonage-house and glebe at Ham, in the parish of Kingston-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey; and for a parsonage-house at Hoxton, in the parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, under the powers vested in them by the Act of the 1st and 2d Will. 4, cap. 38, have declared that the patronage of a new chapel built and endowed at Ettingshall, in the parish of Sedgley, in the county of Stafford, shall be vested in the Lord Bishop of Lichfield for the time being; and of another chapel built and endowed by the Misses Seymour, at Kingsheath, in the parish of Lambourn, in the county of Berks, in the said Misses Seymour, their heirs and assigns.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that they have under their consideration the following applications for the perpetual patronage of new chapels, which have been or are proposed to be built and endowed under the above-mentioned Act; viz. from Lord Calthorpe, for the perpetual patronage to himself and his heirs of a new chapel, which his Lordship is building in the parish of Edgbaston, in the county of Warwick: from Sir John Kennaway and others for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in certain trustees, of a new chapel which is building in the parish of Sidmouth, in the county of Devon; from the Rev. W. G. Dymock and others, relative to a new chapel built, and intended to be endowed, at Burrow Bridge, in the parish of Lyng, in the county of Somerset, the patronage of which is proposed to be vested in the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells for the time being; from Mrs. Milward and others for the patronage of a new chapel, which they propose to build and endow in the parish of St. Clement, Hastings, in the county of Sussex, being vested in the Lord Bishop of the diocese for the time being: from the Rev. Samuel Lysons for the perpetual patronage to himself and his heirs of a new chapel, which he proposes to build and endow in an extra-parochial place called High Orchard, in the city of Gloucester: from Henry Jenkins, Esq. and others, for the perpetual patronage of a new chapel, which they propose to build and endow at Rock Ferry, in the parish of Bebbington, in the county of Chester, being vested in the Lord Bishop of Chester and four other trustees: from Henry Dobbs, Esq., for the perpetual patronage to himself and his heirs of a new chapel which he has built, and proposes to endow at Southall Green, in the parish of Hayes, in the county of Middlesex: from Adam Hodgson,

Esq. and others, for the perpetual patronage, to be vested in certain trustees, of a new chapel which they propose to build and endow at Litherland, in the parish of Sefton, in the county of Lancaster: from George Rook Farnall, Esq., and the Rev. Henry William Wilberforce, relative to the perpetual patronage to a new chapel which it is proposed to build and endow in the ville of Burley, in the New Forest, in the county of Southampton, being vested in the Lord Bishop of Winchester and his successors: from the executors of the late John Marshall, Esq. for the perpetual patronage of a new chapel, which the deceased built shortly before his death, at Keswick, in the parish of Crosthwaite, in the county of Cumberland (and intended to be endowed by his representatives), being vested in certain trustees.

The Exchequer Bills issued to this day amount to 1,500,000*l*.

(Signed) W. CANTUAR, COTTENHAM, E. EBOR, MELBOURNE, HARROWBY, KENTON, LANSLOWNE, J. RUSSELL, T. SPRING RICE, G. O. CAMBRIDGE, C. J. LONDON, GEORGE D'O'LY, JOSHUA WATSON, S. LUSHINGTON, J. LONSDALE.

Church Commissioners' Office,
July 3, 1838.

AN ACT TO ABRIDGE THE HOLDING OF BENEFICES IN PLURALITY, AND TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE RESIDENCE OF THE CLERGY.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the twenty-first year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled "An Act that no spiritual persons shall take to farm of the King, or any other person, any lands or tenements for term of life, lives, years, or at will, &c.; and for pluralities of benefices; and for residence," the whole of which recited Act (excepting only such parts as relate to pluralities of benefices) has since been repealed by an act passed in the fifty-seventh year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled "An Act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to spiritual persons holding of farms; and for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons on their benefices; and for the support and maintenance of stipendiary curates in England;" and whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the said laws, and to restrain the holding of pluralities, and to make further provision for enforcing the residence of spiritual persons upon their benefices, and to limit the exemptions from such residence; and also to make further provision respecting the appointment and support of stipendiary curates in England; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the said recited Acts as is now in force shall be and the same is hereby repealed, save and except only such part of the said last-recited Act as repeals certain Acts and parts of Acts therein particularly recited: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall exempt any person from any penalties incurred under the said last-recited Act before the time of passing this Act, or take away or affect any proceedings for recovery thereof, whether commenced or not before the passing of this Act, or shall annul or abridge any licence granted under the provisions of the said last-recited Act before the time of passing this Act.

II. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act, no spiritual person holding more benefices than one shall accept and take to hold therewith any cathedral preferment or any other benefice; and that no spiritual person holding any cathedral preferment and also holding any benefice shall accept and take to hold therewith any other cathedral preferment or any other benefice; and that no spiritual person holding any preferment in any cathedral or collegiate church shall accept and take to hold therewith any preferment in any other cathedral or collegiate church; any law, canon, custom, usage, or dispensation to the contrary notwithstanding: provided, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to prevent any archdeacon from holding, together with his archdea-

conry, two benefices, under the limitations herein-after mentioned with respect to distance, joint yearly value, and population, and one of which benefices shall be situate within the diocese of which his archdeaconry forms a part, or one cathedral preferment in any cathedral or collegiate church of the diocese of which his archdeaconry forms a part, and one benefice situate within such diocese, or to prevent any spiritual person holding any cathedral preferment, with or without a benefice, from holding therewith any office in the same cathedral or collegiate church, the duties of which are statutable or accustomably performed by the spiritual persons holding such preferment.

III. And be it enacted, that, except as herein-after provided, no spiritual person holding any benefice shall accept and take to hold therewith any other benefice, unless it shall be situate within the distance of ten statute miles from such first-mentioned benefice.

IV. And be it enacted, that, except as herein-after provided, no spiritual person holding a benefice with a population of more than three thousand persons shall accept and take to hold therewith any other benefice having, at the time of his admission, institution, or being licensed thereto, a population of more than five hundred persons; nor shall any spiritual person holding a benefice with a population of more than five hundred persons accept and take to hold therewith any other benefice having, at the time of his admission, institution, or being licensed thereto, a population of more than three thousand persons; nor shall any spiritual person hold together any two benefices, if, at the time of his admission, institution, or being licensed to the second benefice, the value of the two benefices jointly shall exceed the yearly value of one thousand pounds.

V. And be it enacted, that in case the bishop or bishops, as the case may be, to whom any two benefices within the distance of ten miles from each other shall respectively be subject, which, under the provision hereinbefore contained, might not be holden together, but one of which benefices shall be below the yearly value of one hundred and fifty pounds, and the population of which shall exceed two thousand persons, shall think it expedient that the incumbent of one of such benefices should be permitted to hold the said two benefices together, the said bishop or bishops shall be at liberty, upon application made to him or them for that purpose by such incumbent, to state in writing under his or their hand or hands the reason why such benefices should be holden together, and in such case it shall be lawful for the said incumbent to hold the said two benefices together: provided always, that in the last-mentioned case the bishop of the diocese within which such benefice having a population exceeding two thousand persons is situate may from time to time, if he shall so think fit, by an order under his hand and revocable at any time, require that such incumbent should keep residence on and personally serve such benefice during the space of nine months in each year; and if such incumbent shall not, in obedience to the terms of such order, and until the same be revoked, reside on and personally serve such benefice, he shall be liable to all the penalties for non-residence imposed by this Act, notwithstanding he may have a legal exemption permanent or temporary from residence, or may be resident on some other benefice of which he may be possessed, or may be performing the duties of an office, and the performance of the duties of which might in other cases be accounted as residence on some benefice: provided always, that such spiritual person may, within one month after service upon him of any such order, appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall confirm or rescind such order as to him may seem just and proper.

VI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that before any spiritual person shall be allowed to hold any two benefices together under any provision of this Act, it shall be necessary for such person to obtain from the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being a licence or dispensation for the holding thereof, which licence or dispensation the said Archbishop is hereby empowered to grant under the seal of his office of faculties, upon being satisfied as well of the fitness of the person as of the

expediency of allowing such two benefices to be holden together, and that such licence or dispensation shall issue in such manner and form as the said Archbishop shall think fit; and for such licence or dispensation there shall be paid to the registrar of the said office the sum of thirty shillings and no more, and to the seal keeper thereof the sum of two shillings and no more; and that no stamp duty, nor any other fee, save as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be payable on the licence or dispensation to be granted as aforesaid, nor shall any confirmation thereof be necessary; nor shall it be required of any spiritual person applying for any such licence or dispensation to give any caution or security by bond or otherwise before such licence or dispensation is granted; and if the said Archbishop of Canterbury shall refuse or deny to grant any such licence or dispensation as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, if she, by the advice of her Privy Council, shall think fit, upon application by the person to whom such licence or dispensation shall have been refused or denied, to enjoin the said Archbishop to grant such licence or dispensation, or to show to Her Majesty in Council sufficient cause to the contrary, and thereupon to make such order touching the refusal or grant of such licence or dispensation, as to Her Majesty in Council shall seem fit; and such order shall be binding upon the Archbishop.

VII. And be it further enacted, that where any spiritual person shall be desirous of obtaining a licence or dispensation for holding together any two benefices, such spiritual person shall, previously to applying for the grant of such licence or dispensation, deliver to the bishop of the diocese where both benefices are situate in the same diocese, or to the bishops of the two dioceses where such benefices are situate in different dioceses, a statement in writing under his hand, verified as such bishop or bishops respectively may require, according to a form or forms to be promulgated from time to time by the Archbishop of Canterbury and approved by the Queen in Council, in which statement such spiritual person shall set forth, according to the best of his belief, the yearly income arising from each of the said benefices, separately, on an average of the three years ending on the twenty-ninth day of September next before the date of such statement, and the sources from which such income is derived, and also the yearly amount, on an average of the same period of three years, of all taxes, rates, tenths, dues, and other permanent charges and outgoings to which the same benefices are respectively subject, and also the amount of the population of each of the said benefices, to be computed according to the last returns made under the authority of parliament, and also the distance between the two benefices, to be computed according to the last returns made under the authority of parliament, and also the distance between the two benefices, to be computed according to the directions of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the bishop to whom such statement shall be delivered to make any inquiry which he may think right as to the correctness of the same in respect to the benefices or benefice within his diocese; and such bishop is hereby required, within the space of one month after he shall have received such statement as aforesaid, to transmit to the Archbishop of Canterbury a certificate under his hand, in which certificate such bishop shall set forth or shall annex thereto a copy of the statement delivered to him as aforesaid, and shall thereby certify the amount at which he considers that the annual value and the population of each of the two benefices (where both benefices are situate in the same diocese) and the distance of the said two benefices from each other, or the amount at which he considers the annual value and the population of the benefice within the diocese of such bishop (where the two benefices are situate in different dioceses) and the distance of such benefice from the other benefice, ought to be taken, with respect to the licence or dispensation in question; and whenever both or either of the benefices shall be in the diocese or jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, a certificate shall be made out in manner aforesaid by the Archbishop, and shall be retained by him.

VIII. And be it further enacted, that in esti-

imating the annual value of any benefice for the purpose of any such certificate as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the archbishop or bishop by whom such certificate shall be made, and every such archbishop and bishop is hereby directed, to deduct from the gross amount of the yearly income arising from such benefice all taxes, rates, tenths, dues, and other permanent charges and outgoings to which such benefice shall be subject, but not to deduct or allow for any stipend or stipends to any stipendiary curate or curates, nor for such taxes or rates in respect of the house of residence on any benefice or of the glebe land belonging thereto as are usually paid by tenants or occupiers, nor for moneys expended in the repair or improvement of the house of residence and buildings and fences belonging thereto.

IX. And be it further enacted, that the certificate or certificates to be transmitted to or retained by the Archbishop of Canterbury as aforesaid shall be deposited in the said office of faculties, and in the event of the required licence or dispensation being granted, shall for the purposes of this Act be conclusive evidence of the annual value and population of each of the benefices to which the same shall relate, and of their distance from each other; and the registrar of the faculties shall and he is hereby required to produce such certificate or certificates to any person who may require to inspect the same.

X. And be it further enacted, that for all the other purposes of this Act the annual value of all benefices shall be the net annual value thereof, to be estimated in the same manner as is hereinbefore directed for the purpose of any such certificate as aforesaid; and that it shall be lawful for the court before whom any suit shall be depending for the recovery of any penalty or forfeiture under this Act, and for any bishop acting under any of the provisions of this Act, to make or cause to be made such inquiries and call for such evidence as such court or bishop shall think fit, and otherwise to proceed upon the best information which such court or bishop may be able to procure for estimating in manner aforesaid the annual value of any benefice; and with respect to the same, the decision of such court or of such bishop, founded on such evidence or other information, shall be final and conclusive, save when appealed from in due course of law.

XI. And be it enacted, that if any spiritual person, holding any cathedral preferment or benefice, shall accept any other cathedral preferment or benefice, and be admitted, instituted, or licensed to the same contrary to the provisions of this Act, every cathedral preferment or benefice so previously held by him shall be and become *ipso facto* void, as if he had died or had resigned the same, any law, statute, canon, usage, custom, or dispensation to the contrary notwithstanding; and if any spiritual person holding any two or more benefices shall accept any cathedral preferment, or any other benefice, or if any spiritual person holding two or more cathedral preferments shall accept any benefice, or if any spiritual person holding any cathedral preferment or preferments, and benefice or benefices, shall accept another benefice, he shall, before he is instituted, licensed, or in any way admitted to the said cathedral preferment or benefice, in writing under his hand declare to the bishop or bishops within whose diocese or dioceses any of the cathedral preferments or benefices previously held by him are situate, which cathedral preferment and benefice, or which two benefices, (such two benefices being tenable together under the provisions of this Act,) he proposes to hold together, and a duplicate of such declaration shall by such spiritual person be transmitted to the registry of the diocese, and be there filed; and immediately upon any such spiritual person being instituted, licensed, or in any way admitted to the cathedral preferment or benefice which he shall have accepted as aforesaid, such cathedral preferment or preferments, benefice or benefices as he previously held, and as he shall not as aforesaid have declared his intention to hold, or such benefice as shall not be tenable under the provisions of this Act with such newly-accepted benefice, shall be and become *ipso facto* void, as if he had died or had resigned the same; and if such spiritual person shall in any such case refuse or wilfully omit to make such declaration as aforesaid, every cathedral preferment and benefice which he previously held shall

be and become *ipso facto* void as aforesaid: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the provision hereinbefore made with respect to archdeacons, or with respect to spiritual persons holding, with any cathedral preferment, and with or without a benefice, offices in the same cathedral or collegiate church.

XII. And be it enacted, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to prejudice or affect the right of possession in any cathedral preferment or benefice to which any spiritual person shall have been collated, admitted, instituted, or licensed, or which shall have been otherwise granted to any spiritual person before the passing of this Act, unless he shall after the passing of this Act accept or take some cathedral preferment or benefice contrary to the provisions of this Act.

XIII. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to prevent any spiritual person possessed of one or more than one benefice at the time of the passing of this Act, and to whom or in trust for whom the advowson of or the next presentation or nomination to any other benefice has been conveyed, granted, or devised by any deed or will made before the twenty-third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, from taking the said last-mentioned benefice, and holding together such benefice and any one such first-mentioned benefice (although the benefices to be held together be not within the limits nor under the joint yearly value, nor the population thereof under the amount, prescribed by this Act), but so nevertheless that the said two benefices be such as might have been held together before the passing of this Act by dispensation duly granted and confirmed; and the bishop of the diocese in which such second or other benefice is situate shall and may, after a licence or dispensation shall have been obtained by such spiritual person as is by this Act required for holding two benefices together, admit, institute, or license such spiritual person thereto, any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding; unless such spiritual person, after the passing of this Act, and before he shall be so admitted, instituted, or licensed to such second or other benefice as aforesaid, shall have accepted and taken any cathedral preferment or any other benefice, the holding of which with such second or other benefice would be contrary to the provisions of this Act.

XIV. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to prevent the Reverend Frederick Vernon Lockwood, the Reverend Edward Repton, or the Reverend Temple Frere, formerly chaplains to the House of Commons, from taking and holding with any benefice of which any of them was in possession at the time of the passing of this Act, any cathedral preferment, or any benefice which may be conferred on them or either of them by Her Majesty in consideration of their respective services as such chaplains, although any such benefices be not within the limits nor under the joint yearly value, nor the population thereof under the amount, prescribed by this Act.

XV. And whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the provisions made by an Act passed in the thirty-seventh year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, intituled "An Act for the union of churches not exceeding the value of six pounds;" and by another Act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intituled "An Act for uniting churches in cities and towns corporate;" be it enacted, that the said last-recited Acts shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

XVI. And be it enacted, that whenever it shall appear to the archbishop of the province, with respect to his own diocese, and whenever it shall be represented to him by the bishop of any diocese, or by the bishops of any two dioceses, that two or more benefices, or that one or more benefice or benefices, and one or more spiritual sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages, in his or their diocese or dioceses, being either in the same parish or contiguous to each other, and of which the aggregate population shall not exceed one thousand five hundred persons, and the aggregate yearly value shall not exceed five hundred pounds, may with advantage to the interests of religion be united into one benefice, the said archbishop of the province shall inquire into the circumstances of the case;

and if on such inquiry it shall appear to him that such union may be usefully made, and will not be of inconvenient extent, and that the patron or patrons of the said benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages respectively is or are consenting thereto, such consent being signified in writing under the hands of such patron or patrons, the said archbishop shall, six weeks before certifying such inquiry and consent to Her Majesty as hereinafter directed, cause, with respect to his own diocese, a statement in writing of the facts, and in other cases a copy in writing of the aforesaid representation, to be affixed on or near the principal outer door of the church, or in some public and conspicuous place in each of such benefices, sinecure rectories, or vicarages, with notice to any person or persons interested, that he, she, or they may, within such six weeks, show cause in writing under his, her, or their hand or hands to the said archbishop against such union, and if no sufficient cause be shown within such time, the said archbishop shall certify the inquiry and consent aforesaid to Her Majesty in Council, and thereupon it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to make and issue an order or orders for uniting such benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages, into one benefice, with cure of souls, for ecclesiastical purposes only; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council to give directions for regulating the course and succession in which the patrons, if there be more than one patron, shall present or nominate to such united benefice from time to time as the same shall become vacant, and for determining, if such united benefice shall be in two dioceses, to which of such dioceses such benefice shall belong; and such order or orders shall be registered in the registry or registries of the diocese or respective dioceses to which such united benefice shall be determined to belong, and to which either or any of the united benefices, sinecure rectories, or vicarages shall have belonged when separate, which order or orders the registrar or registrars of such diocese or respective dioceses, immediately on the receipt thereof, are hereby required to register accordingly; and such order or orders shall thenceforth be binding on all parties whatsoever; and if at the time of the registration of such order or orders all the benefices, sinecure rectories, or vicarages ordered to be united shall not be holden by the same incumbent, then if any of such benefices, sinecure rectories, or vicarages shall at such time be vacant, and if not, then upon every avoidance, until all the said benefices, sinecure rectories, or vicarages but one shall come to be holden by the same incumbent, the patron of the vacant benefice or benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages, shall be bound to present or nominate, and the bishop shall be bound to admit and institute or license, to the vacant benefice or benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages, the incumbent of the other or one of the other benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages so ordered to be united; and if both or all, as the case may be, shall be holden by the same incumbent at the time of the registration of such order or orders, or all but one of the said benefices, sinecure rectories, or vicarages shall at such time be vacant, then immediately, or otherwise on the first avoidance of either or any of such benefices, sinecure rectories, or vicarages, after all but one shall have come to be holden by the same incumbent, the said benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages shall become permanently united together, and shall be and be deemed and taken to be one benefice, with cure of souls, to all intents and purposes, unless and until the same shall be afterwards disunited in the manner hereinafter enacted: provided always, that notwithstanding any such union the parishes or places of which such united benefice shall consist shall continue distinct as to all secular rates, taxes, charges, duties, and privileges, and in all other respects except as hereinbefore specified.

XVII. And be it enacted, that when it shall further appear to the archbishop of the province, with respect to his own diocese, or it shall be further represented to him by the bishop of any other diocese, that the total income of any benefice or benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicar-

ages, proposed to be united as aforesaid, would be larger than sufficient for the due maintenance and support of the incumbent of the benefice when united, and that the whole or some specified part or parts of the glebe lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, and hereditaments belonging to the benefice or benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages proposed to be united, or any of them, might and could, with advantage to the interests of religion, be excepted out of such union, and be exchanged for certain other lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, or any of them, in some other specified benefice situate in the same diocese, and having no competent provision belonging thereto, and that the lands, tithes, tenements, or hereditaments proposed to be given in exchange for such excepted lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or hereditaments might with like advantage be granted, conveyed, and assured as a further perpetual endowment for the incumbent of such last-mentioned benefice, and that the patron or patrons of the said benefice or benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages respectively, and the incumbent or incumbents for the time being thereof respectively, or of such thereof as shall not be then vacant, and the owner or owners, impropricator or impropricators of such lands, tithes, tenements, or hereditaments respectively so proposed to be given in exchange is or are consenting thereto, such consent to be signified in writing under their respective hands, it shall be lawful for the said archbishop, after inquiring into such further matter, to certify in like manner as aforesaid such further circumstances to Her Majesty in Council, and thereupon it shall be lawful for Her Majesty, in and by such order as aforesaid, or any other order or orders, to direct that such first-mentioned lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, and hereditaments shall be excepted out of such united benefice, and be granted, conveyed, and assured unto such owner or owners, impropricator or impropricators as aforesaid, in exchange for an equal value of lands, tithes, tenements, or other hereditaments situate or arising within the limits of such benefice, to be by such owner or owners, impropricator or impropricators, granted, conveyed, and assured for the further endowment of such other benefice; and such order or orders shall be registered in the register of the diocese to which such united benefice and other benefice shall belong, and which order or orders the registrar of such diocese, immediately on the receipt thereof, is hereby required to register accordingly, and such order or orders shall thenceforth be binding on all parties whatsoever; and such lands, tithes, tenements, and hereditaments, so directed to be granted, conveyed, and assured to such owner or owners, impropricator or impropricators as aforesaid, shall, immediately upon and after the execution and enrolment in manner hereinafter directed of the deed or deeds, instrument or instruments hereinafter mentioned, be for ever freed and discharged of and from all estate, right, title, and interest whatsoever of all and every the incumbent or incumbents for the time being of the said benefices, sinecure rectory or rectories, vicarage or vicarages so to be united, and become and be subject and liable in every respect to all and singular the uses, trusts, estates, and charges of or to which the lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments so granted, conveyed, or assured by such owner or owners, impropricator or impropricators, for such further endowment as aforesaid, may at the time of such execution have been subject or liable; and that such last-mentioned lands, tithes, rent-charges, tenements, or other hereditaments, so granted, conveyed, and assured by such owner or owners, impropricator or impropricators, for such further endowment as aforesaid, shall in like manner become and be for ever annexed to such other benefice for the further endowment of which the same shall be so granted, conveyed, and assured, and be held and enjoyed for ever by the incumbent for the time being thereof, as part of the endowment thereof, freed and discharged of and from all uses, trusts, estates, and charges whatsoever to which the same respectively or any part thereof were or was before subject or liable.

(To be continued.)

PROTEST.

To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.

We, the undersigned Proprietors of East India Stock, having considered the following Resolution proposed by the Court of Directors at the last General Quarterly Court holden on the 22nd of March, 1838, and then passed in the affirmative, namely—

“Resolved, that this Court deem the continued public discussion of questions affecting the religious feelings of the natives of India to be fraught with danger, and that the settlement of such questions may be most safely and properly left with a responsible executive,”

Do hereby protest against our rights and privileges as proprietors being precluded by the above-mentioned Resolution, inasmuch as we consider the same to be neither in accordance with the charter or bye-laws by which the East India Company is governed, nor to be consistent with the policy or interests of the said Company. As witness our hands the 2nd day of April, 1838.

(Signed)

Charles Forbes
John Forbes
Wm. Alers Hankey
Thomas Marriott
Samuel Mills
J. M. Strachan
Thomas Hankey
Alexander Raphael
J. Deacon
John Labouchere
John Poynder
Thos. B. Oldfield
George Bartlett Hart
R. L. Latter
A. Gordon
W. Waldegrave
George Forbes
James Jackson
S. B. Brooks
F. B. Venn
J. Mac Innes
Edwin Progers
William Stark
Jos. Wilson
John Rogers

W. H. Hale
J. N. Pearson
R. W. Buttemer
J. C. Abdy
John Ballance
David Nisbett
Thomas Farrance
J. R. Pinckney
E. Durant
R. Durant
Edmund Hallond
Bexley
R. Sutton
M. Bacon
Benjamin Cole
John Heapley
Wm. Nash
Wm. Webb
J. E. Saunders
Samuel Weddell
Weeden Dawes
John Kennaway
Joseph Basho
John W. Sherer
John Hardy
Charles Grant.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

August 16, 1838.

The Parliament was this day prorogued, when Her Majesty in person delivered the following speech:—

“My Lords and Gentlemen,
“The state of public business enables me to close this protracted and laborious session.

“I have to lament that the civil war in Spain forms an exception to the general tranquillity. I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their desire to maintain with me the most amicable relations.

“The disturbances and insurrections which had unfortunately broken out in Upper and Lower Canada have been promptly suppressed, and I entertain a confident hope that firm and judicious measures will empower you to restore a constitutional form of government, which unhappy events have compelled you for a time to suspend.

“I rejoice at the progress which has been made in my colonial possessions towards the entire abolition of negro apprenticeship.

“I have observed with much satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed upon the amendment of the domestic institutions of the country. I trust that the mitigation of the law of Imprisonment for Debt will prove at once favourable to the liberty of my subjects, and safe for commercial credit; and that the Established Church will derive increased strength and efficiency from the restriction of the granting of benefices in plurality.

“I have felt great pleasure in giving my assent to the Bill for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland. I cherish the expectation that its provisions have been so cautiously framed, and will be so prudently executed, that whilst they contribute to relieve distress, they will tend to preserve order, and to encourage habits of industry and exertion.

“I trust, likewise, that the Act which you have passed relating to the Compositions for Tithes in Ireland will increase the security of that property, and promote internal peace.

“Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
“I cannot sufficiently thank you for your dispatch and liberality in providing for the expenses of my household and the maintenance of the honour and dignity of the Crown.
“I offer you my warmest acknowledgments for the addition which you have made to the income of my beloved mother.

“I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the ordinary public service, as well as for the readiness with which you have provided means to meet the extraordinary expenses rendered necessary by the state of my Canadian possessions.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,
“The many useful measures which you have been able to consider, while the settlement of the Civil List and the state of Canada demanded so much of your attention, are a satis-

factory proof of your zeal for the public good. You are so well acquainted with the duties which now devolve upon you in your respective counties, that it is unnecessary to remind you of them. In the discharge of them you may securely rely upon my firm support, and it only remains to express an humble hope that Divine Providence may watch over us all, and prosper our united efforts for the welfare of our country.”

LAW.

ON THE LEGALITY OF CHURCH RATES.

DECISION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE DIOCESE OF YORK.

In the Ecclesiastical Court of York, in giving judgment in the Wakefield church-rate case, the chancellor (G. H. Vernon, Esq.), lately made the following observations, which were important, as applying to all church-rates. He said that he was aware that, on a former occasion, he was distinctly of opinion that it was not a competent defence to a suit for subtraction of church-rates for the defendant to plead “that certain items in the estimates were illegal; that those estimates not being upon bills actually paid, the party was not entitled to take notice of what the churchwardens held forth as their intention to pay; but that, should any illegal payments be made, the money might be recovered afterwards.” He had since found reason to adopt a different opinion; and the sanction of certain decisions in the courts above led him to retract so much of what he had held forth to the public on that occasion, and to announce his present opinion, that if churchwardens brought forward certain estimates, announced their intention of making certain payments, and laid a rate, and the majority of the parish agreed to a rate founded on those estimates, which included illegal items, resistance might be made to that rate, if those illegal items should form any such considerable proportion as should cause the court to think it worth while to make the objection. It was undoubtedly unfortunate, that it must always remain in the breast of the court what proportion would constitute the illegality which would make it invalid; but it had been over and over again laid down, that small matters of illegality would not do this, while larger would. —*York Chronicle*.

PEWS IN CHURCHES.

As pews in old churches have sometimes been sold, the following paragraph, copied from a London evening Paper, may probably prevent a repetition of this illegal practice:—“As it has been a constant practice to sell and buy pews in ancient parish churches, we think it may be worth while to state that the practice is totally contrary to law; and that the seller can give no title. ‘There is no such thing in law,’ says Anderson, ‘as selling pews.’ ‘There is one clause in this faculty,’ says Sir Wm. Scott, in the case of Stevens v. Woodhouse, ‘which is plainly illegal—a permission to parties to sell seats: this is a practice which may have prevailed frequently, but it has been constantly disapproved by this court. Pews may be sold in chapels which are private property, but in old parish churches such acts are contrary to the law of the land.’ Dr. Phillimore says, ‘It appears that the pews in this church have been bought and sold, and bequeathed by will; and that the guarantee has considered he might deal with them as with an estate held in fee-simple. These notions are perfectly erroneous. The sale of pews in a parish church is invalid and illegal. As it is unlawful for private individuals to sell, so it is unlawful for them to let, pews. The disposal of pews rests with the churchwardens, who are the officers of the bishop.’ ‘The distribution of the seats,’ says Sir John Nicholl, ‘rests with the ordinary (the bishop); the churchwardens are his officers, and they are to place the parishioners according to their rank and station.’ ‘It is evidently an illegal custom,’ says Sir William Scott, ‘that pews appurtenant to certain houses should be let by the owners to persons who are not inhabitants. If a pew is rightly appurtenant, the occupancy of it must pass with the house.’ ‘From all this,’ Anderson says, ‘it is clear that the owner of a pew cannot let it out for rent; for seats do not belong to persons not inhabitants; and if a parishioner entitled to a pew does not use it, it returns to the disposal of the churchwardens. It is also an error to suppose that pews are appurtenant to land; they are only appurtenant to houses. If the house falls, the appurtenance ceases. If the occupier does not go to church, the churchwardens may place another parishioner in the pew.’”

POSSESSION OF A PARSONAGE HOUSE BY A CURATE.

Mr. Alford, solicitor, of Salisbury, applied to the bench in behalf of the Rev. Mr. Adams, for a warrant, to compel the Rev. Mr. Richards, of Bower-Chalke, to quit and deliver up possession of the parsonage at that place to the aforesaid gentleman. It appeared that the Rev. Mr. Richards is superseded as curate of Bower-Chalke by the Rev. Mr. Adams, who has been duly licensed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Salisbury; that the reverend gentleman had been applied to to quit, but that he positively refused; and that, expecting considerable resistance, even by force of arms, the present application was made. Mr. Talford said, it was natural to assume that the reverend gentleman was remaining at the parsonage house under some contract, but that contract was, that he should remain in the house so long as he was required to perform the spiritual duties of the parish. But that contract, he contended, was now null and void, by the bishop duly licensing the Rev. Mr. Adams, as curate of that parish. The curate's stipend was 90l. per year; that was allowing the house to be worth 15l. per annum; it was therefore clear that the parsonage house formed part of the curate's salary, and over which, by the Act of Parliament, the bishop had controul. Mr. Alford then interrogated Mr. Adams as to his appointment, &c., and then called on one of the churchwardens to prove that the duplicate of the order then produced had been duly served by him on the reverend gentleman. The bench thought the appli-

cation to be extremely novel, and without a precedent, and suggested the propriety of taking possession during the temporary absence of the reverend gentleman, leaving him to seek his remedy if he felt himself aggrieved. The churchwarden thought the reverend gentleman was too cautious for that plan to be carried into effect, and said he was aware that he had been offered money to quit, but without avail. The bench then granted the warrant. —*Wills Standard*.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL.

OXFORD.

August 11.—Mr. Thomas Pantin and Mr. Wm. Cousmaker Anderson, of Abingdon School, have been elected scholars of Pembroke college.

Mr. George Frederick de Tieseler was yesterday elected scholar of Corpus Christi College. The number of candidates was sixteen.

August 24.—Mr. James Meyrick was elected and admitted a scholar on the Michel foundation at Queen's College.

On September 1st, the Rev. Jos. Locombe Richards, B.D. Rector of Bushey, in the county of Hertford, and late Fellow of Exeter College, was elected Rector of that Society in the room of the Rev. John Collier Jones, D.D. deceased. Mr. Richards succeeds to the vacant vicarage of Kidlington, in this county, which is annexed, without institution, to the Rectorship of Exeter College.

CAMBRIDGE.

August 18.—John Henry Kirwan, Esq., Scholar of King's College, in this university, was elected a Fellow of that society.

August 20.—Joseph Bell, Esq., B.A., Scholar of Clare hall, in this university, was elected a Foundation Fellow of that society.

ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were ordained by his Grace the Archbishop of York:—

Priests—George Fyler Townsend, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; Edward Davison Bland, B.A., Caius College, Cambridge; Stephen Cattley Baker, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; William Ramsden Smith, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; Thomas Henry Howard, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; James Butler, B.A., All Souls' College, Oxford; Thomas Hockley, B.A., Wadham College, Oxford; Thomas Westmoreland, B.A., Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge; George Jeffrey Morehead, Durham; Frederick Pringle Walton, Literate; John Compson, Literate; Robert Kirby, Literate; Frederick Walter Giffard, Literate; Henry Howell, Literate; George Thomas Sharland, Literate.

Deacons—Alleyne Fitzherbert, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Daniel Augustus Beaufort, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge; Richard Hildyard, B.A., Trinity hall, Cambridge; James Sabben, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; George Thomas Hutton, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge; John Poole, B.A., St. Edmund hall, Oxford; Thomas Bramley, B.A., Catharine hall, Cambridge; Henry Cogan, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Joseph Henry Sutton, Durham; Benjamin Langwith Hargrave, Literate.

At an ordination held in the Cathedral, at Worcester, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Priests—The Rev. W. Freedy, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford; the Rev. R. E. Hughes, B.A., of New Inn hall, Oxford; the Rev. C. F. Sculthorpe, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; the Rev. J. Wright, B.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge; the Rev. J. R. Peake, B.A., of Magdalen hall, Oxford; the Rev. W. Atkinson, B.A., of St. Mary Magdalen College, Cambridge; the Rev. W. Hill, B.A., of Magdalen hall, Oxford; the Rev. C. R. B. Cocks, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; the Rev. W. Jeans, B.A., of Wadham College, Oxford.

Deacons—W. H. Smith, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge; G. Howard, B.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge; J. W. St. Quintin, B.A., of Emanuel College, Cambridge; J. A. P. Linehill, B.A., of University College, Durham (on letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Ripon); H. Fry, B.A., of Trinity College, in the University of Dublin (on letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of London); J. Clancy, B.A., of Caius College, Cambridge; (on letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Lichfield); A. Onslow, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; J. H. A. Gwyther, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; P. Maitland, B.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge; H. Mills, B.A., of Balliol College, Oxford; E. Horton, B.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford; A. Malcolm, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge; H. Rice, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; G. A. Blakeley, B.A., of Worcester College, Oxford.

METROPOLIS.

St. Peter's Church, Globe Road, Mile End.—This church, which has been erected entirely at the cost of the Metropolitan Churches' Fund, and contains 1300 sittings, more than half of which are free, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, on Thursday, the 16th August, in the presence of a very numerous congregation. The service was read by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, M.A., the minister of the church; and the sermon preached by the Bishop from Matt. v. 13. The Collections at the Consecration, and on the following Sunday, amounted to 115l.

Consecration of St. James's New Church, Ratcliff.—On Thursday, 23d August, another church, one of four lately erected in the populous parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, was consecrated by the Bishop of London with the usual solemnities, similar to those observed in the preceding week at the consecration of St. Peter's, Mile End. St. James's church is a neat Gothic edifice, capable of accommodating 1200 persons: one half of the sittings are to be free, and the remainder will be let at reasonable prices. It is situated on a plot of ground adjoining Butcher-row, Broad-street, Ratcliff, and the interior is fitted up with much chasteness. The church was crowded to excess with the respectable inhabitants of the district, and there was a numerous attendance of the clergy. An appropriate sermon was preached by

the Bishop of London on the occasion; after which the sum of 57l. 15s. was collected towards the expenses of a new organ. The erection of the new church has cost about 4500l. and the whole expense has been defrayed from the Metropolitan Churches' Fund.

The Bishop of London, since his translation to the see of London in 1828, has consecrated 56 churches and chapels. In the 10 previous years 31 were consecrated—showing an increase of 25.

Church Rates in Chelsea.—A Special Petty Sessions for the extensive parish of St. Luke, Chelsea, was held in the vestry-room of the new church, before Mr. W. B. France, and Capt. Bague, two of the local Magistrates, when upwards of 1300 summonses against defaulters on the church-rates of this parish came on for adjudication. The question of church rates has for a long time excited much angry feeling in Chelsea, arising principally from Captain Acklam, a county magistrate, having objected to certain items in the accounts of the church trustees, viz., such as the salaries of the organist, organ blower, &c. &c., which question was ultimately brought by appeal before the bench at the Middlesex Quarter Sessions, when the Magistrates decided that their power to interfere only extended to the accounts of church-wardens, and not to those of trustees. About that period proceedings were instituted against several of the defaulters, when scenes of a disorderly and riotous character occurred in the parish, which were at the time brought under judicial notice. Subsequently, a writ of *mandamus* has been obtained from the Court of Queen's Bench, to compel the Justices to hear the appeal, in which stage the matter at present rests. From the proceedings of Thursday it would however appear that the objection to the payment of church-rates was decreasing in that parish, not more than a tithe of the persons summoned attending to object, the principal portion of whom did so on the score of poverty, who were allowed a month's grace; a few also objected on the ground of religious scruples, among whom was a Jewess of the name of Norton, who contended that, as she never occupied the church, she had no right to pay; and one person only objected on the ground of the illegality of the rate. The whole of the parties, with only one exception, left satisfied with the decision of the Bench.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, recently held on the subject of a Church-rate (the further consideration of which was postponed for a week), it was stated that a few years ago some of the parishioners had thought proper to object to the payment of 200l. per annum for the services of a clergyman connected with the parish, contending that 100l. was an ample remuneration. The immediate consequence was an application to Parliament on the subject, and the ultimate result that, in addition to 1000l. expenses, the sum to be paid was settled at 300l., the recusants having a very narrow escape from a burthen of 400l.

It may be briefly mentioned with regard to the Church, that the increase in all its schools between the years 1831 and 1837 appears to be Sunday and daily schools 2,979 with 60,531 scholars, and 631 Sunday schools with 35,517 scholars, and that the total of schools and scholars was as follows, viz. —In 12,391 towns, parishes, villages, and hamlets which possessed schools of some description, there were

Sunday and daily Schools	10,152	with Scholars	514,450
Sunday Schools	6,068	ditto	438,280
Infant Schools	704	ditto	43,730

Total, Places 12,391, with Sch. 16,924 and Scholars 996,460

to which are to be added the union workhouse schools, and those in course of establishment by aid of the parliamentary grants."—Extract from the Report of the National Society, 1838.

The Rev. Dr. Huntley has presented 500l. as a donation to the charity school of the parish of Marylebone.

The Lord Bishop of Rochester has returned from Hanover, having satisfactorily fulfilled the object of his visit, the confirmation of the Crown Prince. The Rev. R. W. Jelf, Canon of Christ Church, who has for many years attended on his Royal Highness, as Preceptor, will remain at Hanover for some time longer.

PROVINCIAL.

A number of the residents of the diocese of Ripon have signed a requisition to the Bishop, expressing their wishes that he will call a public Meeting for the purpose of forming a diocesan Association in aid of building, enlarging, and endowing churches, the want of church accommodation being much felt in this diocese. The names of the Earls of Harewood and Scarborough head the list.

Episcopal Visitation at Leeds.—The Primary Visitation of the Bishop of Ripon at Leeds, took place on Wednesday, the 15th of August. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, from Acts, 7th chap. 26th verse—"Sirs, ye are brethren; why do ye wrong one to another?" The discourse was listened to with great attention; it comprised a lucid and interesting history of the Church and of the Reformation, and of the causes which had led to the diversity of opinion among professing Christians. We had intended to have given an outline of this discourse, but as we understand that the Vicar has complied with a request to publish it, we refrain from doing so. After the sermon, the names of the Clergy were called over, and the Bishop afterwards, seated in his chair of state, read his primary charge to the Clergy. We understand that, in compliance with a request made to his Lordship, the charge will also be published. The Bishop and the Clergy afterwards dined together at the Royal Hotel. —*Leeds Intelligence.*

At the Visitation dinner at Leeds, the Bishop of Ripon announced that it was his intention to consecrate seven new churches, recently erected within his diocese, in the month of October next.

The foundation stone of a new church, to be dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in Wakefield, was recently laid by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, with the customary ceremonial.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol commenced his triennial Visitation in this city on Tuesday, August 21, when the Clergy of the city and deanery of Gloucester were visited in this cathedral. The sermon was preached by the Rev. C. H. Martin, Incumbent of Malmesbury. His Lordship delivered to a very numerous body of Clergy a most eloquent and luminous charge, entering very fully into many of the most important matters vitally affecting the interests of the Church. The Bishop afterwards invited all the Clergy of the city and deanery to dine with him, and nearly fifty partook of the hospitalities of the palace. On Wednesday his Lordship visited the Deanery of Winchcomb, at Cheltenham, and the sermon there was preached by the Rev. J. F. Christie, Rector of Badsworth with Shurdington. On Thursday, the Clergy of the Deanery of Stonehouse were visited at Stroud, at which place the sermon was preached by the Rev. W. H. B. Daubeny, the Incumbent of the newly-erected church of St. Matthew, near Stroud. Friday the Deanery of the Forest was visited at Newnham, when the sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Symons, the Vicar of Dymock. The Bishop also held a confirmation at Newnham for a few parishes in the neighbourhood. —*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

An important decision was come to by the Bench of Magistrates, at Doncaster, by which it appears, that Romanists, Quakers, and Dissenters, are exempt from payment of toll, when going to and returning from their usual place of religious worship *situate out of the parish.*

We understand, and we believe on good authority, that the venerable Major Sir Robert Clayton, Bart., has invested in the bank of Messrs. Woodcock and Sons, Wigan, the munificent sum of 500l. towards an endowment to Christ Church, Addington, in addition to 200l., which he has given towards the building. We have heard also that Lady Clayton has kindly promised to give the communion-plate and books. —*Blackburn Standard.*

The Church Union Society of the diocese of Salisbury held its anniversary on Tuesday, Aug. 14, when a sermon, in aid of the objects of the institution, was preached at the cathedral by the Ven. Archdeacon of Sarum; after which a collection was made at the door, amounting to 30l. 15s. 10d. After divine service the members of the Society assembled at the school-room by St. Thomas's church. Prayers having been read, the secretary reported the proceedings of the past year, from which it appeared that, under the first division of the Society's objects, 104l. had been granted at the meeting of the Committee in June last to poor, aged, and infirm clergymen; under the second head, 150l. towards the erection of glebe-houses on small benefices of the diocese; and under the third department, 14l. to superannuated parish-clerks, making a total (the items of which have been already published) of 268l. to objects of the Society's bounty—a sum exceeding the grants of any preceding year, and leaving no petition (to the extent of the Society's means) unsatisfied; though it was confessed those means yielded a very scanty measure of charity to the necessities of the diocesan church. The treasury was quite inadequate to the full and liberal discharge of all its liabilities. —*Sarum and Winton Journal.*

There was a very full meeting of the Trustees of Blundell's School, Tiverton, on Tuesday, Aug. 21, among whom were the Right Hon. the Earl of Devon, and the Right Hon. Lord Rolle. The compositions and recitations of the young gentlemen educating at this ancient seat of classical and sound learning were most satisfactory, and reflect the greatest credit on the talented and respected Masters. The prizes were awarded as follows:—The Scholarship of Balliol College, Oxford, to Fred. Temple, son of the late Octavius Temple, Esq., late Governor of Sierra Leone; the Scholarship of Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, to Charles Elton, son of James Elton, Esq., of Tiverton; the Exhibition to G. Turner, son of the Rev. John Turner, Rector of Ashbrittle, Somersetshire; Composition Medal, to Robert Lauson, of Tiverton; and the Speaking Medal, to Charles Elton.

On Sunday, the 26th of August, a most impressive sermon was preached in St. Peter's church, Tiverton, by the Rev. Prebendary Bartholomew, Chaplain to the Bishop of Exeter, and a collection made in aid of the funds of the Tiverton and Bampton District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the collection amounted to upwards of 20l. In the last three or four years the Society has been gaining ground rapidly in this neighbourhood; the annual subscriptions having more than doubled in that time, and the circulation increased from 760 to 2719. —*(From a Correspondent.)*

St. James's Church, Bradford.—A number of friends of the Church of England, admiring the Christian and patriotic conduct of John Wood, Esq., in erecting, at great pecuniary cost, and also liberally endowing, a church in the populous town of Bradford, have subscribed about 120l. to purchase a service of communion plate, to be presented to Mr. Wood, for the use of St. James's Church. —*Manchester Courier.*

Queen's College, Oxford.—We feel the highest gratification in being able to state, upon authority in which we can place confidence, that the memorials which have been forwarded from Cumberland and Westmoreland to the heads of Queen's College, Oxford, have produced the desired effect, and that the exclusive privileges heretofore enjoyed by the natives of these two counties, at the college in question, will be continued to them. We trust that the agitation of this question will give such an impetus to education in this and the adjoining county as will prevent a renewal of the complaint of the want of the requisite amount of attainments on the part of the candidates for the honours of Queen's College. —*Carlisle Patriot.*

Church Rates.—The opposition to a church-rate in Trinity parish, Cambridge, has failed, the sixpenny rate, proposed by Mr. Claydon, the senior churchwarden, having been carried, after a two days' poll, by a majority of fifty-three, the numbers being 166 for the rate, and 113 against it. —*Cambridge Chronicle.*

A subscription has been set on foot, headed by the Arch-

bishop and the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, for the purpose of raising a sufficient sum to erect a church, and clergyman's residence, in the village of Dunkirk. —*Kentish Observer.*—[The place where the riots of Thom and his deluded party recently took place.]

New Churches in the Diocese of St. Asaph.—The new church at Greenfield, near Mold, which contains 534 sittings, two-thirds of which are free, was consecrated by the Bishop of St. Asaph on Monday, the 20th of August. On Tuesday his Lordship consecrated the new church at Brymbo, in the parish of Wrexham; and on Wednesday performed the same ceremony at the new church at Cefn Cyehan, near Ruabon; on Thursday he also repeated the same rite at Rhyl y Croean, in the parish of Llanfyllin, near Oswestry; and on Friday his Lordship completed his interesting labours, by consecrating the new church recently erected by a liberal individual in the parish of Llanfawr, near Bala.

At the seat of Lord Lyttelton, at Hagley, a bazaar was held in order to increase the funds for building a new church, towards which the sum of 1,450l. was raised. —*Worcester Journal.*

Consecration of St. John's Chapel, Uxbridge Moor.—On Monday, Aug. 27, the solemn and interesting ceremony of consecrating a new chapel and burial-ground took place on Uxbridge Moor, in the parish of Hillingdon. The chapel, which is a very neat and commodious structure, was built by voluntary contributions, aided by a grant from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Building of New Churches and Chapels, and is calculated to afford sittings to four hundred persons, more than one-half of which are free and unappropriated. A permanent gallery has not yet been erected; but a temporary one, constructed for the occasion, demonstrates the facility with which a permanent one may hereafter be added, if the present accommodation should be found insufficient. The chapel was crowded in every part, and the large attendance both of clergy and laity evinced the interest which is very generally felt in this most important and necessary work. The service (except where it was otherwise appointed) was read by the Rev. Henry Campbell, M.A., Minister of the Chapel. The Communion Service was read by the Bishop and his chaplain. A very able and eloquent sermon, which was listened to with the utmost attention by the crowded auditory, was then preached by the Bishop from John xx. 19th verse, and a collection was made in aid of the funds of the chapel, which produced 50l. After consecrating the chapel, the Bishop proceeded to consecrate the burial-ground; and when that ceremony was over, the Bishop, preceded by the Committee, Chapel-wardens of Uxbridge, and Churchwardens of Hillingdon, and attended by the Clergy, proceeded to consecrate a piece of ground adjoining the burial-ground at Uxbridge, which has been recently inclosed and added to it. His Lordship, after thanking the Clergy for their attendance, and the Committee for the excellence of their arrangements, took an early leave, having to consecrate a burial-ground at Hanwell in the afternoon, making the unprecedented number of four consecrations in one day.

The ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, which was performed by Earl Howe, took place on Saturday, August 25. The funds for building this church were raised by a subscription, headed by the Rev. Marmaduke Vavasour, M.A., vicar—a grant of 450l. from the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels, and 400l. from the Church Commissioners, secure for ever to the poor of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 600 free sittings. John Marmaduke, John Davys, churchwardens; H. I. Stevens, architect. At six o'clock a party of about seventy gentlemen sat down to dinner at the Royal Hotel. The Right Hon. Earl Howe occupied the chair. Several addresses were delivered during the evening, and the meeting, which was a very interesting and agreeable one, broke up about ten o'clock. —*Derby Mercury.*

The new church at Donisthorpe was consecrated on Saturday, August 25, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, on behalf of the Bishop of Lichfield, in the presence of Earl Howe, and a numerous body of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood. This very neat country church, built of Harlshorne stone, has been provided in great measure, by the munificent contributions of those valued friends of our beloved church, the Misses Moore, of Appleby. These excellent ladies, besides a bell, church clock, and other fittings for the church, gave, in the first instance, 1500l. towards the erection and endowment of this house of prayer, and are now building at a short distance from the church, a commodious parsonage, for the residence of its future minister. Sir John Brown Cave, Bart., of Stretton-le-field, subscribed 200l., and C. S. Greaves, Esq., gave an acre of land for the site. The Marquess of Hastings, on behalf of the village of Molra, besides a subscription of 200l. gives a rent-charge of 30l. per year for ever, thus securing a second service and sermon in the church at all times. —*Leicester Journal.*

Church Rates.—On Thursday last, a numerous and highly respectable meeting was held in the vestry of the parish church of Halifax, for the purpose of laying a church-rate. The venerable Archdeacon Musgrave, D.D., the chairman, opened the business of the meeting by briefly stating the object for which they had assembled. Mr. Pollit, one of the churchwardens, read over the items, amounting together to the sum of 102l. 4s. 8d. It was then proposed and seconded that a rate for that sum should be laid. Mr. Foster, a delegate from Sowerby, moved as an amendment that the sense of the meeting should be taken upon each item, which was readily acquiesced in by the worthy chairman, although the amendment was not seconded; and upon each item being put, for and against, not a single hand was held up in opposition, and the rate was consequently carried unanimously. There were very few of the anti-church party present. When a church rate was asked for last year, the town was placarded with bills, calling upon the Dissenters to be at their posts, notwithstanding which they were then outvoted in number. This year they have acted more prudently. —*Leeds Intelligence.*

Bedford, Aug. 28.—A meeting was this day held in Bed-

ford, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, being the commencement of a series of annual meetings for that most desirable object. Divine service was performed in St. Paul's church, and the sermon, a very able and eloquent one, and which is to be printed for the benefit of the Society, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Bonney, archdeacon of Bedfordshire. The meeting was held, after service, at the Bedford-rooms, and Earl de Grey, Lord Lieutenant of the county, presided. A vast proportion of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county were present; amongst others, Lord Ogleby, Lord Charles Russell, Mr. Baron Parke, Hon. and Rev. Mr. Cust, Mr. Pym, the High Sheriff, Mr. Charles Payne, Mr. Thomas Charles Higgins, the Mayor of Bedford, &c. A variety of resolutions were proposed, and the meeting went off with exceeding effect. The collection after the sermon was upwards of 60l., after the meeting about 40l., and an increase of about 30 guineas a-year in annual subscriptions, which now raises the number of subscribers in Bedfordshire to nearly 80.

Bristol, Aug. 29.—We are informed that Charles Bathurst, Esq., of Lydney Park, has forwarded to the Diocesan Church Building Association, through the hands of the Lord Bishop, the President, the munificent donation of 1000l. towards the endowment of the proposed new church at Cinderford, in the Forest of Dean. We are much gratified to learn the success which has attended the Church Building Association, more than 14,000l. have already been subscribed, of which sum nearly one-third has been contributed by the clergy.

Church-Rates.—Never, perhaps, was there a more signal victory achieved by the friends of order and religion than in the case of church-rates. We need not remind our readers of the efforts which a year or two ago were made, too often with success, to defeat the making of a rate, whereas now it is a rare event to find the friends of the church on the losing side. Much was owing formerly, no doubt, to trickery in one case and despondency in the other; but, be this as it may, the fact is undoubted that church-rates were a year or two ago refused, whereas they are granted now.—*Brighton Gaz.*

The first stone of Tipton church, in the parish of Ottery St. Mary, was laid on Friday last, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Exeter. The Rev. Gentleman was attended by a large party of clergy and laity, and the arrangements on the ground were so good that the whole of the ceremony was witnessed by upwards of 1,500 persons, whose deep attention and serious demeanour gave additional interest to the proceedings.—*Western Luminary*.

The Churchwardens of Brandon, Norfolk, have presented the Rev. C. J. Orman (late Curate of that parish) with an elegant silver tea-pot, subscribed for by the inhabitants, as a testimony of esteem. It bears the following inscription, beautifully executed:—"Presented to the Rev. C. J. Orman, M.A., by the parishioners of Brandon, in gratitude for his services as their Minister during a period of eight years, A.D. 1838."

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol appears to have given great satisfaction by the practice he has adopted of holding confirmations in several of the more retired parishes of his diocese. This practice has been of great use, and exceedingly convenient to our rural population, many of whom have availed themselves of the opportunity so afforded them of being confirmed, which they might have neglected had they been obliged to walk a long distance to some central town.—*Wills and Gloucestershire Standard*.

The Bazaar, in aid of the new church at Middleborough, has proved extremely prosperous. We are informed that upwards of 600l. were taken on the first day, and that at the close of the second day, this receipts exceeded 1000l.—*Durham Advertiser*.

IRELAND.

The sum of 1,300l. has been already subscribed, to found a Professorship of the Irish language at Trinity College, Dublin, including 1000l. from the Lord Primate, and 300l. from the Archbishop of Tuam. The Board of Fellows will give chambers and 500l. a-year to the Professor. About 400l. more will complete this desirable object.

The following clergymen of the diocese of Meath have challenged an equal number of priests to meet them in controversial discussion:—Rev. Messrs. R. Radcliffe, E. Nixon, S. Magee, R. Noble, W. H. Irvine, H. Leddard, G. L. Irvine, R. George, J. W. Charlton, W. G. Harman, T. Moriarty, J. R. Barnes, W. Tighe and M. Fox, Rector and Curates of the establishment. They pledge themselves to prove the Church of Rome an apostasy, her worship idolatry, and her confession demoralising.

The Rev. Richard Wright, of Killinacool, county of Louth, upon the decease of his late parish clerk, who was murdered near his door, took under his care one of the deceased's sons, William, with a view to plant him in his father's situation, and for that purpose sent him to a Protestant school, near Glydefarm. On Friday last, while on his way from school, the lad, above fifteen years of age, was followed by five men, who overtook him near Corballis, and compelled him to swear he would never go again to any but the national school, and that he should never again be seen at church. This is a specimen of the working of the system for extirpation of Protestantism. The dominion of popery in Louth is nearly complete.—*Limerick Standard*.

COLONIAL.

The Church, in Canada.—The following is an extract from a letter, written by the Rev. G. D. Cartwright, Chaplain to the late Bishop of Quebec, on the subject of the wants of the Church in Upper Canada:—

"The numbers who have within a few years emigrated from Great Britain and Ireland to Upper Canada, may be inferred from the fact, that the population, which in 1784 was computed at 10,000 may now be stated at 350,000, or, perhaps, nearly 400,000.

"There are at present in Upper Canada, about sixty clergymen, most of whom regularly officiate to two, and some to three, or even more congregations. Of these twenty-six receive a stipend of 1700l.; twenty-one others, 1000l.; and of the rest, two are paid by the congregations they serve; two by the generous exertions of the Rev. Mr. Waddilove, of Beacon-Grange, Henham, nephew of the late Bishop of Quebec; three are missionaries of a Society established in the province, and three by the Upper Canada Clergy Society of London. But how totally inadequate these are to the wants of the province may be inferred without much difficulty.

"Imagine a country extending from Amherstburgh, in the west, to Coteau du Lac, in the east, upwards of 500 miles, with only sixty clergymen of the Church of England. With such a scanty number of labourers, to meet the wants of the members of our church, who may be reckoned at 150,000, must be impossible. A few details will show plainly what our people endure. In 1831, while residing with the late Bishop of Quebec, as his chaplain, I was directed by his lordship to visit the town of Tecumseh, forty-two miles from Toronto. Having appointed a Sunday, I drove, on the Saturday previous, to the house of a respectable settler, near the centre of the township, where I was to pass the night; and the next day being remarkably fine, I preached to a very large congregation, chiefly Irish Protestants; administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to thirty-four communicants; and baptised twenty-two children. These poor people, who were, indeed, as sheep having no shepherd, had not seen a clergyman for a year. I cannot attempt to describe the greeting with which I was welcomed; and, I assure you, there was no inconsiderable difficulty in declining the proffers of hospitality which, on every side, solicited my acceptance.—These people, I am thankful to say, have now a resident minister, the Rev. Mr. Ossler, who has been sent by the Upper Canada Clergy Society, and who arrived in June last. Nor is this a solitary instance of spiritual destitution under which emigrants from the mother-country labour. The accounts of the Rev. Adam Elliott, travelling missionary in the home district, in his reports to the Society for Converting and Civilising the Indians, and the Propagation of the Gospel amongst the Destitute Settlers in Upper Canada, asserts, that ten clergymen at least are required for that district alone. The Rev. Mr. Harper, travelling missionary in the midland district, under the same Society, gives a similar testimony; and, when it is considered that there are eleven districts in Upper Canada, it is, surely, no exaggeration to declare that, at this moment, nearly 100 additional clergymen are necessary to supply the members of our communion with the regular ministrations of the church of our fathers."

The following is the address of the Church of England Clergy of Upper Canada to his Excellency the Earl of Durham, with his lordship's reply:—

"To his Excellency the Right Hon. John George, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, &c. &c., Knight, Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, one of her Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and Governor General, Vice Admiral, and Captain General of all her Majesty's provinces within and adjacent to the continent of North America, &c."

"May it please your Excellency, "We, her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the clergy of the Established Church of Upper Canada, beg leave to approach your Excellency with our cordial and sincere congratulations on your safe arrival in this province."

"A few weeks only have passed since your Excellency commenced the arduous duties of your exalted mission, and yet experience already justifies our confidence in your wisdom and ability, and calls forth our gratitude to our beloved Sovereign for having selected for the government of British North America, at this important crisis, a nobleman so well qualified to maintain the dignity of the empire and the character of her Majesty's representative."

"Deeply engaged in the duties of our sacred profession, and in strengthening the cause of order by our daily prayers and activity in diffusing religious knowledge, and those principles of piety, loyalty, and obedience to the laws, for which the Church of England has ever been distinguished, we behold with joy her rapid progress in the wilderness, notwithstanding the many difficulties she has to encounter; and our hearts are encouraged with the hope that, under your Excellency's kind auspices, these difficulties will be gently removed, without detriment or just cause of offence to any other denomination; and that under the nursing care of our beloved Queen, and in accordance with your Excellency's counsel, this magnificent province will in a short time be filled with churches and congregations, and a numerous clergy, ever prepared to support the cause of social order and to maintain our connexion with the parent state."

"Cherishing no other ambition than that of promoting the temporal and spiritual happiness of our people, and living in peace and harmony with our fellow-subjects, we fondly anticipate the greatest blessings from your Excellency's government, and earnestly hope that its remembrance may be embalmed in the grateful hearts of future generations."

"That Almighty God may take your Excellency into his holy keeping, and enlighten your mind with the spirit of wisdom, is the fervent prayer of the clergy of Upper Canada."

"In the name of the clergy of her Majesty's province of Upper Canada. "JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., LL.D., "Archdeacon of York."

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

"I beg that the clergy of the Established Church will accept my best and most respectful acknowledgments for this testimony of their confidence in me. Such a tribute, coming from so venerable a body, is most gratifying."

"Deeply convinced, as I am, that states as well as individuals must prosper and deserve to flourish in proportion as their conduct is actuated by principles of pure religion, I

shall always deem it a sacred duty to afford its ministers every encouragement in the exercise of their holy calling—knowing from long experience that their lives are scrupulously devoted to the practice of the tenets which they inculcate, and to the unwearied propagation of the eternal truths of Christianity."

LATE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

The following justly-merited tribute to the memory of the late Bishop of Quebec appears in the last Report of the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:—"In thus rendering an account of the transactions of the past year, it is impossible to forbear from advertent to an event which has occurred since the last annual meeting—an event of solemn importance, not only to this particular institution, but to every thing connected with the interests of religion in the Canadas,—the death of that Apostolic Prelate, who was the President of the Quebec Diocesan Committee. In forwarding the object for which this Society is constituted,—namely, the Promotion of Christian Knowledge—by every means in which the labour of man can be applied to such a purpose, the late Bishop of Quebec was truly a chosen vessel; and of the good in which he was instrumental, during the thirty years in which either as Missionary or as Bishop of the Diocese, he laboured in the country,—it was not a small portion that he effected by means of the resources of this Society. Thousands of copies of the Word of God and of the Common Prayer-Book, and many thousands of the smaller publications of the Society, were distributed by his own hands, or through those of the Clergy and Catechists to whom he confided them; and the lessons which they contain were effectually enforced by his own exhortations and example. He is gone to his reward long before laid up in Christ: and the feeble tribute here rendered to his memory is mingled with testimonies of affectionate regret and reverence from all quarters, on both sides of the Atlantic, in which his public or private character was known."

The Lord Bishop of Australia left Sidney on the 7th of April last, in Her Majesty's ship Conway, on his visitation of the more southerly portion of New South Wales, and afterwards of Van Diemen's Land.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, from our last advices, was about to proceed early in August, upon his visitation of Upper Canada.

FOREIGN.

The *Moniteur* publishes the discourse which Archbishop Quelen addressed to the King of the French on Tuesday, on his Majesty's entrance into Notre Dame to hear *Te Deum* sung for the birth of the Comte de Paris. It is as follows:—"Sire,—Decked in the rich ornaments which it owes to your munificence, the Church of Paris rejoices with Catholic France, that is almost saying, with entire France, in the solemn homage this day paid to its faith. It accepts with gratitude, at the foot of the altars of Mary, the pledge of hope and security which your presence in this day's thanksgiving brings to the ancient and holy religion of our fathers, which has ever formed the glory and happiness of our nation. Sire, our vows cannot remain concealed in the depth of our souls. We do not cease to ask of God, by the intercession of his august Mother, that he would deign to hasten that moment of mercy when all the French, being re-united in the bonds of the same faith, and in those of that charity which it inspires, there shall be no more but one flock and one pastor." The King replied,—"It is always with eagerness that I come to this church to render homage to the Most High. I am happy to have contributed to repair the disasters which my heart has deeply deplored. In offering my thanks to God for the especial protection with which he has covered my person on so many occasions, I have doubly to thank him on this, when I come to offer thanks for the perpetuation of my line, and for all the benefits which his hand has shed upon France, my family, and myself. I beg of him their continuation, and it is to this end I come to unite my prayers to yours, and to implore the blessing of the Most High upon France and upon us."

The Papal Bull, erecting Algiers into an Episcopal See, has arrived in Paris. The Abbé Dupuch has been nominated to the new See.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Silvanus Brown, M.A., to the rectory of Porlock, Somersetshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury has appointed the Rev. Richard Walby, M.A., Vicar of Appuldre, Dorsetshire, to be a Rural Dean in the Deanery of Whitchurch.

Rev. W. Turner, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

Rev. H. W. B. Daubeny, B.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Waldegrave.

On the 21st inst., the Rev. Wm. Tomkins, M.A., of Catharine hall, was instituted by the Bishop of Lincoln to the vicarage of Lavendon with Brayfield; patron, Lord Barham.

Rev. Wm. Price, to the Vicarage of Llanarth with Bettwys, Monmouthshire; patrons, the Chapter of Llandaff.

The Rev. Robert Brickel, B.A., has been licensed by the Lord Bishop of Chester to the Perpetual Curacy of Shireshead, on the nomination of the Rev. John Dodson, Vicar of Cockerham.

The Rev. E. Jeffreys, B.A., of Dublin, has been appointed Curate of Pemberton, near this town. We are glad to announce that this appointment is made under the auspices of a most useful society, which deserves the support of every sincere churchman, having for its object the supply of Curates in places where the Living is too small to afford one.—*Wigan Gazette*.

Rev. John Dawson, late Curate of Diserth, to the Rectory of Llangar, Merionethshire; patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. S. R. Hughes, to the Perpetual Curacy of Bodewryd, Anglesey; patron, Sir J. T. Stanley.

Rev. Copinger Hill, to the Perpetual Curacy of Badley, Suffolk; patron, the Earl of Ashburnham.

Rev. J. E. Comins, Vicar of North Shobury, Essex, to the adjoining Living of Little Wakering; patrons, the Governors St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Rev. J. Holden Harrison, to be Chaplain of the Aston Union, Warwickshire.

Rev. W. Simpson, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been presented to the Curacy of St. James's church, Halifax.

Rev. Wm. Wallace, B.A., to the rectory of Thorpe Abbots, Norfolk, on the presentation of Samuel Skinner, Esq., of Shirley Park, and John Hodgson, Esq., of Chigwell, Essex.

Rev. Herbert Kynaston, High Master of St. Paul's School, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Botolph, Aldgate; patron, R. Kynaston, Esq.

Rev. J. Heavilsde, Fellow and Tutor of Sidney Sussex College, in this university, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, at the East India College, Haileybury.

Rev. Sotherton Backler, B.A., to the rectory of Blatherwick, in the county of Northampton; patron, Stafford O'Brien, Esq.

Rev. Henry Chaplin, M.A., to the vicarage of Ryhall with Esensdine, in the county of Rutland; patron, Marquis of Exeter, K.G.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter has collated the Rev. Charles Henry Collins, D.D., to the rectory of Farrington, Devon.

His Grace the Duke of Leeds has been pleased to appoint the Rev. George Alderson, M.A., Vicar of Hornby, one of his Grace's domestic chaplains.

The Rev. Wm. Lees, B.A., late assistant curate of St. Peter's chapel, Oldham, has, on the recommendation of the congregation, been appointed incumbent curate of the same chapel, by the Rev. T. Blackburn, M.A., rector of Prestwich-cum-Oldham.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Church Charities for Coventry, held last week, the Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, Assistant Classical Master of King's College School, London, was unanimously elected Second Master of the Free Grammar School, Coventry.

Rev. C. W. Goodchild, M.A., of Magdalen College, Cambridge, Second Master of Great Yarmouth Grammar School, to the Head Mastership of the Grammar School, Sutton Valence, Kent.

Rev. Mr. Ward, of Sulcaston, to the Perpetual Curacy of Blacktoft, Yorkshire; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Rev. Chas. Richard Somers Cocks, B.A., of Christ Church, has been instituted to the Vicarage of Wolverley, Worcestershire; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Rev. Henry Huntingford, B.C.L., Prælector in Divinity in Hereford Cathedral Church, has been admitted by the Dean and Chapter to the Canon Residencyship, void by the death of the Rev. Dr. Clutton.

Rev. Mr. Smith has been appointed Chaplain to the Axbridge Union Workhouse, at a salary of 70*l.* per annum.

Rev. E. B. Bull, of Queen's College, Cambridge, has been licensed to the Curacy of St. Botolph, Colchester, on the nomination of the Rev. W. M. Tucker, the Perpetual Curate.

Rev. P. W. Jolliffe, to the office of Chaplain to the Poole Union.

Rev. H. Cottingham, to the living of Ballymachugh, county of Cavan.

Rev. Chas. Johnson, to the Rectory of South Stoke with Monkton Combe, county of Somerset.

Rev. J. Harvey Ashworth, M.A., has been appointed Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Carnarvon.

Rev. J. H. Woodward, M.A., Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, to the Living of St. James's, Bristol.

Rev. W. Nind, M.A., Fellow of Peterhouse, to the Vicarage of Cherry Minton, Cambridge; patrons, the Master and Fellows.

Rev. Cornelius Thompson, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Elkesley, Nottinghamshire; patron, the Duke of Newcastle.

Rev. R. Lee, to the rectory of North and South Darley, Derby; patron, Dean of Lincoln.

Rev. Charlton Staunton, to the Vicarage of Aslackby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. — Kirkness, of St. Austel, to the rectory of Kennerleigh, Devon.

Rev. C. R. Tyler, late Curate of Shabington, to the living of Llanbrissent, Glamorganshire.

Rev. J. Bateman, M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, to the vicarage of St. Mary, Marlborough, Wilts; patron, the Dean of Salisbury.

Rev. Edward Whitehead, son of the Vicar of Chard, is appointed to the charge of the Church at Vepery, near Madras.

At the Visitation holden at Cricklade on Tuesday last, the Rev. John A. Trenchard was instituted to the living of Stanton Fitz Warren.

Rev. Charles Townley has recently been presented to the living of Hadstock, near Linton; patron, Bishop of Ely.

Rev. Tatton Brockman, to the Vicarage of Rottingdean, Sussex; patron, Earl of Abergavenny.

Rev. J. Hayward, to the Vicarage of Kemsing with Seal, Kent; patrons, Countess of Plymouth.

DEATHS.

The following particulars of the death of the Right Rev. Alexander Jolly, Bishop of Moray, the senior Bishop of the Scottish Episcopal church, whose death we noticed in our last number, are extracted from a provincial paper, and will be perused with interest. He was reading, the night before his decease, an old work, entitled "Disce Mori,"

Learn to Die, which he was anxious to finish. He continued reading till a late hour, when he dismissed his servant. In the morning he was found dead, and it appeared that he had closed his eyes with his own hand, had drawn a napkin over his face, and folded his arms over his breast. Thus closed a life of primitive simplicity, piety, and self-denial worthy of the purest ages of the Church.

The late Francis Barnes, D.D., Master of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Professor of Casulistry in that university, whose death at the great age of ninety-three we lately announced, was a native of Lancaster, or its neighbourhood, and was early remarkable for his acuteness and aptitude for learning. At a very early age he went to a school at Kellet, and afterwards to Silverdale, both in Lancashire, and having possessed himself of all the book-learning which it was in the power of those masters to teach him, he was removed to Eton School on the strength of the ability he displayed. Tradition relates, and the fact serves as an illustration of the nature of travelling in those days, that the (afterwards) Master of St. Peter's performed the journey to Eton, mounted behind his father, on one of the stout nags employed on the farm. In this way, proceeding by easy stages, young Barnes was safely deposited at Eton, where he pursued his studies with such ardour and success, that after a few years he was transferred to Cambridge, where he resided for the rest of his life, and where he was highly esteemed for his courtesy and hospitality to all with whom he came in contact. His reputed great wealth was an exaggeration. He left small legacies to a nephew and his children at Bolton, but his property generally to collegiate purposes and collegiate friends. Dr. Barnes was considered one of the best Greek scholars of the day.—*Lancaster Guardian*.

August 7.—At Oban, Argyllshire, the Rev. John Collier Jones, D.D., Rector of Exeter College, Vicar of Kidlington, and an acting magistrate for the county of Oxford. Dr. Jones was the son of a highly respectable medical man at Plympton, in Devonshire, where he was born on the 7th of October, 1770. He was educated under Dr. Cardew, at Truro school, and in 1788 entered at Exeter College, being matriculated as a Commoner of that Society on the first day of Michaelmas Term. On the 6th of June, 1792, he took the Degree of B.A., and was shortly after elected to a Petrean Fellowship in his College. Entering into Orders, he became for some time Curate of Mortlake, in Surrey, but was afterwards induced to accept a Chaplainship on board the *Namur*, Capt. Whitshed, and was present in the action off Cape St. Vincent, in 1797. He proceeded M.A. June the 30th, 1796, B.D. July 1, 1807, and returning to his residence in Oxford, in 1808, became one of the Tutors of the College.

In 1813 he was appointed a Public Examiner; Select Preacher in 1819; and on the death of Dr. Cole, was elected to the Rectorship of Exeter. In that year also (Nov. 12th) he took his degree as Doctor in divinity. Dr. Jones's other official appointments were Delegate of Accounts, 1824; Vice-Chancellor from October, 1828, to 1832; and Joint Curator of the Sheldonian Theatre, 1829. Dr. Jones married Charlotte, widow of Capt. Crawley; she died April 8th, 1836, leaving no surviving issue by her second husband. In deference to the wishes of those who have a right to command us, and in compliance with the well-known sentiments on this subject, of him whose loss is so universally deplored, we forbear any attempt to delineate, at length, the character of Dr. Jones. We may, however, be permitted to say, that a man of more inflexible integrity, more active benevolence, or more genuine kindness of disposition, never lived. Although despising every species of formality and ostentation, he possessed an ease of manner and a natural dignity of deportment which were peculiarly adapted to the official situations in which he was placed; nor is there an individual in his own College, in his own Parish, or in the University at large, from the highest to the lowest, who did not love, esteem, and respect him. The *Oxford Herald* of August 25, states, that notwithstanding every effort was made by the Society to procure the removal of the remains to England, for interment in the College chapel, it was found impossible to accomplish it. The ceremony was accordingly performed, with the sanction of the Rev. Alexander McKenzie, minister of Oban, on Tuesday, August 21st, by the Rev. W. Jacobson, vice-principal of Magdalen-hall, and late Fellow of the College, who had proceeded to Scotland immediately on the arrival of the melancholy news.

At the Rectory, Little Hinton, Wilts, aged 67, the Rev. Henry Purrier, M.A., Rector of that parish, and formerly Rector of St. Paul's, Deptford. The Rectory of Little Hinton is in the patronage of the Bishop of Winchester.

August 13.—At Wincanton, in Somersetshire, the Rev. Wm. Carpendale, M.A., Rector of Siltton, Dorset, and Perpetual Curate of Wincanton. Mr. Carpendale was the youngest son of the late Rev. Thos. Carpendale, of Armagh. On Friday, the 17th of August, the remains of the Rev. Gentleman were interred in Wincanton churchyard, and such were the feelings of the inhabitants towards the deceased, that all the shops were closed, and nearly the whole population of the place, of all religious parties, attended the funeral. In the late Mr. Carpendale the Church has lost a valuable and indefatigable minister, and the inhabitants of Wincanton, but more particularly the poor, a most kind and excellent friend.

At Ovingham Vicarage, in the 41st year of his age, the Rev. James Birkett, M.A., Perpetual Curate of that place.

Horsesham.—We have this week the truly melancholy task to record the death of the Rev. J. Aldridge, a young clergyman generally respected and esteemed. He left his home on Saturday afternoon last for the purpose of bathing, and was found drowned. An inquest was held on the body, when Mr. Bostock, surgeon, stated that there were no external marks of violence on the body, and proved that from the position of the legs and of the body, cramp must have caused a determination of blood to the head, which would bring on apoplexy. Verdict.—Accidentally drowned. Deceased had just been appointed to take the duty for six months of the new chapel now erecting.—*Brighton Gazette*.

August 15.—The Rev. John Barlow Seale, D.D., Rector of Stisted, in the county of Essex, and of Anstey, in the

county of Hertford, and formerly Fellow and Tutor of Christ's College, Cambridge. B.A. 1774; M.A. 1777; D.D. 1789. The Rectory of Stisted is in the patronage of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury; and of Anstey in that of the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge.

August 24.—At Leamington, aged 74, the Rev. James Walhouse, B.C.L., of Pembroke College, nephew of the late Sir Edward Littleton, and cousin to Lord Hatherton. Mr. Walhouse entered as Commoner of Pembroke College, October 22, 1784, and was the son of Moreton Walhouse, Esq., of the county of Stafford. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1788, and took that of B.C.L. July 12, 1791.

Same day died, at the house of his son at Honington, Warwickshire, the Rev. Thomas Hopkins, Rector of Tredington, in the county of Worcester, to which Living he was presented by the Principal and Fellows of Jesus College in 1789. He proceeded M.A. June 1, 1774; B.D. July 10, 1781.

At the Glebe, aged 43, the Rev. Eris Davis, Rector of Raheny, county of Limerick.

August 25.—In his 82nd year, the Rev. John Gardiner, D.D., of Wadham College, for more than fifty-seven years Rector of Brailford, in the county of Derby; and upwards of forty-two years Minister of the Octagon Chapel, Bath. He was a Magistrate for the county of Somerset. He proceeded M.A. July 8th, 1796; B.D. and D.D. July 16th, 1796. Earl Ferrers is the patron of Brailford.

"John Gardiner, D.D., was educated at Tiverton, whence he went to the University of Glasgow, where he studied the civil law. He then entered himself of the Middle Temple, with a view to qualify for the bar. A strong impulse induced him to exchange the law for the Church, and for this purpose he repaired to Wadham College, Oxford. In 1781 he took possession of the vicarage of Shirley, and rectory of Brailford, in the county of Derby, the presentation to which had been purchased by his father, with whom he afterwards resided for some years at Wellington, performing gratuitously the duty of curate of that parish. In 1789 he undertook the same office at Taunton, where he continued till his father, in 1796, purchased for him the Octagon Chapel at Bath, where he has ever since regularly officiated. His publications are:—A Sermon preached on the Fast-day, 1793, 4to. A Sermon on the Duties of a Soldier, preached at the consecration of the colours of a regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry. Brief Reflections on the Eloquence of the Pulpit, occasioned by a pamphlet, entitled, 'Remarks on a Sermon preached on the Fast-day, 1793, by J. Gardiner, Esq., 1796. Sermons on various subjects, preached at the Octagon Chapel, Bath. 8vo, 1802. Second edition, 1806. Causes of the Inefficacy of Fasts, a Sermon. 8vo, 1803. The Faith and Hope of the Righteous, a Sermon on occasion of the death of the Rev. Dr. MacLaine. 8vo, 1805. A Tribute to the Memory of Lord Nelson, a Sermon. 8vo, 1805. A Sermon on the Duties of Public Worship. 8vo, 1810. Reflections on the Shortness of Time, a Sermon, suggested by the Mourning for the Princess Amelia. 8vo, 1810. Thoughts on our Abuse of the Sabbath, extracted from a Sermon delivered at the re-opening of Laura Chapel, Bath. 8vo, 1811."

At Dover, aged 42 years, the Rev. William Theophilus Blackburne, M.A., son of the late William Blackburne, M.D., of Cavendish-square, and afterwards of Eastcot-house, near Wells, in Somersetshire.

At Gateshead, in the 64th year of his age, the Rev. Robert Arthur, twenty-four years Minister of the Castle-garth Chapel, in Newcastle, and formerly of Paul's Chapel, Perth.

Rev. J. H. Lloyd, Rector of Kellan, Cardiganshire, and Vicar of Llanwnnen, in the same county; patron of both Livings, the Bishop of St. David's.

On Thursday, the 30th ult., died, at the rectory, Tendring, Essex, aged 54, the Rev. Benjamin Cheese, B.D., rector of that parish, and formerly a Fellow of Balliol College. Mr. Cheese proceeded to the Degree of M.A., Feb. 14th, 1809; and of B.D., October 19th, 1822. In 1822 he was presented to the rectory of Tendring, by the Master and Fellows of the above Society.

On September 1, very suddenly, the Rev. Charles Holmes, of Kirby Underwood, near Falkingham, Lincolnshire. He was found dead in his garden.

At Burgh in the Marsh, Lincolnshire, on the 27th ult., after a short illness, the Rev. Wm. Barnes, vicar of the consolidated parishes of Burgh and Winthorpe, in his 69th year.

At his residence, Baggot-street, Dublin, the Rev. J. Q. Lloyd, Chaplain of the Moyleux Asylum.

Rev. Deane H. Nash, rector of Temple O'Malus, Diocese of Ross.

Suddenly, on his way from Dublin to Portarlington, the Rev. Wm. Hackett.

Aged 36, the Rev. T. Cooper, Assistant Curate of Frodsham. Sept. 1, Rev. J. W. Baugh, M.A., Prebendary of Hereford, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bristol, Vicar of Diddlebury, Shropshire; patrons the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; and rector of Ripple with Queenhill, Worcestershire; patron, the Bishop of Worcester.

Sept. 3, at the residence of his brother, Duloe, Cornwall, the Rev. Henry Dowell, M.A., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and late Curate of Membury, Devon.

It is with much regret that we announce the death of that learned Judge, the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, Knight, Vicar General of the Diocese of Canterbury. Sir John died at his seat Merthyr Maur, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. He was educated at Bristol school, was elected a Founder's Kin Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, June 26th, 1775; took his B.C.L. Degree, June 15th, 1780; and proceeded to his D.C.L. Degree, April 6th, 1785. Before the Reform Act, he represented in Parliament for many years the borough of Great Bedwin, in Wiltshire. In 1821 he was brought forward by his College as a fit person to represent this University in Parliament, in opposition to Richard Heber, Esq., but was unsuccessful. He for many years presided over the Arches' Court, the Prerogative Court, and subsequently over the Admiralty Court of England. He died without the least pain, and in the full possession of all his faculties.

Aged 44, much regretted, Rev. Josiah Thomas, B.D., Perpetual Curate of Llangeenoch, Carmarthenshire.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The Church of England, long accustomed to opposition, hostility, and annoyance, from individuals, is now attacked in a different and far more alarming manner. Societies have been formed in all the great towns, in connection with a Central Association in the Metropolis, for the avowed purpose of maintaining a systematic warfare against the Religious Establishments of the United Kingdom. Various rights and possessions of the Church, hitherto undisputed, are now openly questioned; and, if our National Religious Establishment is to be preserved, it must be, so far as human agency is concerned, by a system of defence, on the part of its friends, as well organized and sustained, as the system of attack adopted by its adversaries. The objects of the LAY UNION will be, to watch the proceedings and movements of the enemies of the Established Church; to convey to its distant or unsuspecting friends notice of threatened attack or impending danger; to encourage manifestations of attachment to its cause; to devise and suggest means of bringing such manifestations to bear most effectively and opportunely on the public mind; and, as emergency may demand, to combine, in defence of the Church, the activity and energies of all ranks and classes of its friends. The Society will thus seek to counteract the efforts of those Associations which the assailants of the Church have already formed; and which, by their correspondence with persons similarly disposed throughout the Kingdom, have both given great help and facilities to hostile attempts, and succeeded in creating against the Church a certain amount of popular feeling, of the most injurious tendency. These Associations, in fact, have arrayed, combined, and put in motion the enemies of the Establishment: the LAY UNION will labour to animate and unite its supporters and friends. With this view, they appeal to the Laity, in every part of the Kingdom, for their co-operation and support; and they will also gladly receive the assistance of the Clergy, either as Correspondents or as Subscribers to their Funds.

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All Communications on the subject of the Society, and from those who may be desirous of enrolling themselves as Members, are requested to be addressed, by letter, to Mr. S. MILLS, Honorary Secretary, 28, Cockspur-street, London, Sept. 5, 1838.

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THE REV. JOHN HODGSON, Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, having been for some time engaged in investigating the course of mortality amongst the one particular class of society consisting of "the Clergy of the Established Church," would feel himself greatly obliged (and the profession may be very much benefited by it hereafter) if the Clergyman in every parish would assist him in the undertaking, which thus would be made easy, by procuring for him and sending to him in plain writing the following particulars sealed up.

1. The names of all and each of the Incumbents of his parish (specifying the parish and diocese), on and since the 1st of January, 1779; and, if possible, the dates, or thereabouts, of their becoming Incumbents of the same.

2. The date of their ceasing to be the Incumbents, and whether by death, or otherwise.

3. If by death, the date of their death, and their age at death; and whether the number of the years of the age specified be years completed, or to be completed next birth-day; if by removal, where removed to.

4. The authority for such age, whether from tablet, stone, register, or other source; specifying whence it is, and in what church found.

5. The account and particulars of 3 and 4, where the Incumbent of another parish may have been buried, and registered, or otherwise testified to, in his parish since the year 1778; specifying of what parish Incumbent, and in what county.

6. The account where an Incumbent was buried, if not in his own parish.

7. The date of the birth of the present Incumbent, in the year, and month, and day of it. It may appear that too much is asked under this head; but the information upon this one point alone would be very valuable in the mass; and the age of any individual would be kept strictly private.

8. Any account, with full particulars as above, concerning the husband, father, or other relation of a deceased Incumbent of ———, communicated by a widow, son, &c., will be thankfully received.

9. As some Clergymen take much more interest than others in such matters, Mr. Hodgson very respectfully requests such to collect information in their neighbourhood. Any of the particulars as above, where all cannot be procured, will be valuable.

Observe.—It is earnestly requested that statements as above, if procured, may be left, at any convenient opportunity, by means of a friend visiting London, and so as to cause no expense, for Mr. Hodgson, at Messrs. Rivington's; or Mr. Parker's, West Strand; or at Mr. Burder's, 27, Parliament-street; or at No. 40, Parliament-street.

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מְרִיבָה to come. מְרִיבָה the very, the very substance.

מְרִיבָה to place, set, put. מְרִיבָה the heavens; literally, the disposers, placers.

מְרִיבָה to run, move swiftly, crumble. מְרִיבָה the earth.

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OR MONTHLY



REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

No. 6.

LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1838.

No. 6.

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We have found it necessary for the present month to enlarge the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE to twenty-four pages.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the return of duplicate copies of Numbers 2 and 3, by which we have been enabled to supply the present demands of our new Subscribers.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Bishop of London requests the attention of the clergy to the following notices:

1. That for the future six months' notice, at least, will be required of every person who wishes to be admitted as a candidate for ordination in the diocese of London.

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The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next general Ordination at Norwich, on the 6th of January, 1839. Candidates are to forward their papers to the Secretary not later than the 5th of December, and are to attend at the Palace for Examination on Wednesday, the 2nd of January.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield intends holding his next Ordination at Eccleshall, on the second Sunday in January next. Candidates are requested to forward their papers to the Secretary, J. Mott, Esq., the Close, Lichfield (post-paid), on or before the 1st of January next.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will hold his next general ordination on the Sunday before Christmas-day, in the Cathedral at Gloucester. His Grace the Archbishop of York will hold an ordination at Bishopsthorpe, on Sunday, Dec. 16th.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford will hold an ordination on Sunday, the 23d of December.

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Campbell, Rev. C., Newport
Cane, Rev. T. C., Kirklington
Capper, Rev. G., Wetherstead
Carwardine, Rev. J. B., St. Lawrence Newland
Causton, Rev. Dr., Turweston
Clarke, Rev. J., Clayhidon, Devon
Clarke, Rev. F., Eydon
Clive, Rev. A., Solihull
Coles, Rev. T. S., 54, Bedford street North, Liverpool
Collier, Rev. J., Rickling
Constable, Rev. R., Cowfold, Sussex
Cooper, Rev. Blakeley, Luscombe, Dorchester
Coxe, Rev. G., Twyford, n. Winchester
Curtis, Rev. T. C., St. John's Coll., Ox.
Davies, Rev. Michael, Ford, n. Haveringwest
Dawson, Rev. E., Alford, Lincolnshire
De Baunares, Rev. H., Hanney
Dickinson, Rev. W. H., St. George's, Hanover square
Dodson, Rev. W., Claxby gro., n. Alford
Dunning, Rev. R., Torpoint, Devon
Dupré, Rev. M. T., Willoughby near Alford
Dusautoy, Rev. W. S. O., Bideford
Dyer, Rev. J. H., Gt. Waltham, Essex
Dyke, Rev. T. H., Long Newton
Edgell, Rev. E., East Hill, Rodden
Evans, Rev. J., Bernondsey
Eyre, Rev. D. J., New Close, Salisbury
Eyre, Rev. V. E., Cranwick, Norfolk
Fancourt, Rev. Dr., Leicester
Fenton, Rev. W. C., Mattersca
Fellowes, Rev. J., Shotesham
Fisher, Rev. C., Ovington
Formby, Rev. Miles, Orrell, n. Liverpool
Formby, Rev. R. H., Woolton, near Liverpool
Forster, Rev. J., York-st., Portman-sq.
Forster, Rev. K., Dowby
Fowler, Rev. F. W., Allington
Frere, Rev. J., London ho., St. James's square
Fuller, Rev. R. H., East Grinstead
Fury, Rev. J., Fordingbridge, Hants
Gibbons, Rev. George, Weverham
Gibson, Rev. H., Pyfield, near Ougar

Gibson, Rev. J., Garston, n. Liverpool
Gibson, Rev. J. E., Bernondsey
Gilbert, Rev. P. P., Haggerstone
Glastone, Rev. J., Bootle, n. Liverpool
Goodenough, Rev. T. J., Hampton
Graham, Rev. Dr., Christ's Coll., Camb.
Gray, Rev. R., Whitworth
Griffin, Rev. T., Solihull
Guyon, Rev. C. L., Luppitt, n. Honiton
Hale, Rev. W. H., Charter House
Hales, Rev. J. D., Richmond
Hall, Rev. J. H., Risley Hall
Hallward, Rev. N. H., Mildon
Hallfax, Rev. J. S., Melton Mowbray
Hannay, Rev. J., Bowers Gifford
Harris, Hon. and Rev. C. A., Farnboro.
Heathcote, Rev. G., Sawtry
Heathcote, Rev. R. E., Chingford
Hebert, Rev. Charles, Clapham Common
Hewitt, Rev. P., Wollaton, n. Nottingham
Heycock, Rev. C., Owston, n. Oakham
Hodges, Rev. J., Twyford, n. Winchester
Hodges, Rev. Mr., Althamstone
Hodgson, Rev. C., St. Judge
Hoe, Rev. T., Long Claxton, n. Melton Mowbray
Hoole, Rev. J., Poplar
Hooper, Rev. W. N., Winchester
Hooper, Rev. R. M., Duffield Bank
Hoste, Rev. G. C., Acle, Norwich
Houghton, Rev. J., Matching
Hull, Rev. R. P., Bakewell
Hurt, Rev. T., Pappewick, Notts
Jackson, Rev. P. G., Brightstone, Isle of Wight
James, Rev. C., High Roeding, Essex
Johnson, Rev. G. H. S., Marsh Baldon
Johnson, Rev. F., Great Gidding
Jones, Rev. E., Hay Hill, Newnham
Jovett, Rev. J. F., Kingston
Jovett, Rev. J., Willoughby
Kerr, Rev. Lord Chas. Kerr, Great Horwood
Kerr, Rev. Mark
Kempe, Rev. J. C., Morchard Bishops, n. Crediton
Kennard, Rev. G., 48, Pall Mall
Kirby, Rev. John, Mayfield
Lane, Rev. Charles, Kennington
Latham, Rev. R., Catworth
Lawson, Rev. J. B., Grantham
Legg, Rev. W., Ashted
Leigh, Rev. T., Wickham Bishops
Leonard, Rev. R. W., Newbottle
Levin, Rev. S., Ifield, n. Crawley
Lifford, Rev. T., Harefield
Loveday, Rev. T., East Ilsley
Lowndes, Rev. T., Worldham
Lumb, Rev. W. E., Sedberg
Lushington, Rev. W. H., Eastling
Macdonald, Rev. J., Keytesbury
Majendie, Rev. H., Specn, Berks
Mansell, Rev. J. T., Dunkswell, near Honiton
Mantell, Rev. E. R., Louth
Manners, Rev. E., Goadby Marwood, Leicester
Margesson, Rev. W., Mountfield
Marland, Rev. G., Beckingham
Maude, Rev. T., Otton Belcham
Maule, Rev. G., South Ferryby
Mayne, Rev. R., Lingsfield, Surrey
Mayne, Rev. C. O., Midsomer Norton
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Neave, Rev. F. R., Poole Keynes
Nicholls, Rev. B. E., Walthamstow
Norris, Rev. D. G., Kesaingland
Oakes, Rev. T., Tostock
Oldershaw, Rev. Henry, Lichfield
Oide, Rev. J., Ayott, St. Lawrence
Olson, Rev. M., Weald, near Seven Oaks

Ord, Rev. T. C., Galby
Orme, Rev. Robert, Essendon
Outram, Rev. T. P., Redmile
Parker, Rev. W. H., Saham Tony
Pearson, Rev. A., Springfield, Essex
Perkins, Rev. Dr., Dawlish, Devon
Peterborough, Dean of
Pett, Rev. H. W., Hastings
Pilkington, Rev. Charles, Stockton n. Southam
Plumtree, Rev. Dr., University College, Oxford
Plunket, Hon. and Rev. R., Stoddenden
Price, Rev. G., Fryerning
Pritchard, Rev. R., Himley
Randolph, Rev. Thos. Much Hadham
Rawson, Rev. W., Seaforth, n. Liverpool
Rochester, Dean of
Roundell, Rev. H. D., Fringford
Rous, Rev. G., Laventon
Rowell, Rev. E. E., Brixton
Simpson, Rev. H., Horsham
Skinner, Rev. Russell, Swelling, near Saxmundham
Smith, Rev. T., Calthorpe, near Rugby
Smith, Rev. J. A., Udimore
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Sturmer, Rev. F., Hages, Middlesex
Sutton, Rev. T., Manners, Atherham
Swales, Rev. C., Atherham
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Symonds, Rev. J., Radridge, Stokenchurch
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Thompson, Rev. G. H., Tottenham
Thompson, Rev. H., Wington, Somersetshire
Thurlow, Rev. J., Stanhope, Durham
Travis, Rev. W. J., Trin. Coll. Camb.
Trenow, Rev. F. J. C., Langton Herring, near Weymouth
Tweed, Rev. J., Chapel, Surrey
Tyler, Rev. J. E., St. Giles in the Fields
Utterson, Rev. A. G., Layer Marney, near Kelvedon
Vince, Rev. S. B., Ringwood, Hants
Wackerbarth, Rev. F. D., Peldon
Walker, Rev. W., Greenacres, Manchester
Walton, Rev. P. P., Northallerton
Ward, Rev. C., Maulden, near Ampt-hill
Warner, Rev. G. Lee, Canterbury
Warren, Rev. H., Ashington
Wartnaby, Rev. T., Knopington, near Oakham
Watling, Rev. C. H., Bajendon, near Cirencester
Watts, Rev. James, Ledbury
Webster, Rev. G. M., Codford St. Mary
Welland, Rev. L. P., Talaton, near Honiton
Weller, Rev. Dr., North Luffenham
Wellford, Rev. G., Bray
Wellworth, Rev. S. E., 21, Seymour street, Liverpool
Wetherell, Rev. T. M., Wing
White, Rev. Thomas, Efferston
Wickham, Rev. R., Twyford, near Winchester
Wilson, Rev. F., Saleby, near Alford
Woolcombe, Rev. H., Highampton
Wray, Rev. C., Everton
Wright, Rev. F. B., Handborough
Wyatt, Rev. C. F., Broughton, n. Banbury
Yate, Rev. G. L., Wrockwardine
Yonge, Rev. Mr., Lavenham
Young, Rev. R. G., Whipsnade

* In answer to many inquiries Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, December, 1838.

The Rev. Dr. Short in the chair.

At a General Meeting of the SOCIETY held on Tuesday the 4th of December, 1838, Mr. N. Goldsmid brought forward the motion of which he had given notice at the last General Meeting, and proposed the following Resolution for the adoption of the Board; a small addition to the terms of the original motion being made with the consent of the Meeting:

"That in Rule IV., after the word, 'Month,' and before the word, 'Except,' the following words be added, 'Except when such Tuesday shall fall upon a Holyday of the Church, for which an Epistle and Gospel are appointed in the Book of Common Prayer, and then upon the first Tuesday not a Holyday'" and

This was seconded by the Rev. John Jennings, and carried.

The Fourth Rule of the SOCIETY, thus altered, will stand as follows:

"IV. That a General Meeting be holden at the SOCIETY'S house on the first Tuesday in every month, except when such Tuesday shall fall upon a Holiday of the Church, for which an Epistle and Gospel are appointed in the Book of Common Prayer; and then upon the first Tuesday not a Holyday; and except the months of August, and September, at one o'clock."

The next Meeting of the SOCIETY will be holden on Tuesday the 8th of January; the Festival of the Circumcision falling on Tuesday the 1st.

The Secretary stated, that the Lord Bishop of Barbados, who is now in England, had made a communication to the Standing Committee respecting the state of Religion and the interests of the Church in the islands under his Lordship's spiritual jurisdiction, which had induced them to recommend to the Board to make a grant towards promoting the SOCIETY'S designs in his diocese.

It appeared from this communication, that the sum of 500*l.* placed at his Lordship's disposal by the Board in July, 1834, was exhausted, and that peculiar grounds now existed for a renewal of the SOCIETY'S aid in the same good work.

It was immediately agreed to make a further grant of 500*l.* to be placed in the hands of the Bishop for this object.

His Lordship also recommended to the favourable consideration of the Board the subject of Lending Libraries for the use of School teachers in the West India Islands. Most of these teachers are natives, or persons of colour; and in order to enable them to convey Scriptural instruction more accurately to the children in their respective classes, they require to be regularly trained and exercised for the purpose. It is hoped that the plan of preparing native teachers will be attended with good results, and in a great degree supersede the necessity of sending out European teachers—a measure attended with much uncertainty and considerable expense.

The system of supplying instruction to native teachers, to which the Bishop has from time to time called the attention of his clergy, has already been adopted by the Rev. R. Holberton, Rector of St. John's, Antigua, a Member of the SOCIETY, who is in the habit of assembling the teachers in his parish at the Rectory School, every Saturday mornings, and giving them a plain and particular account of the contents of the chapter which is to form the subject of the Bible Lessons through the week. Each teacher is provided with a blank copy-book and pencil, and puts down the heads of instruction, to convey to the children in the School.

The Board agreed to grant Books for the School Teachers' Library in Antigua, to an amount not exceeding 20*l.*

The following Memorial of the Episcopalians in Inverness was read to the Meeting:—

"That your Memorialists, in the year 1836, finding that the Chapel in which they assembled for the public worship of Almighty God had fallen into decay, and their increasing numbers; also requiring an increase of Church accommodation, did, with the full sanction and approbation of the

Bishop of the Diocese, commence a subscription for the purpose of erecting a Chapel in the town of Inverness, of structure and dimensions suitable to the Congregation, and with 100 free sittings for the poor. For this purpose a sum was raised, during that and the following year, of such amount as to encourage your Memorialists to proceed with the building, in the hope that, as it advanced, a good Providence would incline the hearts of piously-disposed persons to contribute still further towards its completion. In that expectation your Memorialists were not altogether disappointed; for since the foundation of the Chapel was laid, in August, 1837, several additional subscriptions have been obtained, both at home and from Christian friends at a distance. Still, the sum necessary to complete the building is greater than there is any reasonable prospect of obtaining among Episcopalians in this neighbourhood, however zealous to promote the undertaking. The subscriptions, obtained by great exertions on the part of the Building Committee, are still nearly 400*l.* short of the estimated expense, including the price of the site; but it is confidently expected, that were the venerable SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE to extend its well-known bounty, by a grant of 100*l.* towards this most important object, means might be adopted (grounded upon this benefaction) for raising the remainder of the sum required.

"The Episcopalians in Inverness would be thus relieved from the painful prospect of being left for an indefinite time without a place of worship; and thus also an interesting and flourishing branch of the Episcopal Church would be materially aided, at a very critical and important crisis, in promoting the spiritual welfare of her members, and in a degree, the general interest of the Catholic Church of Christ.

"CHARLES FYVIE, Episcopal Clergyman in Inverness."

A Letter was received from the Right Rev. Bishop Low, approving of this application, and recommending it to the Meeting.

The Board agreed to grant 100*l.*

A similar Memorial of the Scottish Episcopal Congregation at Alloa, of which the Rev. John Hunter is the Minister, was then read.

The following letter, upon the same subject, from the Right Rev. Bishop Walker to the Secretary was read to the Meeting:

"22, Stafford Street, Edinburgh,
Nov. 21, 1838.

"Reverend and Dear Sir,

"A general meeting of the clergy of this diocese was held here yesterday; after which the Rev. John Hunter from Alloa laid before me a copy of the memorial addressed to the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE from the Episcopal congregation of that town, together with your letter of the 12th current addressed to him.

"Your venerable SOCIETY has so frequently and so liberally granted aid to our poor Church, that I feel peculiar reluctance in troubling you; and I had some hope that we might be able to manage in Alloa to raise a sum sufficient for the purpose of building a new chapel there without applying to you to whom we have never on any occasions applied in vain. Great exertions have been made and are making: but by these we cannot hope to raise an adequate supply. I can most sincerely say that no congregation for which I have ever applied, or in whose application I have concurred, has stronger claims than that of Alloa. It was the congregation of the very excellent Bishop Alexander; and when the last resident Minister died in 1808, Dr. Russell, was ordained, and did the duty there regularly, till he was removed to Leith. After this we were able only to provide occasional service once a month, and when Dr. Bain, who thus officiated, died, we were obliged most reluctantly to give it up altogether; such members as were able, going to Stirling as often as they could.

"I have had the greatest satisfaction in being able, after a long and painful interval, to place among the good people of Alloa a resident pastor of great worth, and who happily gives entire satis-

faction to his flock. He has been known for many years to Bishop Russell and myself. He is satisfied with his situation and with the provision which his flock makes for him, which he is enabled to increase by teaching, without interfering with the duties of his sacred office. I have every reason to believe, that with such a modest structure as is contemplated, their numbers will greatly increase; and I know no country congregation with a better prospect of permanence. The members of it are Episcopalians, not in name but on principle, knowing well the peculiarities of our system, and attached to them because they believe them to be of Apostolic, and, therefore, of Divine origin. If your venerable SOCIETY can extend your aid to this congregation, I am sure that your bounty will be duly appreciated and most usefully applied."

The Memorial and Letter having been read, the Board agreed to grant the sum of 100*l.* towards building a new chapel at Alloa.

An Application was read in behalf of the fishermen of Brixham, Devon, under the following circumstances:—

"They form a large and very interesting class of the parishioners in Lower Brixham. They are as a body very well affected towards the Church, but from their occupations and habits require peculiar attention and instruction. To meet their wants a Sunday School has been established for them, which contains adults as well as boys. Attached to this school is a Lending Library, which has created and cherished a desire for reading among the fishermen and their families. It is wished to turn the influence and instruction of the school to their further good, during the absence of very many of them at Ramsgate, whither they go for six or eight months every year to fish. With this view, a plan has this season been proposed, (and already partly acted upon,) for furnishing every vessel with a few suitable Books and Tracts to take with them. To insure attention to these books, the Clergyman makes a point of seeing the crew of every vessel before they leave, and improving as far as possible, with each individual, this opportunity of personal intercourse. As far as the plan has been acted upon, the men have expressed themselves very thankful for the interest thus taken in their welfare, and the books furnished for their use. These vessels will return from Ramsgate in the summer, and again come under the ministrations of their Clergyman, whose work among them will be materially assisted if help can be obtained from the SOCIETY.

"It is desirable of course to obtain such books as will interest the minds of the men, while, under God's blessing, it is hoped they may reach their hearts."

The Lord Bishop of Exeter strongly recommended this application to the favourable consideration of the Board.

It was agreed to grant books to the amount of 10*l.*

At this Meeting it was agreed to present a large Bible and Common Prayer Books for the desks, and books for the Communion Table, for the use of a new church at Casterton, Kirkby Lonsdale.

Bibles and Common Prayer Books for the reading desk were granted for new churches at Bartley Green, near Birmingham; and at Newton Abbot, Devon.

A Quarto Bible and Common Prayer Books were also granted for the use of a School-room about to be licensed by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, for the purpose of Divine Service, at Great Baddow, Essex; and for each of three School-rooms licensed for the same purpose in the parish of Deane, Bolton-le-Moor.

Several gratuitous grants of books for Schools, Lending Libraries, &c. were made.

A letter was read from the Right Rev. Bishop Russell, thanking the SOCIETY for the grant of one hundred pounds towards the new Episcopal Chapel at Glasgow. He says the structure will cost 4,000*l.*; that it will hold 1,500 persons; and that there is the best prospect of its being fully occupied.

Two Legacies of 50*l.* and 19*l.* respectively, and sundry donations to the SOCIETY'S several designs were announced at this Meeting.

Forty new Members were admitted.

NEW MARRIAGE ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—At our Board-room this morning we were both amused and shocked at the way in which a couple purposed to avail themselves of this abominable Act.

A young woman, aged twenty, who has been a widow only one month, and whose husband died in his eightieth year, proposes to be married to a young man, aged also twenty. The clergyman of the parish in which they reside, having very properly refused to marry them, because the young man is the grandson of the deceased husband, and consequently he wants to marry his own grandmother, both being under age, the bans have been this day published in the Board-room for the first time, and if no caveat is entered before the third publication, nothing can prevent the Registrar uniting this delightful couple.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
ONE OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.
Oundle Union, Northamptonshire, Oct. 18.

Sir,—Though you do not appear to have noticed my letter, signed "One of the Board of Guardians," Oundle, still I think the matter has so improved in interest, that I give you the proceedings that have since taken place.

At our last Board, the clergyman of the parish (Glaphorne), the Rev. Alexander Macdonald, entered a caveat in these words—

"Because William Taylor is the illegitimate son of Benjamin Paine, the son of William Paine, the deceased husband of the said Anne Paine."

This caveat has been sent to the Registrar-General, and I send you a literal copy of his reply.

"General Registry-office, Oct. 26, 1838.

"Sir,—By direction of the Registrar-General, I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant (enclosing the caveat), and in reply to inform you, that however objectionable the marriage to which you allude may be in a moral point of view, yet the caveat does not contain any grounds on which the solemnization of the marriage can be legally prevented. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS MANN, Chief Clerk.

"To S. Tibbitts, Esq., Superintendent-Registrar, Oundle."

The parties in question are both under age.

If you think this, with my other statement, worth notice, you will do what you think right with them.

Yours, &c., C. P.

Oundle, Oct. 30, 1838.

•• We waited only for the authentication of these letters, which, having received, we publish them.—Times.

COMMUTATION OF TITHES.

The following circulars have been issued by the Tithe Commissioners:—

"Tithe Commission, Oct. 31, 1838.

"Rev. Sir,—It has been determined to select and carry through the courts, at the public expense, one case in which the law of rating tithes, as laid down in the case of 'The King v. Joddrell' may be reconsidered and finally settled by the Court of Queen's Bench.

"I send you notice of this intention, that in case you are involved in, or are contemplating, litigation, you may, if you think proper, avoid expense by suspending the course of that litigation, and abiding the result of the case selected for trial.

"If you are not the tithe owner, or not the sole tithe owner of the parish you reside in, you will oblige me by transmitting this letter or the information contained in it, to the tithe owner or tithe owners.

"If litigation has already begun, you will further favour me by transmitting to me, under cover to 'The Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, London,' an account of your case, and of the stage it has reached.

"That case which seems best adapted to raise all the questions it is wished to have settled, and no others will be selected for trial and subsequent argument in the Queen's Bench.

"I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant.

RICHARD JONES.

"To the Rev. the Officiating Minister of—."

MEMORANDUM ON THE SUBJECT OF RATING OF TITHES.

"The ascertaining of the principles of different relative liabilities, according to which different properties may be rateable, is the duty of the overseers in making the rate, not of the valuer in making his valuation.

"As respects the relative liability of several classes of property, especially the different liabilities of tithe and farmed lands, great doubts are at present entertained, and the commissioners are not competent to resolve them.

"The commissioners are very desirous of seeing some appeal tried in a way to raise the question in a manner in which it may be satisfactorily settled by the proper legal tribunals.

"In the mean time, and until a satisfactory decision can be obtained upon this subject, the commissioners would recommend that a temporary arrangement should be adopted, by which neither party could be eventually injured.

"The following arrangement appears likely to answer the purpose:—

"The tithes, or other property, in which the parties interested claim to be rated below the net annual value as defined by the Parochial Assessment Act, might, notwithstanding such claim, be provisionally rated at the net annual value as so defined and ascertained by the valuer.

"Until the question of relative liability be determined, the overseers might collect no more than a definite proportion, as, for example, two-thirds of the rate charged on the tithes, or such other proportion as the tithe owner might admit his liability to pay.

"When the question is finally determined, the intermediate payments should be considered as payments on account, and the excess should be returned, or the deficiency made up, as the case may then require.

"Sept. 8, 1838."

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House.
November 3, 1838.

Sir,—Since the date of the enclosed memorandum on the subject of rating of tithes, arrangements have been decided on for raising the question before the proper tribunals, by a suit to be carried on and conducted at the public expense. The Poor Law Commissioners trust that in the meantime, until a sufficient period has elapsed to allow of the decision being obtained, the individuals who have commenced, or decided to commence, legal proceedings which depend on the solution of this question, will see the propriety of taking such steps as may be necessary for suspending the proceedings, without prejudice to the claims in dispute, and that the boards of guardians, so far as lies in their power, will endeavour to discourage all such litigation.

Signed by order of the board,
EDWIN CHADWICK, Secretary.

DISSENTERS' REGISTERS.

THE Commissioners appointed by a Commission under the great seal, bearing date 13th September, 1836, for the purpose of inquiring into the state, custody, and authenticity of any such registers or records of births or baptisms, deaths or burials, and marriages lawfully solemnized, as had been heretofore, or were then kept in England and Wales, other than the parochial registers, &c. &c. &c. signed their report to Her Majesty on the 18th of June, 1838. The report has since been printed.

It appears that the Commissioners received about 7000 registers from 3630 religious congregations; that is to say, from

- 37 Foreign Protestant Churches.
- 2264 Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist Congregations.
- 818 Wesleyan Methodists.
- 10 Moravian.
- 44 Lady Huntingdon's Connexion.
- 436 Calvinistic Methodists.
- 21 Swedenborgians.

3630

The facts contained in the appendices to the report will be found to contain highly valuable information respecting the progress of dissent in all its various forms. In a future Number some further notice may be taken of the contents of the above report. At present it is sufficient to state, that, exclusive of Jews, Quakers, and Roman Catholics, there appear to be 3630 religious communities, who have, to a greater or less extent, established some system of registration for the use of their members. From the congregations comprised under the general name of the "Three Denominations," the Commissioners received books professing to be Registers of 2264 congregations; but they have not verified, as worthy of public recognition, the Registers of more than 1880 of these congregations.

The following analysis of these 1880 Registers, will be found to exhibit the comparative number of Independent, Baptist, and Presbyterian congregations in each county.

	I.	B.	P.	D.	
20	7	13	—	—	Bedfordshire
21	16	4	1	—	Berkshire
28	18	10	—	—	Buckinghamshire
37	18	6	—	—	Cambridgeshire
33	22	2	9	—	Cheshire
21	17	4	—	—	Cornwall
13	10	1	2	—	Cumberland
31	20	4	7	—	Derbyshire
86	56	18	12	—	Devonshire
29	20	4	4	1	Dorsetshire
25	13	5	7	—	Durham
69	57	10	1	—	Essex
40	29	8	3	—	Gloucestershire
45	32	10	3	—	Hampshire
12	7	5	—	—	Hereford
34	26	6	2	—	Herts
6	1	4	1	—	Huntingdonshire
62	38	20	3	1	Kent
119	68	24	26	1	Lancashire
36	15	17	4	—	Leicestershire
34	18	12	3	1	Lincolnshire
75	53	14	7	1	London
39	32	4	3	—	Middlesex
31	19	11	—	1	Monmouthshire
40	17	19	4	—	Norfolk
44	25	18	1	—	Northampton
20	9	3	7	1	Northumberland
26	14	10	2	—	Nottinghamshire
18	10	6	2	—	Oxford
5	3	2	—	—	Rutlandshire
35	24	7	4	—	Shropshire
64	37	15	11	1	Somersetshire
41	30	9	1	1	Stafford
51	31	16	3	1	Suffolk
42	35	6	1	—	Surrey
39	26	11	2	—	Sussex
42	23	10	8	1	Warwick
5	3	—	—	—	Westmoreland
59	40	15	4	—	Wiltshire
22	7	10	5	—	Worcestershire
194	132	45	15	2	Yorkshire
13	9	4	—	—	Anglesea
19	14	2	3	—	Brecon
17	17	—	—	—	Cardarvon
10	10	—	—	—	Cardigan
26	21	4	1	—	Carmarthen
21	17	3	1	—	Denbighshire
9	7	1	1	—	Flintshire
32	21	7	4	—	Glamorganshire
12	10	1	1	—	Merionethshire
15	13	2	—	—	Montgomeryshire
22	17	5	—	—	Pembrokeshire
8	2	—	1	—	Radnorshire

Independents	1237
Baptists	451
Presbyterians	180
Doubtful	13

1881

In the following table an attempt has been made to arrange the congregations of the Three Denominations according to the date of their foundation; from which it appears, that of 1768 congregations whose dates are recorded,

239	were founded before the year 1700
194	in the succeeding quarter of a century before 1725
81	... do. ... do. 1750
104	... do. ... do. 1775
351	... do. ... do. 1800
197	in the first ten years of this century, before 1810
255	in the second ten years, &c. &c. 1820
257	in the third ten years, before 1830
90	since 1830.

This analysis is not warranted to be free from error: it will, however, be found substantially correct, so far as it exhibits a general outline of the state and increase of dissent as it is shown in the history of the Three Denominations.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE COUNTIES IN GREAT BRITAIN, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CATHOLIC CHAPELS IN EACH.

(From the "Catholic Directory and Annual Register" for 1839, just published).

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Note.—The District in which each County is situated is denoted by the Initial of the District being appended to the name of the County.

ENGLAND.		Chapels.	
Bedfordshire, L.	1	Northumberland, N.	19
Berkshire, L.	6	Nottinghamshire, M.	13
Buckinghamshire, L.	1	Oxfordshire, M.	7
Cambridgeshire, M.	1	Rutlandshire, M.	0
Cheshire, N.	9	Shropshire, M.	9
Cornwall, W.	2	Somersetshire, W.	10
Cumberland, N.	6	Staffordshire, M.	29
Derbyshire, M.	6	Suffolk, M.	6
Devonshire, W.	9	Surrey, L.	6
Dorsetshire, W.	9	Sussex, L.	6
Durham, N.	16	Warwickshire, M.	18
Essex, L.	7	Westmoreland, N.	2
Gloucestershire, W.	8	Wiltshire, W.	3
Hampshire, L.	12	Worcestershire, M.	11
Herefordshire, W.	4	Yorkshire, N.	52
Hertfordshire, L.	1	Isle of Man, N.	1
Huntingdonshire, M.	0	Guernsey, L.	1
Kent, L.	9	Jersey, L.	1
Lancashire, N.	90		
Leicestershire, M.	10		
Lincolnshire, M.	10		
Middlesex, L.	20		
Monmouthshire, W.	7		
Norfolk, M.	7		
Northamptonshire, M.	5		

Total of Chapels in England and Wales, 446.

SCOTLAND.		Chapels.	
Aberdeenshire, N.	7	Kinrossshire, E.	0
Argyleshire, W.	2	Kirkcubright, E.	4
Ayrshire, W.	1	Lanarkshire, W.	2
Banffshire, N.	11	Linlithgowshire, E.	0
Berwickshire, E.	0	Morayshire, N.	1
Buteshire, W.	0	Nairnshire, N.	0
Caithnessshire, N.	1	Orkney and Shetland	0
Clackmannanshire, E.	0	Peeblesshire, E.	2
Cromartyshire, N.	0	Perthshire, E.	2
Dumbartonshire, W.	1	Renfrewshire, W.	2
Dumfriesshire, E.	1	Rossshire, N.	1
Edinburghshire, E.	6	Roxburghshire, E.	0
Fifehire, E.	0	Selkirkshire, E.	0
Forfarshire, E.	1	Stirlingshire, E.	0
Haddingtonshire, E.	0	Sutherlandshire, N.	0
Invernesshire, N. & W.	19	Wigtownshire, W.	1
Kincardineshire, E.	1		

Total of chapels in Scotland, 67.

Besides 20 stations where divine service is performed.

Grand total of Catholic chapels in Great Britain, 513.

CATHOLIC COLLEGES.

In England there are nine Catholic colleges—viz.,
St. Edmund's, Hertfordsh. L. Ushaw College, Durham, N.
St. Mary's, Staffordshire, M. Stonyhurst, Lancashire, N.
St. Peter's, Somersetshire, W. Ampleforth, Yorkshire, N.
St. Paul's, Somersetshire, W. German, Worcestershire, M.
St. Gregory's, Somersetsh. W.

In Scotland, one—viz.,
St. Mary's, Blairs, Kincardineshire.

CONVENTS.

London district	3	Western	4
Midland	5	Scotland	1
Northern	4		
		Total	17

NUMBER OF CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLAND.		Northern district	
London district	108	Western district	231
Midland district	124		73
		Total in England, 536.	

SCOTLAND.		Northern district	
Eastern district	20		25
Western district	29		
		Total in Scotland, 74.	Grand total, 610.

AN ACT TO ABRIDGE THE HOLDING OF BENEFICES IN PLURALITY, AND TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE RESIDENCE OF THE CLERGY.

(Continued from p. 62.)

XXXI. And be it enacted, that if any spiritual person shall trade or deal in any manner contrary to the provisions of this Act, it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese where such person shall hold any cathedral preferment, benefice, curacy, or lectureship, or shall be licensed or otherwise allowed to perform the duties of any ecclesiastical office whatever, to cause such person to be cited before

his chancellor or other competent judge, and it shall be lawful for such chancellor or other judge, on proof in due course of law of such trading, to suspend such spiritual person for his first offence for such time not exceeding one year, as to such judge shall seem fit; and on proof in like manner before such or any other competent ecclesiastical judge of a second offence committed by such spiritual person subsequent to such sentence of suspension, such spiritual person shall for such second offence be suspended for such time as to the judge shall seem fit; and for his third offence be deprived *ab officio et beneficio*, and thereupon it shall be lawful for the patron or patrons of any such cathedral preferment, benefice, lectureship, or office, to make donation or to present or nominate to the same as if the person so deprived were actually dead; and in all such cases of suspension the bishop during such suspension shall sequester the profits of any cathedral preferment, benefice, lectureship, or office of which such spiritual person may be in possession, and by an order under his hand direct the application of the profits of the same respectively, after deducting the necessary expences of providing for the due performance of the duties of the same respectively, towards the same purposes and in the same order, as near as the difference of circumstances will admit, as are hereinafter directed with respect to the profits of a benefice sequestered in case of non-compliance after monition with an order requiring a spiritual person to proceed and reside on his benefice, save that no part of such profits shall be paid to the spiritual person so suspended nor applied in satisfaction of a sequestration at the suit of a creditor; and in case of deprivation the bishop shall forthwith give notice thereof in writing under his hand to the patron or patrons of any cathedral preferment, benefice, lectureship, or office, which the said spiritual person may have holden, in the manner hereinafter required with respect to notice to the patron of a benefice continuing under sequestration for one whole year, and thereby becoming void, and any such cathedral preferment or benefice shall lapse at such period after the said notice as any such last-mentioned benefice would under the provisions of this Act lapse: provided always, that no contract shall be deemed to be void by reason only of the same having been entered into by a spiritual person trading or dealing, either solely or jointly with any other person or persons, contrary to the provisions of this Act, but every such contract may be enforced by or against such spiritual person, either solely or jointly with any other person or persons, as the case may be, in the same way as if no spiritual person had been party to such contract.

XXXII. And be it enacted, that every spiritual person holding any benefice shall keep residence on his benefice, and in the house of residence (if any) belonging thereto; and if any such person shall, without any such licence or exemption as is in this Act allowed for that purpose, or unless he shall be resident at some other benefice of which he may be possessed, absent himself from such benefice, or from such house of residence, if any, for any period exceeding the space of three months together, or to be accounted at several times in any one year, he shall, when such absence shall exceed three months, and not exceed six months, forfeit one-third part of the annual value of the benefice from which he shall so absent himself; and when such absence shall exceed six months and not exceed eight months, one-half part of such annual value; and when such absence shall exceed eight months, two-third parts of such annual value; and when such absence shall have been for the whole of the year, three-fourth parts of such annual value.

XXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any bishop, upon application in writing by any spiritual person holding any benefice within his diocese whereon there shall be no house or no fit house of residence, by licence under his hand and seal, to be registered in the registry of the diocese, which the registrar is hereby required to do, to permit such person to reside in some fit and convenient house, although not belonging to such benefice, such house to be particularly described and specified in such licence, and for a certain time to be therein also specified, not exceeding the period

by this Act limited, and from time to time, as such bishop may think fit, to renew such licence; and every such house shall be a legal house of residence for such specified time to all intents and purposes: provided always, that no such licence shall be granted to such spiritual person to reside in any house unless it be within three miles of the church or chapel of such benefice, nor in case such church or chapel be in any city, or market or borough town, unless such house be within two miles of such church or chapel.

XXXIV. And whereas the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne have purchased, built, or procured, and may hereafter purchase, build, or procure, by way of benefaction or donation to poor benefices, houses not situate within the parishes or places wherein such benefices lie, but so near thereto as to be sufficiently convenient and suitable for the residence of the officiating ministers thereof; be it therefore enacted, that such houses, having been previously approved by the bishop of the diocese, by writing under his hand and seal duly registered in the registry of the diocese, shall be deemed the houses of residence belonging to such benefices to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

XXXV. And be it enacted, that in all cases of rectories having vicarages endowed or perpetual curacies, the residence of the vicar or perpetual curate in the rectory house of such benefice shall be deemed a legal residence to all intents and purposes whatever; provided that the house belonging to the vicarage or perpetual curacy be kept in proper repair to the satisfaction of the bishop of the diocese.

XXXVI. And be it enacted, that from and after the decease of any spiritual person holding any benefice to which a house of residence is annexed, and in which he shall have been residing at the time of his decease, it shall be lawful for the widow of such spiritual person to occupy such house for any period not exceeding two calendar months after the decease of such spiritual person, holding and enjoying therewith the curtilage and garden belonging to such house.

XXXVII. And be it enacted, that no spiritual person, being head ruler of any college or hall within either of the universities of Oxford or Cambridge, or being warden of the university of Durham, or being head master of Eton, Winchester, or Westminster schools, or principal or any professor of the East India college, having been appointed such principal or professor before the time of the passing of this Act, and not having respectively more than one benefice with cure of souls, shall be liable to any of the penalties or forfeitures in this Act contained for or on account of non-residence on any benefice.

XXXVIII. And be it enacted, that no spiritual person being dean of any cathedral or collegiate church, during such time as he shall reside upon his deanery, and no spiritual person having or holding any professorship or any public readership in either of the said universities, while actually resident within the precincts of the university, and reading lectures therein (provided always, that a certificate under the hand of the vice chancellor or warden of the university, stating the fact of such residence, and of the due performance of such duties, shall in every such case be transmitted to the bishop of the diocese wherein the benefice held by such spiritual person is situate, within six weeks after the thirty-first day of December in each year); and no spiritual person serving as chaplain of the Queen's or King's most excellent Majesty, or of the Queen Dowager, or of any of the Queen's or King's children, brethren, or sisters, during so long as he shall actually attend in the discharge of his duty as such chaplain in the household to which he shall belong; and no chaplain of any archbishop or bishop, whilst actually attending in the discharge of his duty as such chaplain; and no spiritual person actually serving as chaplain of the house of commons, or as clerk of the Queen's or King's closet, or as a deputy clerk thereof, while any such person shall be actually attending and performing the functions of his office; and no spiritual person serving as chancellor or vicar general or commissary of any diocese, whilst exercising the duties of his office; or as archdeacon, while upon his visitation, or otherwise engaged in the exercise of his archidiaconal functions; or as dean or subdean, or priest or

reader, in any of the Queen's or King's royal chapels at Saint James's or Whitehall, or as reader in the Queen's or King's private chapels at Windsor or elsewhere, or as preacher in any of the inns of court, or at the rolls, whilst actually performing the duty of any such office respectively; and no spiritual person, being provost of Eton college, or warden of Winchester college, or master of the charter house, or principal of Saint David's college, or principal of King's college, London, during the time for which he may be required to reside and shall actually reside therein respectively, shall be liable to any of the penalties or forfeitures in this Act contained for or on account of non-residence on any benefice for the time in any year during which he shall be so as aforesaid resident, engaged, or performing duties, as the case may be, but every such spiritual person shall, with respect to residence on a benefice under this Act, be entitled to account the time in any year during which he shall be so as aforesaid resident, engaged, or performing duties, as the case may be, as if he had legally resided during the same time on some other benefice; any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XXXIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any spiritual person, being prebendary, canon, priest vicar, vicar choral, or minor canon, in any cathedral or collegiate church, or being a fellow of one of the said colleges of Eton or Winchester, who shall reside and perform the duties of such office during the period for which he shall be required to reside and perform such duties by the charter or statutes of such cathedral or collegiate church or college, as the case may be, to account such residence as if he had resided on some benefice: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to permit or allow any such prebendary, canon, priest vicar, vicar choral, minor canon, or fellow, to be absent from any benefice on account of such residence and performance of duty for more than five months altogether in any one year, including the time of such residence on his prebend, canonry, vicarage, or fellowship: provided also, that it shall be lawful for any spiritual person having or holding any such office in any cathedral or collegiate church or college in which the year for the purposes of residence is accounted to commence at any other period than the first of January, and who may keep the periods of residence required for two successive years at such cathedral or collegiate church or college, in whole or in part, between the first of January and the thirty-first of December in any one year, to account such residence, although exceeding five months in the year, as reckoned from the first of January to the thirty-first of December, as if he had resided on some benefice, any thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XL. Provided always, that every spiritual person being in possession of any benefice at the time of the passing of this Act, and entitled by the law previously in force to exemption from residence, or to apply for a licence for non-residence, shall, as to every such benefice, but not as to any after-taken benefice, be entitled to the same exemption from residence, and to the same capacity of applying for and obtaining a licence for non-residence, and to the same right of appeal, in case of refusal or revocation of a licence, to which he was entitled before the time of the passing of this Act; and every bishop and other person empowered before the passing of this Act, to grant such licence to such spiritual person shall have the like power after the passing thereof, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLI. Provided also, and be it enacted, that every spiritual person having any house of residence upon his benefice, who shall not reside therein, shall, during such period or periods of non-residence, whether the same shall be for the whole or part of any year, keep such house of residence in good and sufficient repair; and in every such case it shall be lawful for the bishop to cause a survey of such house of residence to be made by some competent person, the costs of which, in case the house shall be found to be out of repair, shall be borne by such spiritual person; and if the surveyor shall report that such house of residence is out of repair, it shall be lawful for the bishop to issue his monition to the

incumbent to put the same in repair, according to such survey and report, a copy of which shall be annexed to the monition; and every such non-resident spiritual person who shall not keep such house of residence in repair, and who shall not, upon such monition, and within one month after service of such monition, show cause to the contrary to the satisfaction of the bishop, or put such house in repair within the space of ten months, to the satisfaction of such bishop, shall be liable to all the penalties for non-residence imposed by this Act, during the period of such house of residence remaining out of repair, and until the same shall have been put in repair.

XLII. And be it enacted, that every spiritual person applying for a licence for non-residence, shall present to the bishop a petition signed by himself or by some person approved by the bishop in that behalf, and shall state therein whether such spiritual person intends to perform the duty of his benefice in person, and in that case where and at what distance from the church or chapel of such benefice he intends to reside; and if he intends to employ a curate, such petition shall state what salary he proposes to give to such curate, and whether the curate proposes to reside or not to reside in the parish in which such benefice is situate; and if the curate intends to reside therein, then whether in the house of residence belonging to such benefice, or in some and what other house; and if he does not intend to reside in the parish, then such petition shall state at what distance therefrom, and at what place, such curate intends to reside, and whether such curate serves any other and what parish as incumbent or curate, or has any and what cathedral prebend, and any and what benefice, or offices in any other and what church or chapel; and such petition shall also state the annual value and the population of the benefice in respect of which any licence for non-residence shall be applied for, and the number of churches or chapels, if more than one, upon such benefice, and the date of the admission of such spiritual person to the said benefice; and it shall not be lawful for the bishop to grant any such licence unless such petition shall contain a statement of the several particulars aforesaid; and every such petition shall be filed in the registry of the diocese by the registrar thereof, and shall be open to inspection, and copies thereof made, with the leave in writing of the bishop.

XLIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the bishop, upon such petition being presented to him, and upon such proofs being adduced as to any facts stated in any such petition as he may think necessary and shall require, to grant in such cases as are hereinafter enumerated, in which he shall think fit to grant the same, a licence in writing under his hand for such spiritual person to reside out of the proper house of residence of his benefice, or out of the limits of his benefice, or out of the limits prescribed by this Act, for the purpose of exempting such person from any pecuniary penalty in respect of any non-residence thereon; which licence shall express the cause of granting the same licence: (that is to say), to any spiritual person who shall be prevented from residing in the proper house of residence or within the limits of such benefice, or within the limits prescribed by this Act, by an incapacity of mind or body; and also for a period not exceeding six months to any spiritual person on account of the dangerous illness of his wife or child making part of his family, and residing with him as such; but that no such licence on account of the illness of a wife or child shall be renewed save with the allowance of the archbishop of the province previously signified under his hand in pursuance of a recommendation in writing from the bishop, setting forth the circumstances, proofs, and reasons, which induce him to make such recommendation; and also to any spiritual person having or holding any benefice wherein there shall be no house of residence, or where the house of residence shall be unfit for the residence of such spiritual person, such unfitness not being occasioned by any negligence, default, or other misconduct of such spiritual person, and such spiritual person keeping such house of residence, if any, and the buildings belonging thereto, in good and sufficient repair and condition to the satisfaction of the bishop, and a

certificate under the hand of two neighbouring incumbents, countersigned by the rural dean, if any, that no house convenient for the residence of such spiritual person can be obtained within the parish, or within the limits prescribed by this Act, being first produced to the bishop; and also to grant to any spiritual person holding any benefice and occupying in the same parish any mansion or messuage whereof he shall be the owner, a licence to reside in such mansion or messuage, such spiritual person keeping the house of residence and other buildings belonging thereto in good and sufficient repair and condition, and producing to the bishop proof to his satisfaction at the time of granting every such licence of such good and sufficient repair and condition: provided always, that any such spiritual person, within one month after refusal of any such licence, may appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall confirm such refusal, or direct the bishop to grant a licence under this Act, as shall seem to the said archbishop just and proper.

XLIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any bishop, in any case not hereinbefore enumerated, in which such bishop shall think it expedient, to grant to any spiritual person holding any benefice within his diocese a licence to reside out of the limits of such benefice: provided always, that in every such case the nature and special circumstances thereof, and the reasons that have induced such bishop to grant such licence, shall be forthwith transmitted to the archbishop of the province, who shall forthwith proceed therein as hereinafter provided in cases of appeal, and shall allow or disallow such licence in the whole or in part, or make any alteration therein, as to the period for which the same may have been granted or otherwise; and no such licence shall be valid unless it shall have been so allowed by such archbishop, such allowance thereof being signified by the signing thereof by such archbishop: provided also, that it shall not be necessary in such licence to specify the cause of granting the same.

XLV. And be it enacted, that during the vacancy of any see the power of granting licences of non-residence under this Act, subject to the regulations herein contained, shall be exercised by the guardian of the spiritualities of the diocese; or in case the bishop of any diocese shall be disabled from exercising in person the functions of his office, such power shall be exercised by the person or persons lawfully empowered to exercise his general jurisdiction in the diocese: provided always, that no licence granted by any other than the bishop shall be valid until the archbishop of the province shall have signified his approbation of the grant of such licence by signing the same.

XLVI. And be it enacted, that no licence for non-residence granted under this Act, or under the said hereinbefore second-recited Act, shall continue in force after the thirty-first day of December in the year next after the year in which such licence shall have been or shall be granted.

XLVII. And be it enacted, that every person obtaining any licence of non-residence, shall pay for the same to the secretary or officer of the bishop, or other person granting the same, the sum of ten shillings, over and above the stamp duty chargeable thereon, and no more, and also the sum of three shillings, and no more, to the registrar of the diocese, and shall also pay the sum of five shillings to the secretary of the archbishop when any such licence shall have been signed by such archbishop.

XLVIII. And be it enacted, that no licence of non-residence shall become void by the death or removal of the bishop granting the same, but the same shall be and remain valid, notwithstanding any such death or removal, unless the same shall be revoked as hereinafter mentioned.

XLIX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any archbishop or bishop who shall have granted any licence of non-residence as aforesaid, or for any successor of any such archbishop or bishop, after having given such incumbent sufficient opportunity of showing reason to the contrary, in any case in which there may appear to such archbishop or bishop good cause for revoking the same, by an instrument in writing under his hand to revoke any such licence: provided always, that any such incumbent may, within one month after service upon him

of such revocation, if by a bishop, appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall confirm or annul such revocation as to him shall appear just and proper.

L. And be it enacted, that every bishop who shall grant or revoke any licence of non-residence under this Act shall, and he is hereby required, within one month after the grant or revocation of such licence, to cause a copy of every such licence or revocation to be filed in the registry of his diocese; and an alphabetical list of such licences and revocations shall be made out by the registrar of such diocese, and entered in a book, and kept for the inspection of all persons, upon payment of three shillings, and no more; and a copy of every such licence, and a statement in writing of the grounds of exemption, shall be transmitted by the spiritual person to whom such licence shall have been granted, or who may be exempted from residence, to the churchwardens or chapelwardens of the parish or place to which the same relates, within one month after the grant of such licence, or of his taking advantage of such exemption, as the case may be; and every bishop revoking any such licence shall cause a copy of such revocation to be transmitted, within one month after the revocation thereof, to the churchwardens or chapelwardens of the parish or place to which it relates; which copies of licences and revocation, and statements of exemption, shall be by such churchwardens or chapelwardens deposited in the parish chest, and shall likewise be produced by them, and publicly read by the registrar or other officer, at the visitation of the ecclesiastical district within which such benefice shall be locally situate next succeeding the receipt thereof; and every spiritual person who shall neglect so to transmit a copy of such licence or statement of exemption, as hereby required, shall lose all benefit of such licence, and until he shall have transmitted such statement, shall not be entitled to the benefit of such exemption: provided always, that in case the archbishop of the province shall on appeal to him annul the revocation of any such licence, the bishop by whom such revocation shall have been made shall, immediately on receiving notice from the archbishop that he has annulled the same, order, by writing under his hand, that the copies of such revocation shall be forthwith withdrawn from the said registry and parish chest, and that the same shall not be produced and read at the visitation, and that such revocation shall be erased from the list of revocations in the said registry; which order shall be binding on the registrar and churchwardens respectively to whom the same shall be addressed.

LI. And be it enacted, that every archbishop who shall in his own diocese grant any licence of non-residence, or who shall approve and allow, in manner directed by this Act, any such licence in any case not enumerated in this Act, or any renewal of a licence in the case of the dangerous illness of the wife or child of any spiritual person, shall annually in the month of January in each year transmit to Her Majesty in Council a list of all licences or renewals so granted or allowed by such archbishop respectively in the year ending on the last day of December preceding such month of January, and shall in every such list specify the reasons which have induced him to grant or allow each such licence or renewal, together with the reasons transmitted to him by the bishops for granting or recommending each such licence in their respective dioceses; and it shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, by an order made for that purpose, to revoke and annul any such licence; and if Her Majesty in Council shall think fit so to do, such order shall be transmitted to the archbishop who shall have granted or approved and allowed such licence or renewal, who shall thereupon cause a copy of every such order to be transmitted to the bishop of the diocese in which such licence shall have been granted; and such bishop shall cause a copy of the mandatory part of the order to be filed in the registry of such diocese, and a like copy to be delivered to the churchwardens or chapelwardens of the parish or place to which the same relates, in manner hereinbefore directed as to revocation of licences; and every such archbishop shall cause a copy of the mandatory part of every such order made in relation to any such licence granted by him in his own diocese

to be in like manner filed in the registry of his diocese, and a like copy also to be delivered to the churchwardens or chapelwardens of the parish or place to which such licence shall relate in manner before mentioned: provided always, that after such licence shall have been so revoked by Her Majesty in Council the same shall nevertheless, in all questions that shall have arisen or may thereafter arise touching the non-residence of the spiritual person to whom the same shall have been granted, between the time at which the same was granted or approved and allowed, and the time of the revocation thereof being so filed in the registry, be deemed and taken to have been valid.

LII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for each bishop, and he is hereby required to transmit, some time in the month of January in each year, to every spiritual person holding any benefice within his diocese or jurisdiction, the questions contained in the first schedule to this Act, for the purpose of better enabling the several bishops to make the returns hereinafter mentioned; and every spiritual person to whom such questions shall be so transmitted shall, within three weeks from the day on which the same shall be delivered to him, or to the officiating minister of the benefice for the time being, make and transmit to the bishop full and specific answers thereto, such answers being signed by such spiritual person.

LIII. And be it enacted, that on or before the twenty-fifth day of March in every year, a return shall be made to Her Majesty in Council by every bishop, of the name of every benefice within his diocese or jurisdiction, and the names of the several spiritual persons holding the same respectively who shall have resided thereon; and also the names of the several spiritual persons who, by reason of any exemption under or by virtue of this Act, or by reason of any licence granted by such bishop, shall not have resided on their respective benefices; and also the names of all spiritual persons, not having any such exemption or licence, who shall not have resided on their respective benefices, so far as the bishop is informed thereof; and also the substance of the answers received in all cases to the questions so transmitted as aforesaid.

LIV. And be it enacted, that in every case in which it shall appear to the bishop that any spiritual person holding any benefice within his diocese, and not having a licence to reside elsewhere than in the house of residence belonging thereto, nor having any legal cause of exemption from residence, does not sufficiently, according to the true meaning and intent of this act, reside on such benefice, it shall be lawful for such bishop, instead of proceeding for penalties under this Act, or for penalties incurred before the passing of this Act under the Act of the fifty-seventh year of His Majesty King George the Third, or after proceeding for the same, to issue or cause to be issued a monition to such spiritual person, requiring him forthwith to proceed to and to reside on such benefice, and perform the duties thereof, and to make a return to such monition within a certain number of days after the issuing thereof; provided that in every such case there shall be thirty days between the time of serving such monition on such spiritual person, in the manner hereinafter directed, and the time specified in such monition for the return thereto; and the spiritual person on whom any such monition shall be served shall, within the time specified for that purpose, make a return thereto into the registry of the diocese, to be there filed; and it shall be lawful for the bishop to whom any such return shall be made to require such return or any fact contained therein to be verified by evidence; and in every case where no such return shall be made, or where such return shall not state such reasons for the non-residence of such spiritual person as shall be deemed satisfactory by the bishop, or where such return, or any of the facts contained therein, shall not be so verified as aforesaid, when such verification shall have been required, it shall be lawful for the bishop to issue an order in writing under his hand and seal, requiring such spiritual person to proceed and reside as aforesaid within thirty days after such order shall have been served upon him in like manner as is hereinafter directed with respect to the service of monitions; and in case of non-compliance with

such order it shall be lawful for the bishop to sequester the profits of such benefice until such order shall be complied with, or such sufficient reasons for non-compliance therewith shall be stated and proved as aforesaid, and to direct, by an order to be made for that purpose under his hand, and filed as aforesaid, the application of such profits, after deducting the necessary expences of serving the cure, either in the whole or in such proportions as he shall think fit, in the first place to the payment of the penalties proceeded for, if any, and of such reasonable expences as shall have been incurred in relation to such monition and sequestration, and in the next place towards the repair or sustentation of the chancel, house of residence of such benefice, or of any of the buildings and appurtenances thereof, and of the glebe and demesne lands, and in the next place, where such benefice shall be likewise under sequestration at the suit of any creditor, then towards the satisfaction of such last-mentioned sequestration; and after the satisfaction thereof, then and in the next place towards the augmentation or improvement of any such benefice, or the house of residence thereof, or any of the buildings and appurtenances thereof, or towards the improvement of any of the glebe or demesne lands thereof, or to order and direct the same or any portion thereof to be paid to the treasurer of the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the purposes of the said bounty, as such bishop shall, in his discretion, under all circumstances, think fit and expedient; and it shall also be lawful for the bishop, within six months after such order for sequestration, or within six months after any money shall have been actually levied by such sequestration, to remit to such spiritual person any proportion of such sequestered profits, or to cause the same or any part thereof, whether the same remain in the hands of the sequester or shall have been paid to the said treasurer, to be paid to such spiritual person; and every such sequester at the suit of the bishop, is hereby required, upon receiving an order under the hand of such bishop, forthwith to obey the same; and the said treasurer is hereby authorized and required, upon receiving a like order from such bishop, to make such payment out of any money in his hands: provided always that any such spiritual person may, within one month after service upon him of the order for any such sequestration, appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall make such order relating thereto, or to the profits that shall have been so sequestered as aforesaid, for the return of the same or any part thereof to such spiritual person, or to such sequester at the suit of any creditor, (as the case may be), or otherwise as may appear to such archbishop to be just and proper; but nevertheless such sequestration shall be in force during such appeal.

LV. And be it enacted, that every spiritual person to whom any such monition or order in writing shall be issued as aforesaid, who shall be at the time of the issuing thereof absent from his benefice, contrary to the provisions of this Act, but who shall forthwith obey such monition or order, and the profits of whose benefice shall by reason of such obedience not be sequestered, shall nevertheless pay all costs, charges, and expences incurred by reason of the issuing and serving such monition or order, and that the proceedings thereon shall not be stayed until such payment shall be made.

LVI. And for effectually enforcing *bona fide* residence according to the intent of such monition and order, be it enacted, that if any spiritual person, not having a licence to reside out of the limits of his benefice, nor having other lawful cause of absence from the same, who after any such monition or order as aforesaid requiring him to reside, and before or after any such sequestration as aforesaid, shall in obedience to any such monition or order have begun to reside upon his benefice, shall afterwards, and before the expiration of twelve months next after the commencement of such residence, wilfully absent himself from such benefice for the space of one month together, or to be accounted at several times, it shall be lawful for the bishop, without issuing any other monition or making any order, to sequester and apply the profits of such benefice, as before directed by this Act, for the pur-

pose of enforcing the residence of such spiritual person, according to the true intent of the original monition issued by the bishop as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the bishop so to proceed in like cases from time to time as often as occasion may require; provided that in each such case such spiritual person may, within one month after the service upon him of the order for any such sequestration, appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall make such order relating thereto, or to the profits sequestered, or to any part thereof, as to him may seem just and proper, but nevertheless such sequestration shall be in force during such appeal.

LVII. And be it enacted, that in every case in which any archbishop or bishop shall think proper, after proceeding by monition for the recovery of any penalty under this Act for Non-residence of more than one-third part of the yearly value of any benefice for any non-residence exceeding six months in the year, to remit the whole or any part of any such penalty, such archbishop shall forthwith transmit to Her Majesty in Council, and such bishop shall forthwith transmit to the archbishop of the province to which he belongs, a statement of the nature and special circumstances of each case, and the reasons for the remission of any such penalty; and it shall thereupon be lawful for Her Majesty in Council, or for the archbishop, as the case may be, to allow or disallow such remission in whole or in part, in the same manner as is provided in this Act with relation to the allowance or disallowance of licences of Non-residence granted in cases not hereinbefore expressly enumerated; provided always, that the decision of the archbishop with respect to cases transmitted to him from a bishop shall be final.

LVIII. And be it enacted, that if the benefice of any spiritual person shall continue for the space of one whole year under sequestration issued under the provisions of this Act for disobedience to the bishop's monition or order requiring such spiritual person to reside on his benefice, or if such spiritual person shall, under the provisions of this Act, incur two such sequestrations in the space of two years, and shall not be relieved with respect to either of such sequestrations upon appeal, such benefice shall thereupon become void; and it shall be lawful for the patron of such benefice to make donation or to present or nominate to the same as if such spiritual person were dead, and the bishop on such benefice so becoming void, shall give notice in writing under his hand to such patron, which notice shall either be delivered to such patron or left at his usual place of abode, or if such patron or place of abode shall be unknown, or shall be out of England, such notice shall be twice inserted in the *London Gazette*, and also twice in some newspaper printed and usually circulated in London, and in some other newspaper usually circulated in the neighbourhood of the place where such benefice is situate; and for the purposes of lapse the avoidance of the benefice shall be reckoned from the day on which such notice shall have been delivered as aforesaid, or from the day on which six months shall have expired after the second publication of such notice in the *London Gazette*, as the case may be; and every such notice in the *Gazette* and newspapers shall state that the patron or the place of abode of the patron is unknown, or that he is said to be out of England, as the case may be, and that the benefice will lapse, at the furthest, after the expiration of one year from the second publication thereof as aforesaid; and upon any such avoidance it shall not be lawful for the patron to appoint by donation or present or nominate to such benefice so avoided the person by reason of whose non-residence the same was so avoided.

LIX. And be it enacted, that any agreement made for the letting of the house of residence, or the buildings, gardens, orchards, or appurtenances necessary for the convenient occupation of the same, belonging to any benefice, to which house of residence any spiritual person may be required, by order of the bishop as aforesaid, to proceed and to reside therein, or which may be assigned or appointed as a residence to any curate by the bishop, shall be made in writing, and shall contain a condition for avoiding the same, upon a copy of such order, assignment, or appointment being served upon the

occupier thereof, or left at the house, and otherwise shall be null and void; and a copy of every such order, assignment, or appointment shall immediately on the issuing thereof be transmitted to one of the churchwardens of the parish, or such other person as the bishop shall think fit, and be by him forthwith served on the occupier of such house of residence, or left at the same; and any person continuing to hold any such house of residence, or any such building, garden, orchard, or appurtenances, after the day on which such spiritual person shall be directed by such order to reside in such house of residence, or which shall be specified in any such order, assignment, or appointment, and after such copy shall be so served or left as aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of forty shillings for every day he shall, without the permission of the bishop in writing under his hand for that purpose obtained, wilfully continue to hold any such house, building, garden, orchard, or appurtenances, together with the expense of serving or leaving such order, assignment, or appointment, to be allowed by the bishop issuing the order or making such assignment or appointment; and it shall also be lawful for the spiritual person so directed to reside, or the curate to whom any such residence is assigned, to apply to any justice of the peace having jurisdiction in the place for a warrant for the taking possession thereof; and the justice to whom any such order for such possession is produced shall and he is hereby required, upon its being duly verified, to grant a warrant to some peace officer to deliver such possession, and possession may thereupon be taken of such house under such warrant at any time in the daytime, by entering the same by force, if necessary, without any other proceeding by ejectment or otherwise, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding; provided that any person who shall have been in possession of any such house of residence or premises under a verbal agreement only, or under any agreement in which the condition aforesaid for avoiding the same shall not be inserted, and who shall be turned out of possession by virtue of this Act, shall be entitled to sue the person with whom he or she had entered into such agreement for damages occasioned by his or her being so turned out of possession, to be recovered in any of Her Majesty's Superior Courts at Westminster.

LX. Provided always, and be it enacted, that no spiritual person shall be liable to any penalty for not residing in any such house of residence during such time as such tenant shall continue to occupy such house of residence or other building or appurtenances necessary to the occupation of the same.

LXI. And be it enacted, that no oath shall be required of or taken by any vicar in relation to residence on his vicarage; any law, custom, constitution, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

LXII. And be it enacted, that upon or at any time after the avoidance of any benefice it shall be lawful for the bishop and he is hereby required, to issue a commission to four beneficed clergymen of his diocese, or if the benefice be within his peculiar jurisdiction, but locally situate in another diocese, then to four beneficed clergymen of such last-mentioned diocese, one of whom shall be the rural dean (if any) of the rural deanery or district wherein such benefice shall be situate, directing them to inquire whether there is a fit house of residence within such benefice, and what are the annual profits of such benefice, and if the clear annual profits of such benefice exceed one hundred pounds, whether a fit house of residence can be conveniently provided on the glebe of such benefice, or otherwise; and if the said commissioners, or any three of them, shall report in writing under their hands to the said bishop that there is no fit house of residence within such benefice, and that the clear annual profits of such benefice exceed one hundred pounds, and that a fit house of residence can be conveniently provided on the glebe of such benefice, or on any land which can be conveniently procured for the site of such house of residence, it shall be lawful for the said bishop and he is hereby required to procure from some skilful and experienced workman or surveyor a certificate containing a statement of the condition of the buildings (if any), and of the value of the timber and other materials (if any) there-

upon fit to be employed in building or repairing or to be sold, and also a plan or estimate of the work fit and proper to be done for building or repairing such house of residence, with all necessary and convenient offices, and thereupon, by mortgage of the glebe, tithes, rents, rent-charges, and other profits and emoluments, arising or to arise from such benefice, to levy and raise such sum or sums as the said estimate shall amount to, after deducting the value of any timber or other materials which may be thought proper to be sold, not exceeding four years net income and produce of such benefice, after deducting all outgoings (except only the salary of the assistant curate where such a curate is necessary), which mortgage shall be made to the person or persons who shall advance the money so to be levied and raised for the term of thirty-five years, or until the money so to be raised, with interest for the same, and such costs and charges as may attend the recovery thereof, shall be fully paid and satisfied according to the provisions of this Act; and the said mortgage shall be made by one or more deed or deeds in the form or to the effect for that purpose contained in the second schedule to this Act, and shall bind the incumbent of such benefice for the time being and his successors until the principal and interest, costs and charges, shall be fully paid off and satisfied, and every incumbent for the time being is hereby made liable to the payment of so much of the principal, interest, and costs as under the directions hereinafter contained shall become payable during the time he shall be such incumbent, and every such incumbent and his representatives shall be and are hereby also made respectively liable to the proportion of the payments for the year which shall be growing at the time of the death of such incumbent or avoidance of such benefice according to the directions hereinafter contained, which said principal, interest, and costs, and the proportion of payment growing at the time of the death of such incumbent or of such avoidance, shall and may be recovered by action of debt in any court of record.

LXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said bishop shall cause to be transmitted to the patron and the incumbent (if any) of such benefice, copies of the report so to be made by such commissioners, and of the plan, estimate, and certificate so to be made by such workman or surveyor, two calendar months at the least before making any such mortgage as aforesaid; and that in case the patron and the incumbent, or either of them, shall object to the proposed site for a residence, or to the proposed plan for erecting or repairing such residence, or to the amount proposed to be raised, and shall deliver such objections in writing to the said bishop before the expiration of such period of two calendar months, the said bishop shall have full power to direct that the plan proposed to be carried into effect shall be altered or modified in such manner as he may think fit: provided also, that if the bishop shall, after receiving the report to be made by such commissioners, be of opinion that it is not expedient under the special circumstances of any such benefice to levy and raise any sum or sums of money by mortgage, as hereinbefore required, or otherwise to take measures for providing a fit house of residence for such benefice, he shall state in detail such special circumstances and the grounds of his opinion in the next annual return to be made by him to Her Majesty in Council, according to the directions hereinbefore contained.

LXIV. And be it enacted, that every such mortgagee shall execute a counterpart of every such mortgage, to be kept by the incumbent for the time being; and a copy of every such deed of mortgage shall be registered in the office of the registrar of the bishop of the diocese, after having been first examined by him with the original, which officer shall register the same, and be entitled to demand and receive the sum of five shillings, and no more, for such register; and every such deed shall be referred to upon all necessary occasions, the person inspecting the same paying one shilling for every such search; and the said deed, or a copy thereof certified under the hand of the registrar, shall be allowed as legal evidence, in case any such mortgage deed shall happen to be lost or destroyed.

LXV. And be it enacted, that whenever the

principal and interest directed to be paid to the mortgagee under the provisions of this Act shall be in arrear and unpaid for the space of forty days after the same shall become due, it shall be lawful for such mortgagee, his executors, administrators, or assigns, to recover the same, and the costs and charges attending the recovery thereof, by distress and sale in such manner as rents may be recovered by landlords or lessors from their tenants by the laws in being.

LXVI. And be it enacted, that the money so to be raised shall be paid into the hands of such person or persons as shall be nominated and appointed by the bishop of the diocese by writing under his hand to receive and apply the same for the purposes aforesaid, in the form for that purpose contained in the said schedule, after such nominee shall have given a bond to the ordinary, with sufficient surety, in double the sum so to be borrowed or raised, with condition for his duly applying and accounting for the same according to the directions of this Act; and the receipt of the person or persons so to be nominated shall be a sufficient discharge to the person or persons who shall advance and pay the money; and the person or persons so to be nominated shall enter into contracts with proper persons for such buildings or repairs as shall be approved by the said bishop and shall be specified in an instrument written upon parchment and signed by him, and shall inspect and have the care of the execution of such contracts, and shall pay the money for such buildings and repairs, according to the terms of such agreements, and also the expences of preparing the mortgage deed and incident thereto, and of making such certificate, plan, and estimate, and copies thereof as aforesaid, and shall take proper receipts and vouchers for the same; and as soon as such buildings or repairs shall be completed, and the money paid, shall make out an account of his receipts and payments, together with the vouchers for the same, and enter them in a book fairly written, which shall be signed by him, and laid before the bishop of the diocese and examined by him, and when allowed by writing under his hand, such allowance shall be a full discharge to the person so nominated in respect to the said accounts; and if any balance shall remain in the hands of such nominee or nominees, the same shall be laid out in some further lasting improvements in building upon such glebe, or shall be paid and applied in discharge of so much of the said principal debt as such balance will extend to pay, at the discretion of the said bishop, by order signed by him; and an account shall also be kept, made out, and allowed of such further disbursements in manner aforesaid; all which accounts when made out, completed, and allowed, shall be deposited with the vouchers in the hands of the said registrar, and kept by him for the use and benefit of the incumbents of such benefice for the time being, who shall have a right to inspect the same whenever occasion shall require, paying to such registrar or deputy registrar the sum of one shilling for every such inspection.

LXVII. And be it enacted, that the incumbent of every such benefice, in cases where such mortgage or mortgages shall be made as aforesaid, and his successors for the time being, shall, from and after the expiration of the first year of the said term (in which year no part of the principal sum borrowed shall be repayable), yearly and every year (such year to be computed from the date of such mortgage) pay to the mortgagee one-thirtieth part of the principal sum until the whole thereof shall be repaid, and shall at the end of the first and each succeeding year pay the yearly interest on the principal sum, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and that every such incumbent shall annually, at his own expense, from the time such buildings authorized to be made by this Act shall be completed, insure, at one of the public offices established in London or Westminster for insurance of houses and buildings, the house and other buildings upon such glebe against accidents by fire, at such sum of money as shall be determined upon by the bishop; and in default of the payment of either the principal or interest in manner aforesaid, or neglect of the incumbent to make such insurance, the bishop shall have power to

sequester the profits of the benefice till such payment or insurance shall be made.

LXVIII. And be it enacted, that the sum payable at the end of any year in which there shall be an avoidance of such benefice shall be apportioned between the successor and the incumbent avoiding such benefice by death or otherwise, or his representatives, in such proportions as the profits of such living shall have been received by them respectively for the year in which such death or avoidance shall happen; and that in case any difference shall arise in adjusting or settling the proportions aforesaid, the same shall be determined by two indifferent persons, the one to be named by the said successor, and the other by the person making such avoidance, or his representatives in case of his death; and in case such nominees shall not be appointed within the space of two calendar months next after such death or avoidance, or if they cannot agree in adjusting such proportions within the space of one calendar month after they shall have been appointed, the same shall be determined by some neighbouring clergyman, to be nominated by the bishop, whose determination shall be final and conclusive between the parties.

LXIX. And be it enacted, that all sums of money recovered or received, by suit or compositions, from the representatives of any former incumbent of such benefice, and not laid out in the repairs of such buildings, shall go and be applied in part of the payments under such estimate as aforesaid; and that all money thereafter to be recovered or received, in case the same cannot be had before such buildings are completed, and the money paid for the same, shall be applied as soon as received in payment of the principal then due, as far as the same will extend; or in case the said mortgage money shall have been discharged, all such money arising from dilapidations shall be paid into the hands of the nominee to be appointed as aforesaid, or of some other person or persons to be nominated by the bishop, in case such nominee shall be dead or shall decline to act therein, to be laid out and expended in making some additional buildings or improvements upon the glebe of such benefice, to be approved by the bishop; and in the mean time, or in case such buildings shall not be necessary, then in trust to lay out the same in government or other good securities, and pay the interest thereof to the incumbent for the time being.

LXX. And be it further enacted, that where new buildings are necessary to be provided for the residence of the incumbent of any benefice exceeding in value one hundred pounds a year, and avoided after the passing of this Act, and where such new buildings cannot be conveniently erected on the glebe of such benefice, it shall be lawful for the bishop to contract, or to authorize, if he shall think fit, the person so to be nominated by him as aforesaid to contract, for the absolute purchase of any house or buildings in a situation convenient for the residence of the incumbent of such benefice, and also to contract for any land adjoining or lying convenient to such house or building, or to contract for any land upon which a fit house of residence can be conveniently built, and to raise the purchase money for such house or buildings and land adjoining, or for such land upon which a house of residence can be conveniently built (as the case may be), by mortgage of the glebe, tithes, rents, and other profits and emoluments arising or to arise from such benefice, in the same manner in all respects as is hereinbefore directed with respect to the mortgage hereinbefore authorized or directed to be made, which mortgage shall be binding upon the incumbent and his successors, and he and they and their representatives are hereby made liable to the payment of the principal, interest, and costs, in the same manner and to the same extent as hereinbefore directed with respect to the aforesaid mortgage; and the receipt of such nominee or nominees as aforesaid shall be a sufficient discharge to the person or persons who shall advance or pay the money so to be raised: provided always, that no greater sum shall be charged on any benefice under the authority of this Act than four years net income and produce of such benefice (after such deduction as aforesaid).

LXXI. And be it enacted, that the buildings and

lands so to be purchased shall be conveyed to the patron of such benefice and his heirs or successors, as the case may be, in trust for the sole use and benefit of the incumbent of such benefice for the time being and his successors, and shall be annexed to such benefice, and be enjoyed and go in succession with the same for ever; but no contract of purchase made by the nominee shall be valid until confirmed by the bishop by writing under his hand; and every such purchase deed shall be in the form or to the effect contained in the schedule hereunto annexed, and shall be registered in such manner and in such office as the other deeds are hereby directed to be registered.

LXXII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the governors authorized or appointed to regulate and superintend the bounty given by Her late Majesty Queen Anne for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy, to advance and lend out of the money which has arisen or shall from time to time arise from that bounty, for promoting and assisting the purposes of this Act, any sum not exceeding the amount hereby authorized to be raised upon such mortgage and security as aforesaid, and subject to the several regulations of this Act, and to receive interest for the same not exceeding four pounds for one hundred pounds by the year.

LXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any college or hall within the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or for any other corporate bodies possessed of the patronage of ecclesiastical benefices, to advance and lend any sum or sums of money of which they have the power of disposing in order to aid and assist the several purposes of this Act for the building, rebuilding, repairing, or purchasing of any houses or buildings for the habitation and convenience of the clergy, upon benefices under the patronage of such college or hall, upon the mortgage and security directed by this Act for the repayment of the principal, without taking any interest for the same.

LXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said bishop, by writing under his hand, to make such allowance to the person or persons to be nominated by him for the purpose of paying and applying the money so to be raised as aforesaid as he shall think fit, not exceeding the sum of five pounds for every one hundred pounds so to be laid out and expended as aforesaid.

LXXV. And be it enacted, that if any spiritual person holding any benefice, who shall not actually reside thereon nine months in each year, (unless such person shall, with the consent of the bishop, from time to time, signified in writing under his hand and revocable at any time, perform the ecclesiastical duties of the same, he either being resident on another benefice, of which he shall also be the incumbent, or having a legal exemption from residence on his benefice, or having a licence to reside out of the same, or to reside out of the usual house of residence belonging to the same,) shall for a period exceeding three months altogether, or to be accounted at several times, in the course of any one year absent himself from his benefice, without leaving a curate or curates duly licensed or approved by the bishop to perform such ecclesiastical duties, or shall, for a period of one month after the death, resignation, or removal of any curate who shall have served his church or chapel, neglect to notify such death, resignation, or removal to the bishop, or shall for the period of four months after the death, resignation, or removal of such curate neglect to nominate to the bishop a proper curate, in every such case the bishop is hereby authorized to appoint and license a proper curate, with such salary as is by this Act allowed and directed, to serve the church or chapel of the benefice in respect of which such neglect or default shall have occurred: provided always, that such licence shall in every case specify whether the curate is required to reside within the parish or place, or not; and if the curate is permitted by the bishop to reside out of the parish or place, the grounds upon which the curate is so permitted to reside out of the same shall be specified in such licence; and the distance of the residence of any curate from any such church or chapel which he shall be licensed to serve shall not exceed three statute miles, except in cases of

necessity, to be approved by the bishop, and specified in the licence.

LXXVI. And be it enacted, that in every case where a curate is appointed to serve in any benefice upon which the incumbent either does not reside or has not satisfied the bishop of his full purpose to reside during four months in the year, such curate shall be required by the bishop to reside within the parish or place in which such benefice is situate, or if no convenient residence can be procured within such parish or place, then within three statute miles of the church or chapel of the benefice in which he shall be licensed to serve, except in cases of necessity, to be approved of by the bishop, and specified in the licence, and such place of residence shall also be specified in the licence.

LXXVII. And be it enacted, that whenever the bishop shall see reason to believe that the ecclesiastical duties of any benefice are inadequately performed, it shall be lawful for him to issue a commission to four beneficed clergymen of his diocese, or if the benefice be within his peculiar jurisdiction but locally situate in another diocese then to four beneficed clergymen of such last-mentioned diocese, one whereof shall be the rural dean, if any, of the rural deanery or district wherein such benefice is situated, directing them to inquire into the facts of the case; and it shall be lawful for the incumbent of the said benefice to add to such commissioners one other incumbent of a benefice within the same diocese; and if the said commissioners or the major part of them report in writing under their hands to the said bishop that in their opinion the duties of such benefice are inadequately performed, it shall be lawful for such bishop, if he shall see fit, by writing under his hand, to require the spiritual person holding such benefice, though he may actually reside or be engaged in performing the duties thereof, to nominate to him a fit person or persons, with sufficient stipend or stipends, to be licensed by him to perform or to assist in performing such duties, specifying therein the grounds of such requisition; and if such spiritual person shall neglect or omit to make such nomination for the space of three months after such requisition so made as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the bishop to appoint and license a curate or curates, as the case shall appear to him to require, with such stipend or stipends as he shall think fit to appoint, not exceeding the respective stipends allowed to curates by this Act in the case of non-resident incumbents, nor, except in the case of negligence, exceeding one half of the net annual value of such benefice; and such bishop shall cause a copy of every such requisition, and the evidence to found the same, to be forthwith filed in the registry of his court: provided always, that it shall be lawful for any such spiritual person within one month after the service upon him of such requisition to nominate a curate, or of notice of any such appointment and licence of such curate or curates, to appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall approve or revoke such requisition, or confirm or annul such appointment, as to him may seem just and proper.

LXXVIII. And be it enacted, that whenever the annual value of any benefice, the incumbent whereof was not in possession at the time of the passing of this Act, shall exceed five hundred pounds, and the population thereof shall amount to three thousand persons, or though the population do not amount to three thousand persons, if there be in the said benefice a second church or chapel situated not less than two miles from the mother church, and with a hamlet or district connected with it containing four hundred persons, it shall be lawful for the bishop, if he shall see fit, to require the spiritual person holding such benefice, although he shall be resident thereon or engaged in performing the duties thereof, to nominate a fit and proper person to be licensed as a curate to assist in performing the duties of such benefice, and to be paid by the person holding the same; and if a fit person shall not be nominated to the bishop within three months after his requisition for that purpose shall have been delivered to the incumbent, or left at his last or usual place of abode, it shall be lawful for the bishop to appoint and license a curate, with such stipend as he shall think fit to appoint, not exceeding the respective stipends allowed to curates by this Act, nor in any case

exceeding one-fifth part of the net annual value of the benefice: provided always, that such spiritual person may, within one month after service upon him of such requisition to nominate a curate, or of notice of any such appointment of a curate, appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall approve or revoke such requisition, or confirm or annul such appointment, as to him may appear just and proper.

LXXIX. And be it enacted, that in case of a stipend being assigned by the bishop, according to the provisions of this Act, to the curate of any benefice, the incumbent whereof shall have been duly found a lunatic or person of unsound mind, the committee of the estate of any such lunatic or person of unsound mind shall pay such stipend to such curate out of the profits of the benefice which shall come to his hands.

LXXX. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the bishop, in his discretion, to order that there shall be two full services, each of such services, if the bishop shall so direct, to include a sermon or lecture on every Sunday throughout the year, or any part thereof, in the church or chapel of every or any benefice within his diocese, whatever may be the annual value or the population thereof; and also in the church or chapel of every parish or chapel, where a benefice is composed of two or more parishes or chapelries, in which there shall be a church or chapel, if the annual value of the benefice arising from that parish or chapel shall amount to one hundred and fifty pounds, and the population of that parish or chapel shall amount to four hundred persons: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to repeal or affect the provisions of an Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled "An Act for building and promoting the building of additional churches in populous parishes," by which the bishop of any diocese is empowered to direct the performance of a third or additional service in the several churches or chapels within his diocese under the circumstances therein mentioned.

LXXXI. And be it enacted, that every bishop to whom any application shall be made for any licence for a curate to serve for any person not duly residing upon his benefice shall, before he shall grant such licence, require a statement of all the particulars by this Act required to be stated by any person applying for a licence for non-residence; and in every case in which application shall be made to any bishop for a licence for any stipendiary curate to serve in any benefice, whether the incumbent be resident or non-resident, such bishop shall also require a declaration in writing to be made and subscribed by the incumbent and the curate, to the purport and effect that the one *bond fide* intends to pay, and the other *bond fide* intends to receive, the whole actual stipend mentioned in such statement, without any abatement in respect of rent or consideration for the use of the glebe house, and without any other deduction or reservation whatever.

LXXXII. And be it enacted, that every curate obtaining such licence as aforesaid, shall pay to the secretary or other proper officer of the bishop for the same, the sum of ten shillings, over and above any stamp duty which may be chargeable thereon, which sum of ten shillings shall be in lieu of all fees heretofore demandable by such secretary or officer for such licence, or for any certificate connected therewith; and that whenever any person shall be licensed to two curacies within the same diocese at the same time, it shall be sufficient for such person to sign a declaration appointed to be signed by an Act, intitled "An Act of uniformity," once only; and it shall be sufficient for such person to produce one certificate only of his having so signed such declaration.

LXXXIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese and he is hereby required, subject to the several provisions and restrictions in this Act contained, to appoint to every curate of a non-resident incumbent such stipend as is specified in this Act; and every licence to be granted to a stipendiary curate, whether the incumbent of the benefice be resident or non-resident thereon, shall specify the amount of the stipend to be paid to the curate; and in case any difference

shall arise between the incumbent of any benefice and his curate touching such stipend, or the payment thereof or of the arrears thereof, the bishop, on complaint to him made, may and shall summarily hear and determine the same, without appeal; and in case of wilful neglect or refusal to pay such stipend, or the arrears thereof, he is hereby empowered to enforce payment of such stipend, or the arrears thereof, by monition, and by sequestration of the profits of such benefice.

LXXXIV. And be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the bishop to appoint for the curate of any benefice, to which the spiritual person holding the same was instituted, licensed, or otherwise admitted before the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, any stipend exceeding seventy-five pounds per annum, together with the use of the house of residence, and the gardens and stables belonging thereto, or a further sum of fifteen pounds in lieu of the use of the rectory or vicarage house, or other house of residence, in case there shall be no house, or it shall not appear to the bishop convenient to assign the house to the curate.

LXXXV. And be it enacted, that in every case in which any spiritual person shall have been, since the twentieth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, or shall hereafter be instituted, inducted, nominated, or appointed to, or otherwise become incumbent of any benefice, and shall not duly reside thereon, the bishop shall appoint for the curate licensed under the provisions of this Act to serve such benefice such stipend as is hereinafter next mentioned; (that is to say,) such stipend shall in no case be less than eighty pounds per annum, or than the annual value of the benefice, if such value shall not amount to eighty pounds; nor less than one hundred pounds per annum, or than the whole value, if such value shall not amount to one hundred pounds, in any parish or place where the population shall amount to three hundred persons; nor less than one hundred and twenty pounds per annum, or than the whole value, if such value shall not amount to one hundred and twenty pounds, in any parish or place where the population shall amount to five hundred persons; nor less than one hundred and thirty-five pounds per annum, or than the whole value, if such value shall not amount to one hundred and thirty-five pounds, in any parish or place where the population shall amount to seven hundred and fifty persons; nor less than one hundred and fifty pounds per annum, or than the whole value, if such value shall not amount to one hundred and fifty pounds, in any parish or place where the population shall amount to one thousand persons.

LXXXVI. And be it enacted, that where the annual value of any such benefice shall exceed four hundred pounds, it shall be lawful for the bishop to assign to the curate, being resident within the same, and serving no other cure, a stipend of one hundred pounds, notwithstanding the population may not amount to three hundred persons; and that where the annual value of any such benefice shall exceed four hundred pounds, and the population shall amount to five hundred persons, it shall be lawful for the bishop to assign to the curate, being resident within the same, and serving no other cure, any larger stipend, so that the same shall not exceed by more than fifty pounds per annum the amount of the stipend hereinbefore required to be assigned to any such curate; and that where the population of any such benefice shall exceed two thousand persons, it shall be lawful for the bishop to require the incumbent thereof to nominate to him two persons to be licensed as curates; and if such spiritual person shall neglect or omit to make such nomination for the space of three months after such requisition so made as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the bishop to appoint and license two curates or a second curate, and in all and every of such cases to assign to each curate so nominated or appointed such stipend as he shall think fit, not exceeding together the highest rate of stipend allowed by this Act in the case of one such curate, except in cases where the incumbent shall consent to a larger stipend: provided always, that such incumbent may within one month after service upon him of such requisition, or of notice of any such appointment of two curates or a second curate, appeal to the arch-

bishop of the province, who shall approve or revoke such requisition or confirm or annul such appointment, as to him may appear just and proper.

XXXXVII. And be it enacted, that in every case in which the bishop shall be satisfied that any spiritual person holding any benefice within his diocese is non-resident, or has become incapable of performing the duties thereof from age, sickness, or other unavoidable cause, and that, from these or from any other special and peculiar circumstances, great hardship or inconvenience would arise if the full stipend specified in this Act should be allowed to the curate of such benefice, it shall be lawful for such bishop, with the consent of the archbishop of the province, to be signified in writing under the hand of the said archbishop upon the licence to be granted to such curate, to assign to the curate such stipend less than the full amount in this Act specified as shall appear to him just and reasonable: provided always, that in the licence granted in every such case it shall be stated that for special reasons the bishop hath not thought proper to assign to the curate the full stipend required by this Act: provided also, that such special reasons shall be entered fully in a separate book to be kept for that purpose, and to be deposited in the registry of the diocese, which book shall be open to inspection with the leave of the bishop, as in the cases of application for licences for non-residence.

(To be continued.)

LAW. CONSISTORY COURT.

NOVEMBER 16.

DORMER (falsely called WILLIAMS) v. WILLIAMS. *Illegal Licence.*—This was a question as to the admission of the libel in a suit of nullity of marriage by reason of the invalidity of the licence, under the Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 76, sec. 22. The libel pleaded that the parties, William Henry Williams and Maria Teresa Dormer, the former a bachelor of 21 and the latter a minor of 19, without parents or guardians, agreed to marry, and though the relations with whom Miss Dormer resided were averse to the marriage, they mutually determined to effect the same clandestinely; that Mr. Williams undertook to procure a licence for the purpose of their being married at the parish church of Swinnerton in the county of Stafford, in the diocese of Lichfield and Coventry (in which parish Miss Dormer resided): but instead of procuring such licence from some person having authority to grant the same, he procured a licence from a surrogate and under the seal of the Bishop of St. Asaph, as for a marriage in the parish of Swinnerton, which was not within that diocese; that having obtained this licence, and finding it null, but fearing that in the event of any delay in procuring another licence, the relations of Miss Dormer might interfere, he induced her to consent to the celebration of the marriage at the parochial chapel of his own parish of Halston, in the county of Salop, and the diocese of St. Asaph, provided he could procure a clergyman who would perform the ceremony therein by virtue of this licence; that Mr. Williams accordingly, on 22nd December 1826, proceeded to the village of Ellesmere, nine miles from Halston, and there obtained the consent of the Rev. Joseph Fish, to celebrate the marriage in the parochial chapel of Halston (in the absence of the officiating minister) by virtue of the licence; that, as had been pre-arranged, Miss Dormer left Swinnerton early in the morning of the 23rd December, in Mr. Williams' carriage, accompanied by a female servant, proceeded to Ellesmere, where she was joined by Mr. Williams, and thence to Halston, where the marriage was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Fish.

Dr. Lushington gave the judgment of the Court at some length. At the conclusion he observed, in the case of *Tongue v. Tongue*, all their lordships agreed that there must be evidence to establish a wilful disobedience of the law in both parties; but the facts in this libel do not show such a guilty knowledge, without proof of which I could not declare this marriage null and void. And I must not lose sight of this, that though, in the present

case, the lady avails herself of the law for her own protection, that law, if not administered with caution, might be wrested against her and against the innocent offspring of the marriage. I cannot admit the libel.

ARCHES' COURT.

NOVEMBER 19.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY THE
REV. MR. BREEKS v. WOOLFREY.
(Before Sir Herbert Jenner.)

THIS is a suit in which the office of the Judge has been promoted by the Rev. J. Brecks, vicar of the parish of Carisbrook, in the Isle of Wight, against Mrs. Mary Woolfrey, "for her soul's health, and for the reformation of her manners and excesses," and especially for having erected, or caused to be erected, without lawful authority first had and obtained, a tombstone in the church of the said parish, to the memory of her husband; and for having had placed an inscription upon the same, which is contrary to the canons, discipline, &c., of the Church of England. The circumstances of this case have already attracted much attention in the public mind, and the court was much more numerously attended than is usually the case. The inscription upon the tombstone articulated against is to the following effect:—

"Pray for the soul of Joseph Woolfrey."

"It is a good and a wholesome thought to pray for the dead."—Second Maccabees, ch. xii. 46. (Douay version.)

After the case had been argued at great length on both sides,

Sir Herbert Jenner said, the Court would take time to consider its decision, as the case was a novel one. And he trusted that the parties on both sides would furnish him with the works from which they had read extracts; so that he might convince himself that the whole sense and meaning of the authors they had quoted had been fairly copied. He would give notice of delivering his judgment.

Judgment postponed.

NOVEMBER 27.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY LAW
AGAINST GAYFERE.

THIS was a question as to the admissibility of the articles in a suit promoted by the Venerable Henry Law, Archdeacon of Wells, as rector of the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath, with the vicarage of Lyncomb and Widcomb annexed, against the Rev. Thomas Gayfere, for obstructing the curate, duly appointed and licensed, of the chapel of St. Mark, in the parish of Lyncomb and Widcomb, built under the Church Building Act, as chapels of ease to the parish of St. Peter and St. Paul, Bath, in the exercise of his functions. The proceeding, though necessarily in the criminal form, was merely intended to raise the question, for the Court's decision, as to the civil right of the incumbent of the parish to appoint a curate to the chapel in substitution of Mr. Gayfere. The facts of the case were shortly these:—In March, 1836, Mr. Gayfere was appointed curate of the chapel by the late incumbent of the parish, the Rev. George Crooke, and licensed by the diocesan. His stipend was paid out of the pew rents. On the death of the incumbent, and the appointment of Archdeacon Law, in May last, he nominated the Rev. Gabriel Valpy as curate of the chapel of St. Mark. This gentleman was licensed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on the 30th of June, and the next day, being Sunday, he appeared at the chapel to perform divine service; but his right to officiate was denied by Mr. Gayfere, and it was agreed to take the opinion of this Court as to the legal question, which included two points—first, whether, under the Church Building Acts, the licence was revocable at pleasure by the new incumbent; and secondly, whether, supposing there was a right of revocation, it should not be exercised in a more formal manner than by the mere nomination and licensing of another person.

After the subject had been a good deal discussed by Dr. Phillimore and Dr. Addams, against the revocation; and the Queen's Advocate and Dr. Haggard *contra*.

Sir H. Jenner intimated that the question had not been raised in a proper shape to enable the

Court judicially to decide the question. The facts laid in the articles, which went merely to show that Mr. Valpy came to the chapel and offered to officiate, but that Mr. Gayfere did officiate, did not amount to such an obstruction as would justify the Court in considering it an offence liable to be visited by ecclesiastical censure and costs. It was proper that anything like brawling should be prevented, but if an actual obstruction was not admitted (as he now understood there was no intention to do on the part of the defendant), the articles should have pleaded that Mr. Valpy was prevented from officiating. He should therefore let the case stand over till the first session of next term, in order that the parties might put the case into a better shape for deciding the point. His impression was, that the incumbent had a right to revoke the licence, and appoint another curate.

QUEEN'S BENCH, Nov. 24.

THE QUEEN v. THE REV. M.A. GATHERCOLE.

In this case a criminal information had been granted against the defendant for a libel on the inmates of the Scorton and Darlington nunneries, contained in a publication called the *Churchman*. He was afterwards tried at the assizes for Yorkshire and found guilty.

The defendant was to-day brought up for judgment.

The sentence of the Court was that he should be imprisoned in the custody of the marshal of the Marshalsea for the space of three calendar months.

THE QUEEN v. THE SELECT VESTRY OF ST. MARGARET'S, LEICESTER.

A rule had been granted some time since for a *mandamus*, to command the select vestry of St. Margaret's, Leicester, to call a meeting and impose a rate for the repair of the church. There was a local act of Parliament, by which the vestry had power to make a rate for the repair of the church. It appeared that a vestry meeting had been called for this purpose, but, as the churchwardens refused to give an estimate of the expenses, the vestry adjourned the meeting. The rule was therefore moved for on the ground that this adjournment was equal to a refusal on the part of the vestry, and, therefore, that this Court had jurisdiction to compel them to comply with the provisions of the act of Parliament.

Sir W. Follett and Mr. Waddington now showed cause against the rule, contending that the Court could not direct the vestry to make a rate, though it might have power to compel them to meet and assemble together for that purpose, and cited "The King v. St. Margaret's, Westminster," in support of this proposition.

Mr. Balguy, in support of the rule, insisted that the adjournment was, in fact, a refusal; that the notice was sufficient in law; that the act called upon the vestry to make a rate, and therefore that the collusive adjournment was such a violation of the very terms of the act as authorized the Court to interfere by *mandamus*.

The Court expressed an opinion that the rule must be made absolute. In ordinary cases it was quite true that this Court could only order a vestry to assemble for the purpose of making a rate, but in the present case the act not only authorized, but commanded the vestry to make the rate; a refusal to obey the provisions of the act alone gave the Court jurisdiction. It was clear that in this instance the adjournment had been collusively made, and was in substance a refusal. This Court then possessed the power to enforce obedience to the act, and the circumstances of this case were sufficient to justify the exercise of that power.

Rule absolute.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A GENERAL SYNOD of the Scottish Episcopal Church was held in St. Paul's Chapel Edinburgh, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, 1838, and continued by adjournment till Thursday, the 6th of September. The Synod consisted of two chambers—the first, of the bishops only; the second, of the deans and a representative of the clergy elected by each diocese. The following are the names of the members:—

FIRST CHAMBER.

Right Rev. James Walker, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh and Primus.
 Right Rev. Patrick Torry, D.D., Bishop of Dunkeld, &c.
 Right Rev. William Skinner, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen.
 Right Rev. David Low, LL.D., Bp. of Ross and Argyle, &c.
 Right Rev. Michael Russell, LL.D., Bishop of Glasgow.
 Right Rev. David Moir, A.M., Assistant Bishop of Brechin.
 Right Rev. Dr. Russell, Clerk.

SECOND CHAMBER.

The Very Rev. H. Horsley, A.M., Dean of Brechin and Prolocutor.
 The Very Rev. John Torry, A.M., Dean of Dunkeld, &c.
 The Rev. George G. Milne, A.M., Delegate of ditto.
 The Rev. William Henderson, A.M., Delegate of Brechin.
 The Very Rev. John Cumming, Dean of Aberdeen.
 The Rev. Patrick Cheyne, A.M., Delegate of ditto.
 The Rev. C. Fyvie, A.M., Delegate of Ross, Argyle, and Moray.
 The Very Rev. C. H. Terrot, A.M., Dean of Edinburgh.
 The Rev. E. B. Ramsay, A.M., Delegate of ditto.
 The Very Rev. William Routledge, Dean of Glasgow.
 The Rev. W. Wilson, A.M., Delegate of ditto.
 The Rev. J. W. Ferguson, A.M., Clerk.

Morning prayer was read by the Rev. J. Sinclair, A.M., and an address delivered by the Right Rev. the Primus; all the clergy present then joined in the holy communion; after which the Primus constituted the Synod, saying, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. By the authority and in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, the divine Head of the Catholic church" of which we form a part, I hereby constitute this assembly, and declare it to be, a General Synod of this church, &c., and therefore competent to consider, deliberate upon, and to determine, all questions connected with the discipline and government of the church, which may be regularly and canonically submitted to our judgment in our legislative and judicial capacities. The Synod having been summoned by the Episcopal College in Oct., 1837, in the course of the past year the clergy of each diocese were assembled by their respective bishops, and agreed upon various alterations in the canons of the church, which were submitted to both chambers of the General Synod.

Various amendments were made in the existing canons, and several new canons enacted, of which we shall only specify the most important.

In the case of a bishop feeling himself incompetent for his duties from age, he may now have a coadjutor.

Candidates for orders are required to have gone through a regular course of education in some university or college; to submit to an examination on any part of the whole of the Greek Testament; at the bidding of their examiners to compose a discourse in Latin, and another in English; and also to attend the lectures of the episcopal professor of theology, and of the professor of ecclesiastical history, in Edinburgh.

The canonical age for ordination has been made the same as in England, and in the case both of deacons and priests a *bond fide* title is required.

Before being instituted to a pastoral charge, every clergyman is required to produce his letters of orders, and (if not ordained in Scotland) also a certificate that he has gone through a regular course of education in some university or college.

The clergy are recommended to study the scriptures in the original languages, and also the writings of the fathers of the apostolic and of the two succeeding ages.

The Scottish Episcopal Church recognises, as in full communion with herself, the United Church of England and Ireland, the Colonial Branches of the same, and the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

Every clergyman is required to instruct the young members of his congregation in the catechism of the Book of Common Prayer, and is prohibited from using any other catechism, unless approved of by the bishop of the diocese.

Every clergyman is required to keep a register of baptisms, marriages, and burials, and of his catechumens and communicants.

It is sometimes said, that there is some difference between the service of the Church of England and that of the Scottish Episcopal Church. The following canon, which is given at length, will doubtless set this question at rest:—

Canon xxviii.—On the Uniformity to be observed in

Public Worship.—As in all the ordinary parts of divine service, it is necessary to fix by authority the precise form, from which no bishop, presbyter, or deacon, shall be at liberty to depart by his own alterations or insertions, lest such liberty should produce consequences destructive of "decency and order," it is hereby enacted, that in the performance of morning and evening service, the words and rubrical directions of the English liturgy, shall be strictly adhered to: and it is further decreed, that if any clergyman shall officiate or preach in any place publicly without using the liturgy at all, he shall for the first offence be admonished by his bishop; and if he persevere in this uncanonical practice, shall be suspended until, after due contrition, he be restored to the exercise of his clerical functions. In publicly reading prayers and administering the sacraments, the surplice shall be used as the proper sacerdotal vestment.

Several very important canons were framed, appointing diocesan, general, and episcopal synods; and also regarding a form of process in the case of any accusation being made against a bishop, presbyter, or deacon. Like her sister Church in America, the Scotch Episcopal Church has prohibited the admission of counsel into her judicial meetings.

In a Church circumstanced like the Episcopal Church in Scotland, congregations must frequently be found where there is no little difficulty in maintaining regular ministrations; to meet this, and in order to promote the Christian spirit of "every man looking, not on his own things, but also on the things of others," the following canon was enacted, which, it is expected, will produce many important benefits to the church:—

Canon xl. *For establishing and maintaining a Society in aid of the Church.* Whereas in the primitive Church, and by apostolic order, collections were made for the poorer brethren and for the propagation of the Gospel, it is hereby decreed that a similar practice shall be observed in the Scottish Episcopal Church. Nor ought the poverty of the Church, nor of any portion of it, be pleaded as an objection, seeing that the Divine commendation is given equally to those who from their poverty give a little with cheerfulness, and to those who give largely of their abundance. For this purpose, a society, called "The Scottish Episcopal Church Society," shall be formed, the objects of which shall be—1st, to provide a fund for aged or infirm Clergymen, or salaries for their assistants, and general aid for congregations struggling with pecuniary difficulties; 2ndly, to assist candidates for the ministry in completing their theological studies; 3rdly, to provide episcopal schoolmasters, books, and tracts for the poor; 4thly, to assist in the formation or enlargement of diocesan libraries. To promote these important purposes, a certain day shall be fixed upon, annually, by every diocesan synod, when a collection shall be made in every chapel throughout the diocese, and the nature and object of the Society, in reference to the existing wants of the Church, shall be explained to the people.

Agreeably to the law of the Church, no canon was enacted until it had met with the approbation of a majority of both chambers, between which the utmost harmony prevailed, as also among their various members; while every freedom was given to discussion, and to the expression of that variety of opinions which is essential to the well-being of a deliberative assembly.

The canons having been read over in the presence of both chambers, on Thursday, the 6th of September, were approved of, authenticated, and ordered to be printed; after which the Primus dissolved the synod in the same solemn manner in which it had been constituted, and released the members from their attendance.

The Rev. Dr. Schroeder, an episcopal clergyman from the United States, was present at the opening of the synod; and from the intimate connexion subsisting between the two Churches, declared that he felt himself at home.—*British Magazine.*

FEES FOR BURYING PAUPERS.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—The Times of this day contains a paragraph copied from the *Bristol Mirror*, in which a statement

is made relative to a correspondence between the Poor Law Commissioners and the guardians of the poor of the Clifton Union, with reference to the subject of the payment of burial fees in a case therein stated.

As the statement is incorrect, and likely to mislead the public, I am directed to transmit a copy of an opinion of Dr. Lushington, the effect of which opinion it was the object of the letter of the commissioners to convey to the board of guardians.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE COODE, Assistant Secretary.

Poor Law Commission Office,
 Somerset House, Dec. 6, 1838.

COPY OF OPINION.

I am of opinion, that where a pauper not belonging to Brixworth dies in the union workhouse situate in Brixworth, no fee can be enforced for his interment in Brixworth churchyard, and for this reason—no clergyman can (the canon being express) delay or refuse burial on account of the non-payment of a fee, and the corpse being buried, the clergyman cannot maintain an action against the overseer. No clergyman can refuse burial to the corpse of a person dying in the parish; it is of common right.

S. LUSHINGTON.

Great George-street,
 Dec. 18, 1837.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL
 OXFORD.

Nov. 15.—On Wednesday last, the Rev. Theophilus Pelly, M.A., and the Rev. Henry Spencer Sligh, M.A., Scholars of Corpus Christi, were admitted Fellows of that society.

In a Congregation, holden this day, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctors in Medicine.—Richard Henry Goolden, Queen's; Alexander John Sutherland, Student of Christ Church.
Bachelor in Civil Law.—Frederick Rogers, M.A., Fellow of Oriel, and Vinerian Scholar.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. George Edward Brunner, Christ Church, grand compounder; Rev. Edward John Randolph, Student of Christ Church; Rev. William West Blandford, St. Edmund Hall; Rev. George Crespiigny Lamotte, and Rev. Charles Sweet, Balliol; Rev. James Richard Owen and Rev. Edward Lewis Davies, Jesus; Reginald Courtenay, Magdalen Hall; and Rev. Francis Secker Gawthorne, Exeter.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Seton Karr, St. Mary Hall, grand compounder; John Blagden Phelps, Oriel, grand compounder; James D. Macfarlane and James Murray Dixon, St. Edmund Hall; Thomas Purnell, New-in-Hall; John Haddelsey Williams, John Melville Glenie, Benjamin Lucas Watson, and Richard Shepherd, St. Mary Hall; Christopher Crofts and John Hayes, Magdalen Hall; John Lewis Fytche, Lincoln; Charles Edward Thornhill, and Richard Bickerton Lyons, Christ Church; Frederick T. Rooke, and Charles Ross de Havilland, Oriel; William Edgecombe, and John Montague, Pembroke; Richard Davy, Arthur Anstey, John Scott Whitting, and George Brooks Baines, Worcester; John Turner, and John Maunoir Sumner, Balliol; Woodford Fookes, Henry Jodrell, Charles Buchanan Wollaston, and George Ayscough Booth, Exeter; William David Hall, Fellow of New; Edward M. Pickford, Robert H. Baxter, and Stanley Maximilian H. Champneys, Brasenose; William Darnell, Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi; Macdonald Steel, Jesus; John Wickes, St. John's; and William Banister, Wadham.

In a Convocation, the nomination of the Rev. Henry Octavius Cox, M.A., of Worcester College, to be one of the Sub-Librarians of the Bodleian, was unanimously approved.

Edward Christopher Egerton, B.A., Probationary Fellow of All Souls, and the Hon. Gilbert Chetwynd Talbot, B.A., of Christ Church, of kindred to the Founder, admitted Actual Fellows of that Society; and Thomas Henry Lloyd, B.A., of Brasenose College, admitted Scholar of All Souls.

Mr. Edward H. Knowles elected an Exhibitioner on the Michel Foundation at Queen's College.

Corpus Christi College.—An election will be held in the above College, on Friday, the 8th of February, of two scholars—one for the county of Oxford, and one for the county of Gloucester.

Candidates must be under 19 years of age on the day of election; and they will be required to present in person, to the President, certificates of the marriage of their parents, and of their own baptism, an affidavit of their parents, or some other competent person, stating the day and place of their birth, and testimonials from their College or School, together with Latin Epistles, at Eleven o'clock on Saturday, the 2nd of February.

In a Congregation, holden on Thursday, Nov. 22, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity, grand compounder.—Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Edward John Howard, Christ Church.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. George Hudson, Magdalen Hall; Rev. John Byng, Merton college; Rev. Alfred Bishop, Queen's college; Rev. John Arderne Ormerod, Brasenose college; Rev. Charles Crowe Snowden, Worcester college.

Bachelors of Arts.—William Price Ady, Exeter college; George Edmund Maunsell, Christ Church; John Robert

Crawford, Scholar of Lincoln college; Henry Woodyer, Merton college; John Hamlin Borrer, Brasenose college; William Charles Lake, Scholar of Balliol college; Benjamin Collins Brodie, Balliol college; George Robertson Moncrieff, Balliol college; Charles William Holbech, Balliol college; Richard George Boodle, Oriel college; Richard H. Dalton Barham, Oriel college; Octavius Goodrich, Oriel college; Henry John Bigge, University college.

In a Convocation holden Nov. 21, the following letter of thanks to Queen Adelaide, for the portraits of herself and her late Royal Consort, recently presented to the University, was unanimously agreed to, and ordered to be sealed with the University Seal:—

"To Her Gracious Majesty Adelaide, the Queen Dowager.
"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the Chancellor, Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford, in Convocation assembled, are desirous of expressing to your Majesty our grateful sense of the distinguished honour recently conferred upon us by the presentation of your Majesty's Portrait, together with that of your Royal Consort, our late revered Sovereign, King William the Fourth.

"We shall regard these Portraits, not merely as contributing to adorn the gallery in which they are placed, but as affording additional proof of that gracious favour and condescension already evinced towards us on the occasion of your Majesty's visit to our University. An event to which we shall ever look back with feelings of sincere gratitude and loyal devotion.

"That your Majesty may, by the blessing of Providence, derive that benefit which is to be anticipated from a residence in a southern climate, and return to England with renovated health, is our earnest and devout petition at the Throne of Grace.

"Given at our House of Convocation, under our Common Seal, this 23rd day of Nov., in the year of our Lord 1838."

Messrs. Charles Mills Skottowe, and Charles Wilson Heaton, Commoners of Jesus college, elected Scholars of that Society.

Edward Cooper Woolcombe, B.A., of Oriel college, James Gybby Lonedale, B.A., William Charles Lake, B.A., and Benjamin Jowett, Scholars of Balliol college, elected Fellows of Balliol college.—John Duke Coleridge, and Charles Edw. Moberley, elected Scholars, and Arthur Hobhouse, Herbert Parsons, and George Henry Turner, elected Exhibitors of the same Society.

In Convocation, the sum of 500*l.* from the University chest was unanimously voted to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, for the promotion of the objects of that Society.

The election for a Vinerian Scholar, in the room of Chas. Waring Faber, Bachelor of Civil Law, of University college (who had held the Scholarship for the time appointed by the statute), took place, when T. H. Haddan, B.A., and Fellow of Exeter college, was unanimously chosen Vinerian Scholar.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday, Nov. 22, the names of the following gentlemen, who have been nominated to succeed to the office of Select Preacher, at Michaelmas next, were submitted to the approbation of the house, and unanimously approved:—Rev. Philip Nicholas Shuttleworth, D.D., Warden of New college; Rev. Lancelot Arthur Sharpe, B.D., Fellow of St. John's college; Rev. Chas. Abel Heurtley, B.D., Fellow of Christ Church college; Rev. Chas. Dayman, M.A., of Exeter college; Rev. John Shuldham, M.A., Student of Christ Church.

In the same Convocation, permission was given to Wm. Frederick White, Esq., M.A., of Trinity college, to commute the Degree of Master of Arts for that of Bachelor in Civil Law.

The names of those Candidates who, at the Examination, in Michaelmas Term, were admitted, by the Public Examiners, into the Classes, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each Class prescribed by the Statute, are as follows:

IN LITERIS HUMANIORIBUS.

Class 1.—Barclay, John, Servitor of Christ Church; Lake, William Charles, Scholar of Balliol college; Meyrick, Thos., Scholar of Corpus Christi college; Newman, William Jepson, Commoner of Oriel college; Rigaud, Stephen Jordan, Fellow of Exeter college; Trower, Charles Francis, Scholar of Balliol college.

Class 2.—Ady, Wm. Brice, Commoner of Exeter college; Brickdale, Matthew Inglett, Student of Christ Church; Chambers, Thomas King, Commoner of Christ Church; Crawford, John Robert, Scholar of Lincoln college; Hughes, William Hughes, Commoner of Christ Church; Lloyd, Howell Wm., Scholar of Jesus college; Moncrieff, George Robertson, Commoner of Balliol college; Row, Charles Adolphus, Scholar of Pembroke college; Vernon, Gran. Edw. Harcourt, Student of Christ Church; Wickens, James, Commoner of Christ Church.

Class 3.—Barnes, William, Student of Christ Church; Bigge, Henry John, Commoner of University College; Boodle, Richard George, Commoner of Oriel college; Clayton, Edw., Student of Christ Church; Denison, Alfred Robt., Commoner of Christ Church; Dowding, Wm., Clerk of Merton college; Escott, Hay Sweet, Commoner of Balliol college; Fawcett, Wm., Commoner of Lincoln college; Fellowes, Thomas Lyon, Commoner of Christ Church; Fuge, James, Commoner of Magdalen Hall; Holbech, Charles William, Commoner of Balliol college; Lewis, George Tucker, Commoner of Queen's college; Liddell, Hon. Adolphus, F.O., Commoner of Christ Church; Marshall, Stirling Frederick, Commoner of Wadham college; Maule, John Blossett, Commoner of Christ Church; Mills, Arthur, Commoner of Balliol college; Price, Edwin Plumer, Commoner of Lincoln college; Rawnsley, Edward, Commoner of Brasenose college; Ross, Charles Sydenham, Commoner of Magdalen Hall; Upton, Wm. Judd, Scholar of New college; Wightman, Chas. Edw. Leopold, Commoner of Lincoln college.

Class 4.—Atkinson, Thomas, Commoner of Lincoln college; Banister, William, Commoner of Wadham college; Barham, Richard H. Dalton, Commoner of Oriel college; Crofts,

Christopher, Commoner of Magdalen Hall; Darnell, Wm., Exhibitioner of Corpus Christi college; Lyons, Richard Bickerton P., Commoner of Christ Church; Newcomb, Charles George, Commoner of Oriel college; Schreiber, John Edw. Lemuel, Commoner of Balliol college; Turner, Chas. Beresford, Commoner of Balliol college; Whiteway, Robert, Commoner of Worcester college.

The following Degrees have been conferred:—
Masters of Arts.—Rev. Charles Brooksbank, Christ Church; William Charles Buller, Fellow of Exeter college; Rev. Wm. Whitehead, Fellow of Worcester college.

Bachelors of Arts.—Augustine Robinson, Balliol college, grand compounder; Henry Weldy Marychurch, St. Edmund Hall; Henry Meux, Christ Church; Charles Adolphus Row, Scholar of Pembroke college; Edward Rawnsley, Brasenose college; George Lewis, Queen's college; Arthur Mills, Balliol college; James Fuge, Magdalen Hall; Wm. Jepson Newman, Oriel college; Charles George Newcombe, Oriel college; Charles E. L. Wightman, Lincoln college; James Thompson, Lincoln college; Thos. Atkinson, Lincoln college; William Fawcett, Lincoln college.

In a Congregation holden on Thursday last, Dec. 6, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. Joseph Loscombe Richards, Rector of Exeter college.

Masters of Arts.—Thomas Baden Powell, Exeter college; Edward Halifax Hansell, Demy of Magdalen college.

Bachelors of Arts.—Stirling Frederick Marshall, Wadham college; Thomas Méyrick, Scholar of Corpus Christi college; Wm. Dowding, Merton college; Wm. Richard Griffith, Jesus college; Charles Beresford Turner, Balliol college.

Mr. George Goodenough Hayter, of Brasenose college, and Mr. Theodore Joseph Prichard, elected Scholars of Oriel college.

Messrs. T. R. Green, of the Diocese of Durham, Commoner of Queen's college, and G. H. Fell, of the Diocese of Oxford, elected Lord Crewe's Exhibitioners in Lincoln college.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew has signified a wish that those gentlemen who propose to commence Hebrew in the ensuing Term would call at his house on Monday or Wednesday next, between the hours of three and four.

CAMBRIDGE.

Rev. William Hodgson, D.D., Master of St. Peter's college, elected Vice-Chancellor for the year ensuing.

The Seatonian Prize for the best English Poem upon a Theological subject, has been adjudged to the Rev. T. Hankinson, of Corpus Christi college. Subject—"Ethiopia stretching out her hands unto God."

The following is the subject of the Norrisian Prize Essay for the present year:—"The Divine origin of the Holy Scriptures may be inferred from their perfect adaptation to the circumstances of Human Nature."

The following gentlemen of St. John's college, elected Scholars of that Society:—Jones, Bainbridge, Morrice, Hill, Ackland, Bailey, Smith, E. F., Leeman, Slight, Marsh, Martyn, Reynier, Brown, T. H., Rogers, Williamson, Clubbe, Elliott, Sangster, Lovell, Shadwell, sen., Shears, Morse, Ainger, Mayor, R. B., Shadwell, jun., Robinson, Simpson, Sheringham, Balderston, Kerby.

The Earl of Altamont, eldest son of the Marquis of Sligo, the Hon. Geoffrey Dominick Browne, eldest son of Lord Banmore, Lord George Manners, the Hon. Arthur Saville, the Hon. Charles Vereker, the Hon. Francis Needham, the Hon. Wm. Henry Littleton, the Hon. Dudley Portescue, and Sir S. Clarke, Bart., have been admitted of Trinity college.

At the congregation on Wednesday, 15th Nov., the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity by Royal Mandate.—Rev. Christopher Wordsworth, Trinity college.

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. John Simpson, St. John's college.

Masters of Arts.—Richard Shute, Emmanuel college.

Licentiate in Medicine.—Edmund Lloyd Birkett, Caius college.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—Ebenezer Cobham Brewer, Trinity Hall; Edmund Hugh Clerk, St. John's.

Bachelor of Arts.—John Thomas Burt, Trinity college.

At the same congregation, the following graces passed the senate:—

To appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity college, the Master of Christ's college, the Master of Caius college, the Plumian, Lucasian, and Lowndean Professors, Professor Miller, Mr. Thurtell of Caius college, Mr. Phillips of Queen's college, Mr. Gaskin of Jesus college, and Mr. Cookson, of St. Peter's college, a Syndicate for visiting the Observatory till November, 1839.

To affix the seal to an agreement for the commutation of Tithes of the Parish of Raveningham, in the county of Norfolk.

William Henry Guilemard, B.A., of Pembroke college, elected a Foundation Fellow of that society.

The office of Hulsean Lecturer will become vacant at Christmas next, and the trustees have issued a notice requesting all persons wishing to become candidates for that office to send their names to the Vice-Chancellor, on or before the 10th of December next.

At a meeting of the Perse Trustees on Tuesday last the 20th inst., the Rev. C. Clayton was elected a Fellow on that Foundation in Gonville and Caius college, in this university. The annual prizes for the best Latin and English essay in Queen's college, in this university, have been adjudged for the last year: the former to John Thomas; the latter to John Baker Morewood.

We understand that the prize announced some time since to be given by the members of the Ancient Concerts, Dublin, for the best Choral Composition, has been awarded to Mr. Walmisley, the Professor of Music in this university.

The following is an accurate summary of the Matriculations in this University, on the 13th instant:—

St. Peter's college	19	Jesus college	15
Clare hall	12	Christ's college	8
Pembroke college	12	St. John's college	86
Caius college	19	Magdalen college	15
Trinity hall	8	Trinity college	79
Corpus Christi college	22	Emmanuel college	12
King's college	3	Sidney Sussex college	2
Queen's college	18	Downing college	0
Catharine hall	19		

Total number Matriculated on 13th Nov. 1838 849
From the above statement it appears that the matriculations of this year are 36 less than those of the previous year, the numbers then being 885.

Winthrop M. Præd, Esq., M.P., for the Borough of Aylesbury, and late Fellow of Trinity college, has been appointed by his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Deputy High Steward of this university, in the room of Dr. Hubbard, deceased.

Rev. William Bates, B.A., of Christ's college, elected a Fellow of that society, on the foundation.

At a congregation on Wednesday, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Robert Otway Wilson, St. John's college.

Masters of Arts.—John Osborne Seager, Trinity college; Robert Lovelace Hill, St. John's college; Kenneth Macauley, Jesus college; Emmanuel Strickland, Queen's college.

Bachelors of Arts.—Edward Taylor Seale, Trinity college; G. T. Warner, Trinity college; Marmaduke Wyvill, Trinity college; Wm. Borrer, St. Peter's college; Henry Shafto Harrison, Clare hall; Clement Uaill Kingston, Clare hall; Henry Hepburn Hastie, Pembroke college; Joseph Bradley, Corpus Christi college; Henry Chas. Close, Queen's college; George Llewellyn Barker, Christ's college.

At the same congregation the following Graces passed the Senate:—

To authorize the payment of 176*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.* to the Plumian Professor in conformity with the regulations adopted Feb. 27, 1829; the receipts of the Plumian Professorship in the last year having amounted to 323*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*

To affix the seal to a power of attorney to sell out 19,822*l.* 3 per cent. Consols, being part of the accumulation of the Fitzwilliam Fund, and to authorise the Vice-Chancellor to invest in Exchequer bills such portion of it as shall not be required for present exigencies.

To appoint the Vice-Chancellor, Professor Peacock, Professor Willis, Mr. Hymers, of St. John's college, and Mr. Mills, of Pembroke college, a syndicate to consider whether any and what steps should be taken for warming the Senate-house, and to report to the Senate before the end of the present term.

University of London, Somerset House.—Matriculation examination for honours. Students arranged in the order of proficiency in classics:—Manning, King's college; Mason, University college, *Æquales*. Greenwood, University college; Hargrave, University college, *Æquales*. Davison, University college; Sargent, King's college; Foggo, King's college.

G. J. Twiss, Esq., has been recently appointed Solicitor to the University on the resignation of Christ Pemberton, Esq. **Clare Hall.**—Prizes were recently distributed in the Hall of this college to the following gentlemen:—

Class Prize.—Caswall (3d year); Messrs. Newell (2d year); Pitman, Shepherd, Matthews, Westoph (1st year).

Divinity.—Green. **Reading in Chapel.**—Newell. **Declamation.**—Green. **Theme.**—Shepherd.

Crosse Scholarship.—On Tuesday last, W. H. Guilemard, B.A., Fellow of Pembroke college, in this university, was elected a university scholar on the Crosse foundation.

ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday, Oct. 28, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Rochester:—

Deacons.—Robert Blakston, B.A., Queen's. Oxford; T. Prankard Phelps, B.A., Worcester, Oxford; Thomas Golding, B.C.L., Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Priests.—William Crouch, B.A., Exeter, Oxford; Charles Clayton, B.A., Caius, Cambridge.

The Lord Bishop of Carlisle held a public ordination, in the parish church of Dalton, on Sunday the 18th of November, when the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders, viz.:—

Deacons.—Thomas Todd, B.A., of Queen's College, and John Anderson Putney.

Priest.—John Alderson.
At an ordination held on Sunday the 2d inst., by the Bishop of Ely, at the cathedral church at Ely, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons.—F. William Portlock Collison, B.A., St. John's; Lord Charles Amelius Hervey, M.A., Trinity; Thomas W. Leventhorpe, B.A., Jesus; Vincent Raven, B.A., Magdalen; Henry Raymond Smythies, B.A., Emmanuel; Wm. Wellington Wilcock, B.A., Magdalen; all of Cambridge; Richard George Young, B.A., Oriel, Oxford; William Dobson, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge.

Letters dim. Bishop of Peterborough.—Archer Thompson, B.A., Trinity; J. Knight Jennings, B.A., Queen's, both of Cambridge; George Villiers Thorpe, B.A., St. John's; Charles Richard Pettat, B.A., University; both of Oxford.

Letters dim. Bishop of Lichfield.—Frederick Roberts, B.A., St. Peter's, Cambridge.

Priests.—William George Greenstreet, B.A., Christ's; H. Jones Daubeny, B.A., Jesus; John William Greaves, B.A., Emmanuel; John Henry Howlett, M.A., St. John's; John Cooper, M.A., Trinity; George Sherrard, M.A., St. John's; all of Cambridge.

Letters dim. Bishop of Peterborough.—Thomas Blencowe, M.A., Wadham, Oxford; Thomas Reddall, B.A., Corpus Christi, Cambridge; R. Fariger Humphrey, B.A., Lincoln, Oxford; Algernon Wodehouse, B.A., Trinity, Cambridge.

CANTERBURY.—Nov. 11th.

Deacons.—Henry Western Onslow Pophill, B.A., University, Oxford. George Stringer Simpson, B.A., Trinity, Cam-

bridge; William Bradstreet, B.A., Emmanuel, Cambridge; William Baldock Delmar, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge.
Priests.—John Cale Miller, M.A., Lincoln, Oxford; William Frederic Wingfield, M.A., Christ's Church, Oxford; Charles Green, B.A., Christ's, Cambridge; William Martin Mungeam, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge.

METROPOLIS.

Metropolis Church Extension.—Much activity prevails among the friends of the Established Church, and all classes desirous of extending the means of providing church accommodation for the poor in populous districts, in the erection of new churches and chapels of ease. Three new churches have been recently consecrated in the large parish of Stepney, which now contains five spacious churches, with 3000 free sittings for the poor. Until within the last ten years this large portion of the metropolis only contained one church, the ancient edifice, with which so many interesting recollections are associated. A large church, on the estate of Sir Charles Morgan, in Tredegar-square, Stepney, has just been finished. Although much has been done in Stepney, more has been done in Rotherhithe, on the opposite shore, which contains a population of 13,000 inhabitants. In the year 1836 there was only one church in the parish, with 1300 sittings, when the present rector, the Rev. Mr. Blick, proposed that three new churches should be erected, assigning a district to each containing a population of 3000, leaving 4000 to the mother church. One church, Trinity, in the lower part of Rotherhithe, near the Commercial Dock, was consecrated Nov. 6; another in Paradise-street, built and endowed by Mrs. Hyndman's trustees, from the munificent bequest of that worthy lady, is nearly finished; and the first stone of a third will be shortly laid in the Deptford-road, opposite the workhouse. In order to provide for the wants of the parishioners in education, four large school-rooms, in addition to two for boys and two for girls previously existing, were built and paid for last year; and a fifth school for infants, on a large scale, with apartments over for two mistresses, has also been built adjoining the church in the lower town. These schools are superintended by the rector, curate, and appointed ministers of the new churches. A sum of 6000*l.* has been awarded by the Parliamentary Commissioners and the Committee of the Metropolis Churches' Fund towards the building of two of the Rotherhithe churches, the whole expense of which will not be less than 11,000*l.* Committees are to be formed in each of the parishes of St. George's in the East and St. George's, Southwark, to receive subscriptions for the building of additional churches; each to contain 500 free sittings and schools in connexion therewith. Grants from the Metropolis Church Building Fund and from Her Majesty's Commissioners for building and enlarging Churches and Chapels will be made in furtherance of the plan. A new church, St. Paul's, capable of holding 1100 persons, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in Lisson-grove, Nov. 17. Among the new churches building in the metropolis are one in the Tenter-ground, Whitechapel, and another in Berwick-street, Soho. Grants have been made from the funds of the Metropolitan Church Building Fund towards the erection of these churches. One of the largest and handsomest of the new ecclesiastical buildings in London is being erected on a plot of ground given by Mr. Potts, the vinegar-merchant, at the back of Park-street, Southwark. The whole expense will be defrayed by Mrs. Hyndman's trustees.

The offices of First Fruits and Tenthings (consolidated by Act of Parliament with the office of Queen Anne's Bounty) will, as appears by an advertisement in this Number, to which we refer our readers, be removed to the Bounty Office in Dean's Yard, Westminster, on the 24th day of the present month of December; and afterwards the yearly tenths are to be paid there at the commencement of the next, and of every succeeding year, and the first fruits are from the same day also to be paid there.

A Circular from the Society for Promoting the due observance of the Lord's Day has been submitted to the Lord Bishop of London, and sent to the clergy of the diocese, with his lordship's sanc-

tion. It arrived too late for insertion, but we give the following extracts:—

"Your attention is seriously requested to the statement, which the Committee of the Lord's Day Society are anxious to lay before you, in reference to a proposal which they lament to learn has been recently made to carry on the business of the London Post Office on the Lord's Day, and which, though not yet a regulation of the Post Office, there is too much reason to apprehend will become so, unless the strongest remonstrances be made against its adoption.

"In the session of 1838, a Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Post Office, and to report upon the same. There are portions of the evidence taken before this Committee which clearly discover the painful fact that the opening of the Post Office on the Lord's Day in London has been deliberately contemplated. Extracts from the evidence are subjoined, which leave no doubt upon the point.

"The Committee of the Lord's Day Society do not believe that the citizens of London desire the change proposed; and they cherish the hope that the government will not wish to make that change, if the feeling of the community be but expressed against it. They have ventured, therefore, to address the Clergy of London on the subject, assured that it will receive at their hands immediate attention, and that through them the attention of society at large will be best directed to it. It is important, however, that no time should be lost. There is reason to fear that arrangements are already in progress, which, if not speedily arrested, may soon render all attempts to avert the threatened evil fruitless.

"These considerations have induced the Committee to endeavour to awaken the attention of the public bodies connected with the commerce of London to the subject, and they have hitherto met with considerable encouragement. But their hope of arresting the progress of the evil mainly depends, under God, upon the expression of public feeling in deprecation of the measure. They have therefore prepared a memorial to the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, to which, if it meet your approbation, they trust that you will obtain as many signatures as possible. They have also thought it desirable to put you in possession of the above information.

"The Committee are persuaded that the Clergy of London will, in the exercise of their own discretion, and with fervent prayer to the Lord of the Sabbath for His blessing, make every effort in their power to avert the calamitous consequences which the contemplated changes, and those which will necessarily follow, in the London Post Office, in common with every other public violation of the Lord's Day, must inflict on the vast population committed to their charge."

PROVINCIAL.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln having decided to revise the office of Rural Dean in the southern part of his diocese, has appointed the undermentioned Clergymen to that office:—The Rev. John Drake, rector of Amersham; the Rev. T. Carter, vicar of Burnham; the Rev. William M. Bradford, rector of Heddon; the Rev. William M. K. Bradford, rector of Hambleton.

On Saturday, the 20th of October, the new chapel lately erected at East Doniland, in the county of Essex, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, in the presence of a large assemblage of the neighbouring clergy and gentry. The service was read by the Rev. John Hallward, rector of East Thorp, and the Bishop delivered a most impressive Sermon, after which a liberal collection was made. His Lordship then proceeded to consecrate the ground around the chapel as a burial-ground, which concluded the ceremony. It is intended to apply to the Church Commissioners under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd of Victoria, cap. 107, to constitute this chapel the parish church of East Doniland, instead of the ancient parish church, which is situated at a very inconvenient distance from the population.

The Bishop of Ripon has recently consecrated three new churches in the archdeaconry of Craven—Lothersdale, Stoneyhurst Green, and Settle. *Lothersdale Church*, consecrated on Monday, the 22nd of October, is the first church which has been built and consecrated in Craven for the last three hundred years. We cannot omit to notice the munificent gift of 1000*l.* from the Rev. Walter Levitt, the vicar of Carlton, towards the endowment of the church. This is truly a good beginning, after a rest of three hundred years, and an example which we trust will be followed by many in the beautiful and romantic district of Craven, where nothing seems wanting to complete the delightful scenery with which it abounds but the more frequent occurrence of the tower or spire of a church. The new church at *Stoneyhurst*, or *Hurst Green*, has been built under peculiarly interesting circumstances; it is erected within the immediate vicinity of the Jesuit College at Stoneyhurst; the situation is romantic in the extreme, and viewing the beautiful little church in its proximity to the college, one cannot but pray the Great Disposer of all events that he would graciously aid his servant, the minister of this truly interesting church, in his labours amongst a people whose locality is so peculiarly circumstanced. The peculiar feature in the consecration of the new church at *Settle* is, that amongst the largest contributors towards the erection of the new church are several members of the society of friends.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

A public meeting was held at Chelmsford, Oct. 23, for the purpose of forming an Essex Association, in aid of the Incorporated Society for building and enlarging Churches and Chapels. It was originally suggested by the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The subscription is already a munificent one, amounting to nearly 2000*l.*—*Essex Standard*.

The Bishop of Winchester consecrated the new chapel at Burghcler (built by the Rev. Mr. Barter, the rector) on the 24th of October; and on the following day held a confirmation in the said chapel.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

On the 1st of November, in the township of Clay-ton-le-Moors, was laid the foundation stone of a new church, by the Rev. W. Wood, incumbent of Altham. The site was the gift of John Fort, Esq., of Read Hall, M.P. for the borough of Clitheroe, who has also granted a site for a parsonage-house and a national school. The estimated expense of erection is 1700*l.*; endowment, 2000*l.*; total, 3700*l.*; of which sum, 500*l.* were subscribed by John Fort, Esq.; 1000*l.* towards the building fund, and 1000*l.* towards the endowment, were the munificent donations of his sister, Ann Fort; 700*l.* were granted by the Diocesan Society, and the remainder raised by subscription, aided by the trustees of the late H. Halstead, Esq.

On the 1st of November, the new church at Trowbridge was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.

The chapel of Christ Church, in the parish of Egham, calculated to hold from 400 to 450 persons, and erected at a cost little exceeding 2000*l.*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester, Nov. 3. The patronage is vested in trustees, one of whom, Miss Irvine, gave the munificent donation of 2000*l.* as an endowment.—*Standard*.

A chapel of ease at Wear was consecrated on the 3rd of November, by the Bishop of Exeter; and a new chapel of ease, capable of holding 300 persons, has been opened for divine service at Hartland.—*Exeter Gazette*.

Lord Braybrooke has given the sum of 100*l.* towards building and endowing a church at Knowle Hill, Berks.—*Times*.

Mr. Gladstone, a Liverpool merchant, has contributed the munificent sum of 4000*l.* towards the erection of a church, besides endowing it with a perpetual annuity of fifty pounds towards the maintenance of a minister.—*Liverpool Standard*.

Earl Fitzwilliam has given the munificent sum of 1000*l.* towards affording additional church accommodation at Malton.

Lord Ward has subscribed 200*l.* to the Worcestershire Diocesan Church Building Society, and 300*l.* to that of Lichfield. His Lordship will also erect parsonage houses at Netherton and at Cosely, at his own expense.—*Worcester Journal*.

On the 7th of November, the new church of St. George's, Mount Pleasant, Leeds, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon, in the presence of some of the most influential and opulent persons of the town and its vicinity.

Society for the Relief of Poor Pious Clergymen.—The claims of this excellent institution are, we have great reason to fear, not sufficiently known to the members of our Church. In the course of forty-seven years, during which the Society has existed, it has distributed to distressed clergymen 2324 grants of various sums of money, according to the nature of the respective applications and the exigency of each case; the whole sum distributed by such grants being 68,239*l.* The income of the last year amounted to 3745*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*; and many of the cases of clerical distress relieved by means of the Society were of the most painful character.—*Morning Herald.*

Government are preparing a bill to alter the collection of ministers' money in cities, the receipt of which will be transferred to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for several years, and finally it will be redeemed.—*Record.*

At a public meeting at the Town-hall, Birmingham, Nov. 27, the Bishop of Worcester in the chair, a society was formed, called "the Birmingham Church Building Society," to supply the appalling deficiency of Church accommodation in that town, the population of which is nearly 180,000, while the church accommodation does not exceed 24,000 sittings in all. The Society proposes to provide, within five years, ten additional churches; but limits its contribution, in each case, to 3000*l.*, and an endowment of 1000*l.* The patronage to be vested in five trustees, viz.; the Bishop of the diocese, the Rector of the parish, and three others to be chosen by a majority of the subscribers in value. The subscriptions already amount to more than 10,000*l.*

On Wednesday, Nov. 28, the new church of St. George's, Edgbaston, was consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester. The ground on which it stands is the liberal gift of Lord Calthorpe, who has endowed the church, and contributed the greater portion of the funds (between 5000*l.* and 6000*l.*) required for its erection.—*Worcester Guardian.*

The Countess of Bridgewater has given 500*l.* towards the fund for erecting additional churches and parsonage-houses in the diocese of Lichfield.—*Lichfield Journal.*

Re-opening of St. Peter's Church, Stockport.—This place of worship, which has been closed for the last two months, for the purpose of erecting two galleries in it, was re-opened on Sunday last, when two Sermons were preached in aid of the fund for meeting the expenses of the improvement—the one in the morning by our worthy rector, the Rev. C. K. Prescott, and that in the evening by the Rev. John Burnet, of St. George's Church, Macclesfield. The collections amounted to the sum of 64*l.*, which we consider extremely handsome, when the previous exertions of the congregation assembling at St. Peter's is taken into consideration. The whole expense of the improvement is about 600*l.*, of which 500*l.* had been raised by voluntary subscription, chiefly amongst the pew holders, before the work was commenced.—*Stockport Paper.*

On Thursday, the 29th ult., a most important meeting was held in the large Assembly Rooms in Cheltenham, to form an Association for the purpose of maintaining and upholding the Established Church in these realms, in connexion with her National Schools, &c. Very efficient speeches were delivered by the incumbent of Cheltenham, and several of the parochial clergy, and all the important resolutions were passed not only unanimously, but with the strongest expressions of lively interest, and full approbation. An Association was immediately formed, the importance and beneficial effects of which will, we doubt not, be heard and felt far beyond the boundaries of that great and influential place from which they emanated.

A church-rate contest has just been terminated at St. Neot's by a poll, the result of which was a majority of 140 in favour of making a sixpenny rate; the numbers being for it 231, against it 61.

It is gratifying to the friends of the Establishment to observe that churches erected both by

public charities and private munificence are multiplying throughout the land to answer the wants of the growing population. On Sunday last a new church, erected by Mr. James Brook, of Thornton Lodge, near Huddersfield, for the accommodation of the inhabitants of Meltham Mills, in the employ of Messrs. Jonas Brook and Brothers, was opened by license from the bishop of the diocese. The church is dedicated to St. James, and is built after a plan recommended by the Bishop of Sodor and Man. It will seat about 250 persons, and adjoining it is a school, which by means of sliding shutters may be thrown open and form part of the church. The school-room is calculated to hold about 600 children. At the other end of the school there are two dwelling-houses erected to correspond externally with the church, one for the clergyman and the other for the schoolmaster. The whole of the edifice, we are told, is erected at an expense of no less than 4000*l.* A truly Christian example is here set for the opulent manufacturers in the country to provide for the spiritual wants of those who are in their daily employ.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

New Marriage Act.—Notwithstanding the outcry made by certain parties against making those adverse to the doctrines of the Church have their marriages solemnized there, there have been but three marriages before the registrar in this district.—*Lincoln Chronicle.*

Wesleyan Methodist Meetings in Manchester.—**Unprecedented Contributions.**—The commencement of a general movement in this large and zealous body has been made in this town during the present week, with a view to commemorate the centenary of Methodism.—We believe that the establishment of what is termed "itinerancy," in the preaching of the Society, was made in 1739; and that it is intended at the conference, next year (July, 1839), to celebrate the centenary by the founding of several institutions, and the total liquidation of certain debts on various chapels, connected with the Society. The *Watchman* of last week contained, in a supplement, a full account of the proceedings at the Manchester meeting, with a report of the speeches, and a list of the donations. The amount subscribed at the close of the meeting was near 30,000*l.* Contributions, however, continued to flow in for more than a week after that time, at the rate, we believe, of 1000*l.* per day. And when the first list was made out for publication, the whole amounted to near 45,000*l.* Since that time the amount has been regularly increasing, and on Tuesday evening last, had reached the sum of 47,000*l.* An additional list of the donors will, we suppose, be printed in the *Watchman* this week, and regularly continued. As the one already published shows the amount contributed by each family, we have selected some of the largest, and lay them before our readers as instances of Christian liberality, such as have never before come under our notice, and can be the effect only of a deeply-rooted attachment to the principles of Wesleyan Methodism, on the part of the families of the Connexion.

Mrs. Bealey and family have contributed	2205	0	0
Richard Bealey, Esq. and do., Sheffield.	525	0	0
John Burton, Esq. and do., Middleton ..	525	0	0
J. S. Bunting, Esq. and do., Manchester	483	0	0
G. R. Chappell, Esq. and do., Manchester	1101	0	0
Thomas Farmer, Esq. and do., London.	1260	0	0
John Fernley, Esq. and do., Manchester	630	0	0
James Hargreaves, Esq. and do., Leeds	1000	0	0
Mrs. Heald and family, of Parr's Wood } including £1000 from her daughter,	3600	0	0
Mrs. Parker			
Peter Rothwell, Esq. and family, Bolton	1050	0	0
Thomas Sands, Esq. Liverpool	1050	0	0
Samuel Stocks, Esq., Wakefield	500	0	0
J. R. Kay, Esq., and family, near Bury	605	0	0
Messrs. Swindells, Brooke and Swindells, Bollington, and their families }	1050	0	0
G. B. Thorneycroft, Esq., and family ..	525	0	0
James Wood, Esq., and do., Manchester	1260	0	0
J. Westhead, Esq., and do., Manchester	515	15	0
Dr. Wood and do., Manchester	515	15	0
J. Westhead, Esq., and fam., Manchester	525	0	0
Rev. Robert Wood and family	525	0	0
Thomas Ward, Esq., and do., Hitchin.	1050	0	0
A Lady, by the Rev. N. M. Bunting ..	500	0	0

Bequest of the Late Col. Ollney.—It may not be uninteresting to our readers to republish the amounts that appeared in our columns in February, 1836; the more especially as the widow of the colonel died on the 16th inst., and as no division was to take place until her decease.

To the clergymen and churchwardens of Cheltenham, 8,000*l.*, to found almshouses at Cheltenham, for ten poor men and eight poor women, with a weekly allowance to each.

To the corporation of Gloucester, 8,000*l.*; to the corporation of Tewkesbury, 8,000*l.*; and to the ministers and churchwardens of Winchcomb, 8,000*l.*, to form almshouses for the like objects in those places.

To the Gloucester Infirmary, 1,000*l.*

To the Female Orphan Asylum, 500*l.*

The testator has likewise bequeathed as under to the following towns, all in this county:—

Berkeley	£300	Newnham	£300
Bisley	300	Newent	200
Chipping Camden.	200	Northleach	200
Cirencester	300	Painswick	300
Coleford	200	Leonard Stanley .	200
Dursley	300	Sodbury	300
Fairford	200	Stow-on-the-Wold	200
Horsley	300	Tetbury	300
Lechlade	200	Thornbury	200
Minchinhampton .	300	Wickwar	300
Mitcheldean	200	Wootten Underedge	300
Marshfield	200		

To the village of Llanhanan, Glamorganshire, 200*l.*; and to the town of Brighton, 500*l.*

All these sums are to be placed out at interest, and the proceeds to be applied at Christmas, partly in the purchase of coals and blankets for the deserving poor of the several towns named.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

New College at Bath.—A grand project, of a national character, is announced, viz., the erection, in the immediate neighbourhood of Bath, of a magnificent college, auxiliary to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The prospectus is published, and does not disguise the fact that the institution is projected with the view to meet and counteract the exertions of the Roman Catholics in this kingdom, who, in England alone, have nine colleges, of which three are in the county of Somerset. The site, we believe, is not exactly determined upon, but that once done, operations will instantly commence, and it is supposed that the whole will be completed in less than two years.

Church Pastoral Aid Society.—Yesterday (Nov. 16) a public meeting was held in Bath, (the Ven. Archdeacon Law, rector of Bath, in the chair,) in the Upper Rooms, for the purpose of forming an auxiliary society, under the above name, in accordance with the plans already adopted in other large places, by which the population might be benefited in districts where the supply of religious instruction on the principles of the Church of England was inadequate to the wants and demands of a large portion of the inhabitants. The meeting was numerously and very respectably attended.—*Bath Paper.*

IRELAND.

It is the intention of Government to extend to Ireland the provisions of the Clergy Residence Act, passed last session for England, and to assimilate the powers, jurisdiction, and emoluments of archdeacons in both countries.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

COLONIAL.

Canada.—A copy of the legal opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England, on the endowment of the fifty-seven rectories by Sir John Colborne, appears in the Toronto papers. It has been decided, that "the erection and endowments of fifty-seven rectories by Sir John Colborne are valid and lawful acts;" and, "that the rectors of the parishes so erected and endowed have the same ecclesiastical authority within their respective limits as are vested in the rector of a parish in England." *Quebec Herald, Aug. 31.*

A vessel which sailed from Liverpool lately takes out a Roman Catholic titular bishop and seven of his clergy, who are appointed to disseminate the

doctrines of their church in Demerara. From such a visitation the colony has hitherto escaped. It is at length selected, it would seem, as an arena in which the emissaries of Romanism have determined to extend and perpetuate the struggle for proselytism, which, "by compassing sea and land," they have of late vigorously pursued. The reverend gentlemen commissioned to achieve this object in Demerara are not chosen from among the extensively read and classically polished priesthood educated on the Continent; they are rough, unhehewn, unsophisticated, and true specimens of the respectable licentiates of Maynooth. — *Salisbury Herald*.

The consecration of the Protestant Church at Gibraltar took place on the 17th of October, during the late visit of Her Majesty, the Queen Dowager, to the Garrison, in her way to Naples and Malta. Her Majesty having graciously consented to be present at the ceremony, every preparation was made by His Excellency Sir Alexander Woodford for the proper accommodation of the Queen and the party of distinguished visitors forming her Majesty's suite. The Church had been closed for some months to receive both substantial repairs and internal decoration; and the whole was completed but a few hours before the time fixed for the solemnity. At 11 o'clock the building was filled by the civil and military congregation, and a considerable number of strangers of all ranks and religious denominations.

After the initiatory part of the ceremony, consisting of the presentation, by the principal functionaries and inhabitants, of the usual *Petition to consecrate* addressed to the Rev. Dr. Burrow, the Civil Chaplain, who was authorized to perform the office by commission from His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, the clergy returned to the great west door in their surplices, in readiness to begin the service on the Queen's arrival. At half-past 10 Her Majesty, attended by His Excellency the Governor and his staff, entered the Church, and proceeded up the nave, while the national anthem was performed by the band of the 82d regiment.

As soon as Her Majesty was seated, the service commenced according to the appointed forms, and the Church was dedicated in the name of the Holy Trinity. The consecrator was assisted at the altar by the Rev. J. R. Wood, Her Majesty's Private Chaplain; and the service for the day was read by the Rev. J. Buchanan, the Military Chaplain of the Garrison. The Rev. J. Campbell, Chaplain of the Hastings, and the Rev. L. Lucena, Minister of the Spanish Protestant Congregation, also took part in the ceremony. After the sermon, which was preached by the consecrator, and the concluding prayers, Her Majesty left the Church by the same door at which she had entered it, and had an opportunity of observing the font and chandelier, recently put up, and contributing greatly to the general effect and appropriate character of the building. The font, of Maltese stone and workmanship, and of a model to correspond with the Moorish style of architecture in which the Church is built, had been a present from the Governor; and the chandelier, of large dimensions and handsome design, had been provided at the joint expense of the Government and the Civilians of the congregation. It was understood that the Queen Dowager expressed herself much gratified by all that she had seen and heard on this interesting occasion.

FOREIGN.

A Church has lately been erected at Hamburg by the voluntary contributions of the British residents, aided by a grant from this Government, and by another from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The site was allotted by the senate at Hamburg, and is situate near the harbour. The church being completed, the consecration took place on Sunday, the 11th of November, in the presence of a numerous congregation, including Her Majesty's consul and vice-consul, and other public authorities. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard Baker, the resident chaplain, under the authority of a special commission from the Lord Bishop of London.

Hanover, Nov. 11.—Information having been given to the Department for Ecclesiastical Affairs that the Roman Catholic chaplain had repeatedly refused to administer the sacrament to a Roman Catholic who is married to a Protestant, because he sends his children to a Protestant school, and accounts are received from other parts of the kingdom of similar intrigues and arbitrary acts of the Romish clergy, it is expected that rigorous measures will be adopted against the well-known circular of the suffragan Bishop of Osnaburgh, and in general against all such assumptions of authority by the Romish clergy.

It appears from the last census made in Prussia, that the entire population amounted to 14,098,125 persons. Out of this number there were 2,278,601 children frequenting the public schools. It results from this calculation that almost all the children in Prussia receive the benefit of a regular education.

The Archbishop of Cologne.—The *Journal des Flandres* gives the following as the text of the letter lately addressed by the Archbishop of Cologne to the King of Prussia:—"Sire, for nearly twelve months I have been confined here, in the fortress of Minden, whereby I am legally prevented from administering my diocese, as in duty bound. My conscience would be overburdened if I remained any longer silent. I ask no favour; I demand only justice. Your Majesty is called the 'Just'; I hope, therefore, my appeal will be taken into consideration, and the more readily, as I have been a prisoner for ten months, without knowing why I am guarded as a criminal, and without being allowed to appear before my judges. Should your Majesty refuse to do me justice I shall be obliged to lay my complaint before the Germanic Diet, which I am convinced holds the sacred right of preventing all oppression and violation of the laws within the territories of the Germanic Confederation. As far as regards my own person, I am resigned, for the love of Christ, to sustain a much longer captivity; but as I know that during my absence from the diocese of Cologne events are taking place to the great prejudice of our holy religion, I have felt it my sacred duty to lay this my demand before your Majesty, in order that I may be brought before my judges."

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

- Rev. G. Beresford, from the parishioners of St. Andrew's, Holborn.
- Rev. D. Cameron, from the Deaneries of Warwick and Kington.
- Rev. R. Greenall, from the parishioners of Stretton, Cheshire.
- Rev. J. Harris, from the congregation of Trinity chapel, St. George's in the East.
- Rev. J. Knox, from the parishioners of Southoe and Hail Weston, Huntingdon.
- Rev. J. W. S. Powell, from the parishioners of Kingston-on-Thames.
- Rev. W. Rogers, from the parishioners of Lavenham and Cold Brayfield.
- Rev. C. Rolfe, from the parishioners of South Normanton.
- Rev. B. Simpson, from the parishioners of Northam, Durham.
- Rev. W. Stracey, from the parishioners of West Buckland.
- Rev. L. J. Wilson, from the parishioners of Acton, near Nantwich.
- Rev. W. Wood, from the parishioners of Ouseburn, Yorkshire.

PREFERMENTS.

- Rev. James Alexander, LL.D., to the living of Killigally; patron, Bishop of Meath.
- Rev. David Altherton, M.A., to the pastoral charge of Christ Church, Mile-End, Glasgow.
- Rev. Alfred Thomas Armstrong, to the benefice of Cullen, Ireland; patron, Archbishop of Cashel.
- Rev. Wm. Atkinson, to the rectory of Doon, Cashel, Ireland.
- Rev. W. Bawden, M.A., to the chaplaincy of the Royal Manchester Infirmary, by the Lord Bishop of Chester.
- W. Beal, Esq., to be Head Master of the Grammar-school, Tavistock; patron, Duke of Bedford.
- Rev. Benjamin Bunbury, to the curacy of Rathfarnham; patron, Archdeacon of Dublin.

Rev. John Campbell, M.A., has been appointed, under the sanction of the Bishop of Bath and Wells, as a Missionary Chaplain among the navigators employed on the Bristol and Exeter Railway.

Rev. Mathew A. Collins, B.A., to the incumbency of Bishop Ryder's Church, Birmingham, by the Trustees.

Rev. Martin Daylie Darby, to the rectory of Hackford, Norfolk; patron, T. T. Gurdon, Esq.

Rev. Abraham Delamare, to be the chaplain of the Barking Workhouse.

Rev. B. Edmonson, M.A., to the vicarage of Collingham, near Wetherby, Yorkshire.

Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., Minor Canon of Gloucester, to the vicarage of St. Mary de Lode, in that city; patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

Rev. Michael Egan, to the valuable living of Lemanaghan, King's county; patron, Bishop of Meath.

Rev. John Foster, M.A., to the ministry of the Savoy precinct; patron, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster.

Rev. M. Fox, to the vicarage of Galtrim; patron, Bishop of Meath.

Rev. T. Geldart, to the vicarage of Wolfhampcote, Warwickshire.

Rev. T. S. Green, to the head mastership of Ashby-de-la-Zouch Grammar School.

Rev. William Hawks, to the perpetual curacy of St. Nicholas Saltash, Devon; patron, Sir R. Shafto Hawks.

Rev. James Legrew Hesse, M.A., to the rectory of Chiddingfold, Surrey; patron, Dean of Salisbury.

Rev. James Holme, to the vicarage of Kirkleatham, Yorkshire; patrons, H. Vansittart, Esq. and Lady Turner.

Rev. G. Holt, to be Chaplain to the Workhouse at Birmingham.

Rev. F. P. Hulme, to the perpetual curacy of Birch in Warrington, Lancashire; patron, John Dickinson, Esq.

Rev. Mr. Jacob, late Curate of Rostrevor, to be Chaplain to the Asylum Episcopal Chapel, Limerick, Ireland.

The Degree of B.D. has been conferred on the Rev. J. Jameson, Precentor of Ripon Cathedral, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Peter Blomfield Jeckell, to the vicarage of Wotton, Norfolk; patrons, the Guardians of W. H. Hicks, a minor.

Rev. Mr. Kelly, to the chapelry of Sandgate, Kent; patron, Hon. John Bligh.

Rev. R. B. Kinsman, M.A., to the rectory of Mawnan, Devonshire; patron, the Rev. Canon Rogers.

Rev. Anthony Latouch Kirwan to the deanery of Kilmacduagh.

Rev. Gilbert Henry Langdon, to the vicarage of Oving, Sussex; patron, the Precentor of Chichester Cathedral.

Rev. Dacre Barrett Lemard, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.

Rev. John Martyn Longmire, to the Chaplaincy of the Bradford Union Workhouse.

Rev. John Low, to the rectory of Churchtown; patron, Bishop of Meath.

Rev. John Lowry, to the living of Burgh-by-Sands near Carlisle; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Francis Michael McCarthy, M.A., to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

Rev. James Matthews to the living of Rathcore; patron, Bishop of Meath.

Rev. William John Moore, to the vicarage of Sartratt, Herts; patron, James Adam Gordon, Esq.

Rev. G. Maddison to the vicarage of All Saints, Cambridge; patrons, Master and Fellows of Jesus College.

Rev. Robert Montgomery, M.A., to the pastoral charge of the new Episcopal Church of St. Jude, near Blythwood-square, Glasgow.

Rev. Morgan Rice Morgan, to the perpetual curacy of Llansamlet, near Swansea; patron, Bishop of St. David's.

Rev. R. W. Needham, to the third Mastership of the Devonport Classical and Mathematical School.

Rev. Richard Newlove, B.A., to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Earl of Hereford.

Rev. F. R. Nixon, to the perpetual curacy of Ash, next Wingham, Kent; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Thomas Page, to be the Incumbent of Christ Church, Egham, Surrey.

Rev. Edw. Coleston Phillpotts, B.A. to the rectory of Stokeinteign, Devon; patron, Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. Alexander Power, M.A., to be chaplain of the Wandsworth, Clapham, &c. Union.

Rev. Robert Roberts, B.A. (on his own petition) to the rectory of Aldwinckle, All Saints, Northamptonshire.

Rev. Richard Sale, to the chaplaincy of the Epping Union Workhouse.

Rev. Thomas Sikes, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Luton Union.

Rev. S. Slocock to the Rectory of Shaw-cum-Donnington, Berks; patron, the Rev. Dr. Penrose.

Rev. W. J. Charlton Staunton, M.A., to the vicarage of Aslackby.

Rev. J. Strickland, M.A., to the Chaplaincy of the Westminster Union Workhouse, Wilts.

Rev. Charles Taylor, M.A., to the vicarage of Lydney, Gloucestershire, with the chapelries annexed; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. John Thornycroft, M.A., to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

Rev. Thomas Underwood, M.A., to the vicarage of Diddlebury, Salop; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. Edward William Vaughan, B.A., New Inn, has been elected a Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.

Rev. R. E. Warburton, to the rectory of Davenham, Cheshire; patron, W. Tomkinson, Esq.

Rev. Richard Webb, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Durrington, Wilts; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

Rev. D. A. Williams, Master of the Carmarthen Grammar School, to be rural dean for the deanery of Llandilo.
Rev. J. F. Witly, to be the Minister of St. John's Episcopal chapel, Southwark.

DEATHS.

At Greenwich Hospital, the Rev. Samuel Cole, D.D., of Exeter College, Chaplain of her Majesty's Fleet, First Chaplain of Greenwich Hospital, and Vicar of Sithney, Cornwall, to which Living he was presented by the Bishop of Exeter, in 1820. Dr. Cole was the son of Humphrey Cole, Esq., of Marazion, Cornwall, and younger brother of the late Dr. Cole, Rector of Exeter College, of which Society he entered as Commoner, March 17th, 1785, being then 18. He proceeded B.A. June 10th, 1789; M.A. June 20th, 1811; and Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, Nov. 12th, 1819. Dr. Cole served for many years as a Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and was much esteemed by his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, who had so high an opinion of his judgment as to direct that all the books intended for the religious instruction of the sailors should first have the sanction of Dr. Cole.

At Torquay, the Rev. William Chester, M.A., and late Fellow of Merton College, and Rector of Denton, in the county of Norfolk. Mr. Chester was the son of Chas. Chester, Esq., of Chicheley, in Buckinghamshire. He was matriculated of Christ Church May 16th, 1793, aged 17, and took the Degree of B.A., as a Member of that College, Jan. 14th, 1797. He was soon after elected to a Fellowship at Merton; proceeded M.A. July 2nd, 1800; and was presented to the Rectory of Denton, in 1807, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who collates to that preferment one who is, or has been, a Fellow of that Society.

Lately died, at Leamington, the Rev. Edward Henry Owen, M.A., late Fellow of All Souls' College, Rector of Cound, Salop, to which Living he was presented in 1816; patron, J. C. Pelham, Esq. He took the Degree of M.A. May 30th, 1810.

In the 72nd year of his age, the Rev. Moses Dodd, M.A., of Hertford College, 34 years Rector of Fordham, Essex; patrons, Earl de Grey and C. S. Onley, Esq., alternately. He took the Degree of M.A. Nov. 16th, 1791.

At the house of his father, in Cadogan-place, the Rev. Henry Constantine Brookbank, M.A. of Wadham College, late Curate of Leigh, Gloucestershire, after a few months' severe illness, of consumption of the lungs, in his 29th year. Mr. Brookbank entered as Commoner of Wadham College in 1827; took his degree of B.A. June 2, 1831; proceeded, M.A. May 7, 1834. In 1837 he gained Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prize—*On Original or Birth Sin, and the Necessity of New Birth unto Life*.

The Rev. James Howell, M.A. Senior Student of Christ Church, and Vicar of Ardington, Berks; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church. Mr. Howell was born at Landreath, in the county of Cornwall, being the son of the Rev. Joshua Howell, M.A. of Christ Church. He was admitted as a Scholar of Saint Peter's College, Westminster, in 1762; in 1766 he was elected to a Studentship of Christ Church, and matriculated the 18th of June, being then in his 19th year, so that he must have been born in 1748, and consequently was not less than 80 years of age at the time of his decease. He proceeded B.A., April 30, 1773; M.A., May 7, 1774; and in 1778 was presented to the discharged Vicarage of Ardington.

At Denbury parsonage, Devonshire, aged 36, the Rev. George Harvey Goodwin, B.A. of Queen's College. Mr. Goodwin was the only son of the late George Goodwin, Esq. barrister and Conveyancer of the Temple: he entered as Commoner of Queen's College in 1820, and proceeded B.A. April 20, 1828.

Nov. 4.—At Luckham, Somersetshire, in his 86th year, the Rev. Robert Feeke Gould, 56 years rector of Luckham, patron, Sir T. D. Acland; and 41 years vicar of Thorverton, Devonshire, patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Nov. 5.—At Landinabro, after a long illness, the Rev. J. Weston Phillips, rector of that parish, and vicar of Brockhampton, both in Herefordshire. The former benefice is in the patronage of K. Hoekins, Esq.; the latter in the Dean and Canons of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, of Firby, Yorkshire, aged 69.

Nov. 7.—Rev. W. L. Glover, vicar of St. Paul's, Westminster; patron, the Vicar of Westminster.

Nov. 9.—In Fortiss-terrace, Kentish-town, aged 79, the Rev. Friskney Gunnis, of Sleaford, Lincolnshire, 53 years rector of Leasingham, Lincolnshire; patron, Sir J. Thorold, Bart.

At Weymouth, the Rev. W. T. Price, M.A., of Hinton St. George, Somerset.

Nov. 17.—At Milverton, in his 72nd year, the Rev. J. Randolph.

Rev. Richard Clarke, 37 years Chaplain of St. Michael's, Portlirlington, Ireland.

At Weymouth, the Rev. William Price, of Crewkerne. Of scarlatina, the Rev. John Garde, rector of Ballynefagh, Kildare, aged 40.

Nov. 17.—At his rooms, in Queen's College, Cambridge, John Lodge Hubbersty, Esq., M.D., many years Senior Fellow of that society, Deputy High Steward of Cambridge University, and late Recorder of Lancaster, in the 81st year of his age. Mr. Hubbersty was a native of Lancaster, and entered at the usual age at Queen's College, where he took his degree of B.A. in the year 1781, being ninth wrangler; he was elected Fellow of that society in 1782, and at the usual time was called to the bar, where he practised for some years. The statutes of his college, however, allowing only two lay Fellows, one of whom must graduate in law, and the other in medicine, and the law Fellowship being then occupied, Mr. Hubbersty proceeded in due course in medicine, though he never practised in that profession. Dr. Hubbersty's late years have been chiefly spent in college, where his polite amiable manners rendered him a most agreeable companion.

Nov. 19.—The Rev. Philip Brownrigg, who had been curate of Wolsingham, in the county of Durham, 17 years.

Nov. 21.—At the Rectory, Blechingley, Surrey, aged 63, the Rev. Jarvis Kenrick, for 36 years rector of Blechingley, and for 33 years a prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral.

Nov. 26.—The Rev. Frederick William Goldfrapp, rector of Clenchwarton, Norfolk, and a magistrate for that county, aged 47.

Nov. 27.—In London, the Rev. Isaac Leathes, 37 years rector of Mepal-cum-Sutton, in the Isle of Ely, Cambridge-shire; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Ely.

On the 30th ult. died, the Rev. John Woolcombe, M.A., Rector of Cromhall, in the county of Gloucester, and late Fellow of Oriel College. Mr. Woolcombe was born at Plymouth, the son of Thomas Woolcombe, Esq., of that place, matriculated of Oriel College, April 29th, 1783, aged 18; proceeded B.A. March 3rd, 1789; elected Fellow 1791; took the Degree of M.A. June 6th, 1792; and on the death of the Rev. Dr. Penny, in 1809, was presented to the Rectory of Cromhall, by the Provost and Fellows of Oriel College.

Suddenly, on Monday, Dec. 3, at an advanced age, at Silverton, Devon, the Rev. William Barker, rector of that parish. The Rev. gentleman preached on the previous Sunday in his usual health and spirits.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., at the house of his father, at Southampton, after a short illness, universally beloved and respected, the Rev. Robert Teytymere Pilgrim, M.A., of Trinity College, and rector of Shaw, near Newbury, Berks. He was in the 34th year of his age, and entered as Commoner of Trinity College in 1822; proceeded B.A. May 17, 1826, and M.A. March 13, 1830.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OXFORD MEMORIAL OF CRANMER,

RIDLEY, and LATYMER.—Magdalen Hall, Nov. 17, 1838.—At the present period, when there seems to be a general disposition to commemorate, by national monuments, the great achievements of our illustrious countrymen, it has occurred to several persons that it would be desirable to erect in Oxford some permanent memorial of the three revered prelates who had so large a share in restoring our own branch of the Catholic Church to primitive orthodoxy, and who, for the maintenance of the Scriptural truths which they embodied in its articles and other formularies, suffered death in this city. A meeting, therefore, of the gentlemen of the University and city who were favourable to the proposed object was summoned, and it was unanimously agreed to recommend it to the support of the public. The proposal, as might be supposed, was not a new one, but had not hitherto been carried into effect, principally because a difference of opinion had arisen with respect to the site of the intended memorial. It was resolved at the meeting, that the best mode of testifying a grateful admiration of these pious martyrs would be the erection of a monumental structure, in which architecture and sculpture should combine, to record the fact of their preferring the endurance of the most cruel death to a sacrifice of principle. Even as a work of art, a memorial of such men ought to be worthy both of them and of the city in which it is proposed to place it, and therefore, when considered only in this subordinate point of view, it is to be wished that a sum should be raised sufficient to secure the employment of the most eminent architect and sculptor. This, however, ought to be regarded as secondary to the moral benefit which may reasonably be expected to result from it, and that benefit will be proportioned to the number of those who are enabled to take part in the erection of this tribute of respect and veneration to self-denying Christian faith and constancy.

The meeting, therefore, instead of inviting only local subscriptions, are anxious that none should be excluded who revere the memory of these devoted servants of God who loved the cause for which they were content to die, and are mindful of the blessings of that Protestant reformed religion which, by the instrumentality of their lives and deaths, was, at length, under God's good providence, established by law. A committee of management will be nominated to determine the character and style of the monument, and to take the necessary measures for its erection; but whatever that may be, it will require an explanatory inscription, and it is deemed most satisfactory that it should accompany the request for donations, as otherwise some persons might be unwilling to subscribe, lest they should be considered responsible for the opinions which might be conveyed in one subsequently written, and which they might not approve. It is hoped that the one subjoined will obtain the concurrence of all who feel a sufficient regard for the memory of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latymer, to subscribe to this Memorial.

To the Glory of God,
And in Grateful Commemoration of his

Servants,
Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, Hugh Latymer,

Prelates of the Church of England,

Who, near this spot,

Yielded their bodies to be burned,

Bearing Witness to the Sacred Truths

Which they had affirmed and maintained,

Against the

Errors of the Church of Rome,

And rejoicing that to them it was given,

Not only to believe in Christ,

But also to suffer for His sake,

This Monument,

Was Erected by Public Subscription,

In the year of our Lord God

MDCCLXXXIX.

COMMITTEE.

The Rev. the Vice Chancellor.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor.

President of Magdalen Coll. ...
Provost of Worcester ...
Master of Pembroke ...
Warden of New College ...
President of Corpus ...
Warden of Merton ...
Warden of Wadham ...
Principal of New Inn Hall ...
Principal of Magdalen Hall ...
Master of University ...
Rector of Exeter ...
Margaret Professor of Divinity ...
The Archdeacon of Oxford ...
Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P. ...
J. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P. ...
Rev. Dr. Ashurst, All Souls' ...
W. Bragge, Esq., New Coll. ...

Rev. Geo. Buckridge, Worcester College ...
Rev. R. Cotton, Worcester College, Secretary ...
Rev. Dr. Ellerton ...
Rev. Ensworth ...
Rev. C. Golithly, Oriel Coll., Secretary ...
Rev. J. Hill, Edmund Hall ...
Mr. Joy ...
Sir Joseph Lock ...
Edward Lock, Esq. ...
Mr. Alderman Mallam ...
H. Parsons, Esq. ...
T. Robinson, Esq. ...
Rev. T. Short, Trinity Coll. ...
Rev. V. Thomas, C.C.C. ...
W. Thorpe, Esq. ...

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	£.	s.	d.
Earl of Devon, High Steward	...	5	0
President of Magdalen College	...	10	0
Principal of Magdalen Hall	...	10	0
Warden of New College	...	10	0
President of C. C. C.	...	10	0
Warden of Wadham	...	10	0
Master of University	...	10	0
Principal of New Inn Hall	...	10	0
The Warden of Merton	...	10	0
Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P.	...	25	0
J. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., M.P.	...	25	0
Master of Balliol College	...	5	0
Master of Pembroke	...	5	5
Rector of Exeter	...	10	10
The Margaret Professor	...	5	0
The Mayor	...	5	0
Rev. V. Thomas, C. C. C.	...	5	0
Mrs. Thomas	...	4	0
A Friend	...	2	0
Rev. R. L. Cotton, Worcester College	...	5	0
Rev. W. S. Bricknell	...	1	1
Mrs. Bricknell	...	1	1
Rev. R. Greswell, Worcester College	...	25	0
S. Collingwood, Esq.	...	5	0
Rev. C. P. Golithly, Oriel College	...	10	0
Rev. J. Hill, Edmund Hall	...	3	3
Rev. W. Borrows, Clapham	...	3	3
Rev. W. J. Trower, Oriel College	...	5	5
Mrs. Trower	...	5	5
Rev. H. Hooper, Magdalen College	...	2	2
Edward Simeon, Esq., Carlton Hall, Suff.	...	5	5
Mrs. Edward Simeon	...	2	2
T. Ensworth, Esq.	...	5	0
Mr. Thorp	...	3	3
Mr. Joy	...	3	3
Rev. G. Buckridge, Worcester College	...	5	0
J. Finch Smith, Esq., B.N.C.	...	1	0
Rev. E. Cooke, Wadham College	...	2	2
Rev. C. Awdry, New College	...	5	0
Rev. C. A. Heurtley, C.C.C.	...	1	1
Miss Fryer, The Cedars	...	2	10
Rev. G. Boyles, Burlington	...	5	0
Rev. J. Chandler, C.C.C.	...	1	1
Sir William Eden, Bart.	...	1	1
J. M. Elwes, Esq., Bossington, Hants	...	5	0
Rev. Mr. Grantham, Bramber	...	1	1
Mrs. Sells	...	2	0
Rev. S. Barbut, Chichester	...	1	1
Captain Trower	...	1	1
Rev. W. Lyte	...	1	0
Rev. J. R. Hughes, New College	...	2	2
Mr. Alderman Mallam	...	3	3
Elias Chadwick, Esq., Swinton Hall	...	10	0
Rev. Edward Edgell	...	5	0
Edward Lock, Esq.	...	3	3
W. Long, Esq., Balliol College	...	1	1
Rev. Herbert Hill, New College	...	1	0
Rev. Dr. Ashurst, All Souls'	...	10	0
The Junior Proctor	...	10	10
Rev. Dr. Tarleton, All Souls'	...	10	0
Rev. Dr. Ellerton, Magdalen College	...	5	0
Rev. C. Perry, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb.	...	5	5
Rev. W. Dear, Abdon	...	1	0
Rev. A. C. Tait, Balliol	...	2	0
Mrs. Bridget Hughes	...	1	1
Rev. H. A. Dodd, Queen's	...	2	0
Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, Queen's	...	1	0
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J. Reade, Esq., Ipsden	...	5	0
W. Harrington Reade, Esq.	...	1	0
Compton Reade, Esq.	...	1	0
Mrs. Reade	...	2	0
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Henry Vanderstegen, Esq., Cane End House	...	2	0
W. Hervey, Esq., Brady Grove	...	5	0
Rev. Dr. Bilas	...	2	0
Mr. J. Thorp	...	2	0
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E. S. Poynder, Esq., Brasenose College	...	5	5
C. W. Holbech, Esq., Balliol College	...	1	0
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Rev. W. Jacobson, Magdalen Hall	...	2	2
Rev. T. L. Cooke	...	3	3
Rev. J. Baker, Nuneham	...	5	0
W. Bragge, Esq.	...	5	0
W. Hoskins, Esq., Trinity College	...	1	1
Mrs. Chapman	...	1	0

W. Tylden, Esq., Balliol College	1	0	0
Mr. James Hunt	0	10	0
Mrs. Elizabeth Hunt	0	10	0
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Rev. T. Loveday	1	1	0
Rev. T. T. Churton, Brasenose College	5	0	0
Rev. Benjamin King, Brasenose College	1	1	0
E. Charrington, Esq., Ryegate	1	1	0
Mr. Ringrose	0	10	0
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R. L. B., Trinity College	0	5	0
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Rev. C. J. Ridley, University College	5	0	0
Travers Twiss, Esq., University College	2	0	0
Rev. J. S. Ogle, New College	2	0	0
J. Clements, Esq., Oriel College	1	0	0
J. E. Janvrin, Esq., Oriel College	1	0	0
Mr. Richard Spiers	2	2	0
Mr. R. J. Spiers	1	1	0
Rev. J. Walker, Brasenose College	3	3	0
Rev. H. B. W. Churton, Brasenose Coll.	3	3	0
Miss Williams	5	0	0
Rev. J. S. Cox, Pembroke College	1	1	0
P. Jackson, Esq., Magdalen Hall	1	1	0
James Hoare Moor, Esq., Magdalen College	1	1	0
Rev. J. Andros, Malmesbury	5	0	0
Sir Joseph Lock	5	0	0
Miss Lock	1	1	0
Mrs. Lock	1	1	0
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Rev. J. F. Plumptre, Fellow of Eton Coll.	10	0	0
E. C. Woolcombe, Esq., Balliol College	1	0	0
Rev. W. Marsh, Birmingham	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Sheard	1	1	0
H. Parsons, Esq.	5	0	0
T. Robinson, Esq.	5	0	0
J. Parsons, Esq.	5	0	0
G. Thomson, Esq.	5	0	0
Rev. G. Grantham	5	0	0
Rev. Josiah Pratt	2	2	0
Rev. J. Pratt, jun.	1	1	0
James Thomson, Esq.	5	0	0
R. Bathurst, Esq., New College	1	0	0
Rev. P. Penon, Durham	1	0	0
Rev. P. S. Dodd, Peshurst	2	2	0
Anonymous	1	1	0
Rev. T. Moseley, Birmingham	5	0	0
Rev. H. S. Plumptre, late of Merton Coll.	1	1	0
Rev. G. Renaud, C.C.C.	1	0	0
Hon. and Rev. P. Bertie	2	2	0
Rev. W. L. Hussey, Ch. Ch.	1	1	0
Rev. J. Griffiths, Wadham	5	0	0
Mr. C. Talmage, Horsepath	1	1	0
Mrs. Talmage	1	1	0
Miss Ann Bazley	1	1	0
S. Waldegrave, Esq., Balliol College	1	1	0
E. M. Goulburn, Esq., Balliol College	1	0	0
H. H. Valpy, Esq., Balliol College	1	0	0
H. Goring, Esq.	10	0	0
Rev. F. W. Holme, Maisey Hampton	2	0	0
S. C. T. Hanley, Esq., Wadham	1	0	0
E. F. Gepp, Esq., Wadham	0	10	0
J. Reeve, Esq., Wadham	0	10	0
H. W. Fox, Esq., Wadham	1	0	0
W. S. Newman, Esq., Wadham	0	10	0
J. C. Browne, Esq., Wadham	1	0	0
— Leveau, Esq., Wadham	0	10	0
— Powell, Esq., Wadham	0	10	0
H. Skrine, Esq., Wadham	0	10	0
L. S. Dudman, Esq., Wadham	1	0	0
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Rev. E. Bigge, Merton College	2	0	0
Rev. W. Hancock, Magdalen College	1	1	0
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C. N.	1	1	0
Rev. T. Byrth, Rector of Wallasey	2	2	0
Rev. J. Menzies, C.C.C.	3	0	0
Earl of Eldon	10	0	0
Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury	10	0	0
Rev. T. Short, Trinity	5	0	0
Rev. Stanley Faber, Master of Sherbourne Hospital, Durham	10	0	0
Sir R. Carr Glynn, Bart.	5	5	0
Rev. Carr Glynn, Wickhampton	3	3	0
Lord Redesdale	10	0	0
Rev. H. Linton	1	1	0
Earl of Maclesfield	10	0	0
Messrs. Davenport, Walker, & Co.	5	5	0
Rev. J. Wickes Tomlinson, Trinity	5	0	0
Rev. H. S. Passaud	1	0	0
Rev. C. Scriven, Worcester College	1	0	0
Mrs. W. S. Bricknell	1	1	0
Rev. C. Bradley	1	1	0
E. N. Thornton, Esq.	5	0	0
Mrs. Lowdham, Leicester	5	0	0
Rev. J. West	1	1	0
Miss Stretten, Beaumont street	3	3	0
A Friend	2	2	0
Rev. J. Jackson	1	1	0
M. R. Langdale, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. Dr. S. Wilson Warneford	5	5	0
Miss Biscoe	1	1	0
Miss F. Biscoe	1	1	0
H. A. Tyndale, Esq. Wadham	1	1	0
J. J. Trollope, Esq. Pembroke	1	1	0
E. J. Chapman, Esq. Wadham	0	10	0
Rev. J. S. M. Anderson, Brighton	1	0	0
Rev. Sam. Rickards	1	0	0
Rev. W. H. Havergal, Astley	2	2	0
J. C. Pritchard, Esq. Oriel College	1	0	0
Rev. C. L. Kerby	3	0	0
Rev. R. Muckleston, Worcester College	5	0	0
Thos. Gribble, Jun. Esq. Stockwell	5	0	0

Rev. W. S. Brown, Christ Church	1	1	0
Dean and Chapter of Gloucester	21	0	0
Mr. and Mrs. T. L.	1	0	0
Their Family, Servants, and Workmen	0	5	9
J. S. Duncan, Esq. New College	10	0	0
P. B. Duncan, Esq. ditto	10	0	0
Wm. J. Jenkins, Esq. Balliol College	1	1	0
Mrs. Wheeler, Priority, Bath	1	1	0
G. D. Wheeler, Esq. Wadham	1	1	0
Rev. G. M. Nelson, Magdalen College	1	1	0
Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster	10	0	0
Rev. G. Casson, Brasenose College	2	2	0
Magdalen College School	1	5	0
Rev. J. R. Rushton, Banbury	1	1	0
Rev. T. Dand, Queen's	1	1	0
Rev. J. E. Middleton, Wroton	1	1	0
Rev. R. M. White, Magdalen	1	1	0
Vice Admiral Lord T. Dundas	5	0	0
Rev. J. M. Chapman, Balliol	5	0	0
W. Taylor, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, Queen's	1	1	0

N.B.—An opinion having been expressed in various quarters that a Monument combined with a Church near the spot where the Prelates suffered martyrdom, would be a more appropriate memorial than a monument by itself; and some of the subscribers to the Monument having signified their intention of adding to their subscriptions if a Church should be built,—

The Committee give notice that a public meeting of the Subscribers will be held on Thursday the 31st of January in order to decide this question. Meanwhile, Subscribers are requested to signify their preference for one or both of these objects when they record their subscriptions.

CHURCH AND MONUMENT.

Rev. V. Thomas	50	0	0
Mrs. V. Thomas	40	0	0
A Friend	20	0	0
Rev. R. L. Cotton	20	0	0
Rev. W. S. Bricknell	3	3	0
Mrs. W. S. Bricknell	2	2	0
W. Thorpe, Esq.	5	5	0
H. Parsons, Esq.	31	10	0
James Thomson, Esq.	31	10	0
T. Robinson, Esq.	21	0	0
John Parsons, Esq.	21	0	0
Guy Thomson, Esq.	21	0	0
Rev. C. P. Golightly	50	0	0
The Earl of Eldon	100	0	0

Subscriptions will be received at all the Oxford Banks, and by Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co.; Willis and Co.; Hamersleys; and Dorriens and Co., London.

WANTED, at Lady-Day next, by an A. B. of the University of Cambridge, of considerable standing in the Ministry, a CURACY in, or the immediate Vicinity of London.

Apply, post paid, to R. S., Post Office, Melksham, Wilts.

CURACY WANTED AT LADY-DAY.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of great experience and sufficient income to uphold the charities of his station, will be disengaged at Lady-day.

A comfortable house indispensable.

Address, post-paid, Rev. J. H., Mr. Parker's, 445, West Strand, London.

DR. ASHTON, DECEASED.

THE GRANDSON of the Rev. Dr. ASHTON, who was formerly a Fellow of Eton College, and Incumbent, as it is understood, of the Parish of Bishopsgate Without, London, is requested to forward his address to Messrs. TWISS and MARSHALL, Solicitors, Cambridge, who have something of a satisfactory nature to communicate to him.

NEXT PRESENTATION, AND ONE-THIRD OF ADVOWSON, DEVON.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE NEXT PRESENTATION, to, and **ONE-THIRD OF THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON** of a valuable RECTORY, situate in the most beautiful and salubrious part of England, the South Hams of Devonshire, distant about five miles from a good market town. The Parsonage House is a new one, and replete with every convenience; the Glebe about 45 acres, and the whole extent of the Parish (in which there is no modus) supposed to be about 2000 acres; the present Incumbent being about 46 years of age. Further Particulars, and Terms of Sale, may be obtained on application to Mr. John Elliott, land surveyor, at Charlerton, near Kingsbridge, in Devon; Messrs. Machinson and Sanders, of the Middle Temple, London; or Messrs. Wm. Foot and Son, solicitors, in Devonport, Devonshire.

N.B. All applications by letter must be post paid. Dated November, 1838.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

THE INCUMBENT of a Country Parish, of about 300l. a year, is desirous of exchanging the same. A Church in London, or within 40 miles of it, would be preferred, or one offering an extensive sphere of usefulness.

Full particulars, in reply to the above, with a statement of Incumbent's age, are requested, addressed, post-paid, to B. M. C., Post-office, Rye.

Next and Perpetual Alternate Right of Presentation to the Rectory of Saint Peter the Apostle in the Town and Port of Sandwich, in the County of Kent.

TO BE SOLD, by order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England, the next and Perpetual Alternate Right of Presentation to the Rectory of Saint Peter the Apostle, in the Town and Port of Sandwich.

With an Annual estimated Income of about 170l., of which about 100l. arise from Rent of Land and Parsonage House, about 6l. from Tithes, and the remainder from customary Dues, Offerings and Fees.

The present Incumbent is in his 57th year.

The said Rectory is in the patronage of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Sandwich, alternis vicibus with the Crown. The next turn of Presentation belongs to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, whose perpetual alternate right of Presentation will be sold by Tender in the form which has been approved of by the said Commissioners.

Such persons as are desirous of making a Tender for the said Right of Presentation, may receive a Form of Tender at the Office of the said Commissioners, No. 5, Whitehall-place, London, between the hours of Eleven and Three; or at the Office of Mr. Surridge, Town Clerk, Sandwich; and the Tenders must be delivered in Duplicate, sealed up, and directed to "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," and marked, "Tender for the Perpetual Alternate Right of Presentation to the Rectory of Saint Peter the Apostle, Sandwich," on or before the 21st day of December next; but none will be received after Twelve o'clock on that day, nor will any proposal be noticed unless made in the said Form, and delivered at the Office of the said Commissioners.

CURACY.

THE RESIDENT INCUMBENT of a Populous Parish, with a very large Church, will shortly be in want of an Assistant CURATE, of Orthodox Principles, and active habits. Stipend £80, with an excellent House.

Apply, if by letter, post paid, to A. B., care of Samuel Prat, Esq., Glastonbury.

TO PATRONS OR INCUMBENTS.

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS are offered (in endowment) for the immediate possession and future patronage of a District Church, or other Perpetual Cure. The District must present a sphere of usefulness, with the prospect of a pecuniary return for the labours of a devoted Clergyman.

Address, post paid, C. A. N., Shifnal, Salop; and all applications that appear suitable, will be replied to within one week of their being received.

OFFICES OF FIRST FRUITS, TENTHS, AND QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That these Offices will be consolidated on the 24th day of December, 1838, by Act of Parliament, 1st Victoria chap. 20; and the whole business of the several departments will thenceforth be carried on at the Offices (the entrance to which is immediately beyond the House of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty), in Dean's Yard, Westminster.

It is earnestly requested, that the Clergy by whom Yearly Tenths are payable, will pay or cause their Agents in London to pay the same at the beginning of the next, and of every succeeding year, at the Office in Dean's Yard, which will save both trouble and expense.

CHRISTOPHER HODGSON.

Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty.

Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, 30th Nov., 1838.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A VALUABLE LIVING, desirably situated, within 60 miles distance of London, with an excellent House, is offered in Exchange by the Incumbent for a Living of similar value, and similar accommodation, near the Metropolis or some large Town.

Address, post paid, the Rev. A. B., Post Office, Colchester, Essex.

A LADY, whose connections and references are highly respectable, is desirous of meeting with an engagement to superintend the domestic arrangements of a Widower's Family, or she would not object also to take the charge of the Education of young Persons bereft of maternal care, having had much experience.

Address, post paid, to J. R., Martin's Post Office, Southampton-street, Camberwell.

A GRADUATE of the University of Cambridge, is desirous of obtaining a CURACY with a Title for Orders. The stipend would be no object, provided the Advertiser could be accommodated with a comfortable Parsonage, or House in the Parish.

Letters, addressed to X. Z., Post Office, Crewkerne, Somerset, will be attended to immediately.

BLUNELL'S SCHOOL, TIVERTON, DEVON.

Founded 1599.

TERMS of the Rev. A. BOULTON, M.A., Fifty Guineas per annum, no extra charges, except for Music, Dancing, or Drawing; French being included in the above charge. Three Guineas, Entrance.

Each Boy has a separate Bed.

There are two Scholarships leading to Fellowships at Balliol College, Oxford, and the same at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, besides various Exhibitions, unrestricted as to University or College, open to all who have spent the last three years of their education at this School, decided by public examination before the Feoffees.

TO INCUMBENTS OF LIVINGS.

THE REV. JOHN HODGSON, (Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, and Secretary of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society), having been for some time engaged in investigating the course of mortality amongst the one particular class of society consisting of "the Clergy of the Established Church," would feel himself greatly obliged (and the profession may be very much benefited by it hereafter) if the Clergyman in every parish would assist him in the undertaking, which thus would be made easy, by procuring for him and sending to him in plain writing the following particulars sealed up.

1. The names of all and each of the Incumbents of his parish (specifying the parish and diocese), on and since the 1st of January, 1779; and, if possible, the dates, or thereabouts, of their becoming Incumbents of the same.

2. The date of their ceasing to be the Incumbents, and whether by death, or otherwise.

3. If by death, the date of their death, and their age at death; and whether the number of the years of the age specified be years completed, or to be completed next birth-day; if by removal, where removed to.

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No. 7.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1839.

No. 7.

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WE request the attention of our Subscribers and Correspondents to the change which has taken place this month in regard to our Publisher and to the place of publication. The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is now published at the Office, No. 14, Southampton Street, Strand, (corner of Tavistock Street,) by Mr. Charles Cox, to whom all communications are to be addressed.

We take the opportunity afforded by this announcement to state that we are endeavouring to carry out more effectually than we have yet been able to do, some of the objects originally proposed in this work, more especially with reference to Reports and statements of Church Societies. And we hope in this matter to have the assistance of those Societies themselves.

We have been frequently requested to insert more detailed accounts of provincial and local matters. Our Correspondents have justly observed that many things are said and done at the founding and consecration of Churches, the meetings of local Societies, &c., which would be both interesting and useful to other persons and Societies in different parts of the kingdom. The same observation applies to the rules of such Societies, and to the different plans of parochial management which prevail in different parts of the country. At present the great obstacle which prevents us from doing this more effectually is the want of space, and the difficulty which exists with our gratuitous circulation, of enlarging this work to the extent which would be required. This difficulty we hope however will soon be removed, by the increasing number of our Subscribers, and by the additional support which we trust will be obtained from the Laity, through the kind recommendation of the Clergy.

We feel it due to ourselves to state the peculiar advantages offered by this publication, in the words of a correspondent:—"I can now accomplish by a single insertion in the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE what I could not have done before by a dozen different publications; for I am now able by one advertisement to make my works known to the whole body of the clergy."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Bishop of Peterborough requests the attention of the Clergy to the following notice:

That no letters testimonial will be received or countersigned by the Bishop of Peterborough, unless it be stated therein that the parties signing them have had opportunities of observing the conduct of the person in whose favour the testimonials are given for the period specified in such testimonials.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 13th of January.

The Bishop of Hereford intends to hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 20th of January, at Hereford.

The Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held in the cathedral Church of Lincoln, on Sunday, the 24th of February. Candidates must send their papers to his Lordship, at Willingham, near Market Rasen, before the 13th of January.

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mitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for
the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, *Lincoln's Inn Fields*, 8th January, 1839.

The Rev. Dr. SHORT in the chair.

THE Secretary read a communication addressed to the Foreign Translation Committee, from the Rev. C. F. Schlienz, who has recently returned from Egypt, of which the following are extracts:—

Malta, October 18th, 1838.

Rev. and dear Sir,—I had the honour to address you last under date of June 8th, 1838. My communication then referred chiefly to the two great objects I had in view in undertaking the journey, from which I returned six weeks ago, viz., the printing of our version of the Common Prayer Book in the Arabic, and the intended new version of the Scriptures into that language. During my subsequent stay in Egypt, I continued for some time to have much intercourse both with Christians and Muhammedans, which enabled me to form a better judgment as to the nature and importance of this work, as well as to exert myself in a measure to secure its acceptance, and to promote its usefulness. I perceive distinctly that the Eastern churches in those parts, regard the publication of these two works with feelings of much deeper interest than they commonly manifest, in regard to works issuing from our press at Malta. As to the Common Prayer Book, it far outweighs with them in merit, any religious tract, or any scientific or educational work. Considering the great want of general knowledge among the Christians in these parts, their ignorance of the Protestant churches in the West, the unfavourable prejudices which the Roman Catholics have infused into their minds against us; and, moreover, considering their own formularies, or the formularies of the Roman Catholics, which have been partly presented to them, and the absence, which they observe, of any formulary among missionaries of the Independent persuasion, from America, we cannot expect, that they should be able to conceive beforehand, those intrinsic excellences, which, though they lie modestly concealed, as it were, in the contents of our Common Prayer Book; are evident in the comforts, the right knowledge of eternal truth, the paths of righteousness, of peace, joy, and happiness, of millions of souls;—excellences these, which may well hold it forth as a model to any Christian community, who desire a sanctified devotion of heart, purity of doctrine, edification, order, and decency, in all their doings. Without doubt, even as a mere formulary, and, although, still almost unexamined, yet as being the formulary of devotion, doctrine, the rites and ordinances of a very large, highly respectable and influential community of Christians, and, therefore, bearing the stamp of the concurrent approbation of millions, in enlightened England, and many other parts of our globe, it cannot be uninteresting to our Eastern brethren, and must attract, particularly, the attention of the clergy. I was quite struck with the manifestation of friendly feeling, expressed by many members of the Coptic clergy, and by their very patriarch, after they had seen and in part read the Common Prayer Book in Arabic, as printed at Bishop's College, in Calcutta, a copy of which Dr. Mill presented to the patriarch, and which I have shewn also to bishops, presbyters, and lay-members of that Church. The priests, almost invariably, turned first to the respective creeds. The three golden links of the Apostolical, the Nicene, and the Athanasian Creeds, presented a pleasing attraction to their eye, and the catholicity of feeling, thereby evinced by our Church, gave them general satisfaction. I mentioned in my last communication, that the Copts as well as the Greeks, protest against the *filioque* in the Nicene Creed, and I shall feel much obliged to you for any directions in reference to the printing, omitting, or putting into a clause, of this phrase. Of course I shall be ready to follow the final decision of the Committee of your honourable SOCIETY, to whose judgment I deem the first deference to be due. They also seemed to be much pleased with our Communion Service, declaring that it removed the prejudice from their minds which had existed, under the idea that we had no commemoration of the Lord's Supper at all, or only once in

the year; and even then, in a manner very unbecoming Christians. They now perceive the contrary to be the truth. The Book excited also various enquiries: for instance, after the confession of faith (the Articles) of our Church, which this edition does not contain; the rites of consecration and ordination, in which I found they differed from us, in that their presbyters too may ordain deacons, if there be no bishop present to perform the service. Besides these, there are other points of doctrine and discipline, which the Common Prayer Book induced me to discuss amongst them with feelings of deep interest. From the information which I have obtained in regard to the printing of the Common Prayer Book, I am inclined to the belief, that if it be published, with all the contents, as we have contemplated and prepared it, in intelligible, correct, and graceful language, it is likely to meet with acceptance among many members of the Eastern churches, in these parts, and to prove to them, in various ways, even in a public sense, highly useful. The more they will read and examine, with attention and care, its contents, the more they will find to approve and admire. The Greek and the Copt, if they are at all acquainted with their own formularies, cannot peruse ours without discovering a striking similarity between both in many important things. Our prayers contain many a phrase which they find in their own, many a heart-consoling expression, calculated to animate, to excite and cement the most harmonious and tender Christian union. Our Creeds are approved of by them, with the exception of one Latin phrase. There is but little in form, and still less in doctrine, to which they would object, in the administration of our Sacraments. As to Episcopal Church government, they feel themselves on the most brotherly footing with ourselves. The reading of portions from the Sacred Scriptures, and the singing of Psalms during Divine Service, and the reading of Homilies also, they find to be identical to both churches. But it will appear by a fair comparison, that there is better order and greater perfection in ours than in theirs. What an improvement, and what a blessing would it be, should the Coptic Church of its own accord, adopt our formulary of prayers and rites! At present they have only old disfigured manuscripts in Arabic and Coptic, from which they perform Divine Service; and these manuscripts in many of their churches, contain only parts of their service; an inconvenience this which becomes the more injurious to their congregations, as their churches generally are very dark, the light of the wax candle, as well as the eye of the reader, dim, and the minds of many, perhaps the majority of them, uninstructed in the art of reading well. May our Heavenly Father, to whose kind care and gracious Providence we would commend our sister churches in the East, soon illuminate their minds with the plenitude of divine truth, so as to render their path of duty in this important concern, both straight and pleasant!

That under present circumstances this translation of the Liturgy is likely to attract the attention of the upper classes of Muhammedans, and to find readers among them, is very probable. They are eager enough to read and to examine any thing which affects the national character and the destiny of European nations, especially the English.

With regard to my enquiries respecting the Arabic Bible, I beg briefly to state—

1. That there are two editions of the Arabic Bible in print, known to the Christians and Muhammedans in Egypt and Syria; the version which has been taken from Bishop Walton's Polyglott Bible, and the one published by the Propaganda, 1672.

2. That the Christians in these parts do not receive at all the version of the Polyglott Bible; and that, under a great many difficulties, the version of the Propaganda has, in a measure, obtained among them. How this version was regarded about a century ago, fifty years after its publication, we may learn from Rich. Simon's *Lettres Choisées*. Amsterd. 1730. tom. ii. p. 165. "On a imprimé à Rome une version entière de la Bible en Arabe, qui avoit été retouchée sur la Vulgate. Mais cette traduction Arabe est tombée d'elle même, les peuples de Levant ne peuvent goûter ces

sortes de versions. Les Maronites mêmes, quoiqu'ils soient entièrement soumis au Pape, ne les approuvent point." An attempt was made to print another version of the Arabic Bible at Rome, 1752, of this, however, only the first part appeared. This part comprises almost all the historical books of the Old Testament. As far as my knowledge extends concerning it, I am inclined to think that the version has been made from the Septuagint. A bishop of the Coptic Church, who entered the service of the Pope, at the Propaganda, was the editor of the first part. For what reasons the publication of the other parts was stopped, or suppressed, I could not learn.

3. The reason that the Propaganda version has in a measure obtained, among the Christians in these parts, cannot have been, because it had the sanction of the Pope. The Greek, the Copt, the Armenian, the Nestorian, care little for the mandates of the Roman pontiff, and unite in their aversion to receive any thing from him that might lay them under any obligations, or draw them into the net of his numerous emissaries. The Maronites, who through Jesuitical intrigue were induced to enrol themselves under the papal banner, form the only exception to papal disobedience and dislike among these oriental churches. But, besides the strenuous exertions of the Roman missionaries in favour of the circulation of this version in these parts, it must be allowed that it possesses much intrinsic worth. For as to the faithfulness of the translation, although it has not been so faithfully executed as the holy import of the contents of the original would certainly seem to demand, yet it has, in this respect, much less demerit than that version which has been printed from Walton's Polyglott Bible. This the respective churches might easily have perceived by a mere comparison of those portions of the Sacred Scriptures, which they possess, either in manuscript or in print. Again, the language and style of this version shews much propriety and good taste. It keeps aloof from the phraseology of the Coran, and also in a great degree from the vulgarisms of the Bazaars and the Mishrabas (coffee-houses of the Arabs). True it is that a great many instances may easily be pointed out in which it betrays a want of good taste regarding classical language, as well as a great many passages, especially in the Prophets, the Psalms, and the Apostolical writings, which do not faithfully reflect the true sense of the original. A variety of causes may notwithstanding have concurred, to induce people to connive at this circumstance, and, perhaps, even to approve and love such defects. The oriental Christians generally in these parts, who for a long time have almost entirely neglected the classical study of the Arabic, would perhaps often prefer a want of classical taste, in their religious books, to a strict adherence to it, whilst the priests would, perhaps, occasionally prefer a want of faithfulness to strict probity. The truth of this I have witnessed in a great many cases, both among the clergy and laity. During my sojourn in Egypt, I have not wanted opportunities to discuss the correctness of passages, in which the editors of the Romish edition have taken good care to give an unfaithful translation, in order to sanction or palliate their own theological errors, as well as those of the oriental churches, if identical with theirs. Besides, there is so little of general, and more especially of theological learning, and such a want of Scriptural interest and research amongst the present clergy of these churches, that they might well remain ignorant of, or indifferent as to the defects of this version. But had they remained even to the present time, so disaffected towards the version as to discountenance its use altogether, their duty would have been to produce a better one themselves, if they at all wished to be possessed of the whole canon of the Word of God. But as to such an undertaking, whence could they have had the means, the knowledge and learning, the workmen, and the necessary pecuniary resources to carry it into execution? The opinion of the Muhammedans differs materially from that of the Christians, with regard to these two versions. Their aversion to both of them is perhaps equally great. The Polyglott Bible version they dislike chiefly for its "presumptuous impropriety," in adopting the phraseology of the Coran, and for its

inequality of style; the Propaganda version for its vulgarity and inelegancy of language. With regard to the Muhammedans of these countries, the truth is, that the Bible has hitherto been circulated almost exclusively amongst persons in the first rank of society, and of learned Sheikhs, who have been accustomed to hear, and especially to read classical language. These disdain to read translations, even of the most interesting works, if they betray vulgarity of language. During my stay in Egypt, I had sufficient opportunities to see proof of this. On a voyage on the Nile, I met several Muhammedan Sheikhs of great respectability, at the residence of the governor of Mansura; Abd Er Rahman Bey, a gentleman of uncommon talent, and one of the first functionaries of the pasha. He had brought these learned Sheikhs from Cairo to perform, and to be present at a marriage ceremony of one of the ladies of his Harem. After the festivities of the occasion were over, he led me, in the presence of a very respectable assembly of Muhammedan guests, into a religious discussion with his Eastern sages, which lasted for several hours. In the course of the controversy, the subject of the translation of the Bible was touched upon. In their enquiries respecting the state of learning in Europe, they also asked, whether we paid any attention to the study of oriental literature? to which I replied in the affirmative. I told them that at most of our universities professorships of Hebrew, of Arabic, of Persian, and of oriental languages in general, had been instituted, and that hundreds of youths were studying the languages of the East, and exploring the golden mines of its literature without ever traversing its sandy plains. They were surprised to hear that many of our students were reading their Coran, for the sake of obtaining a knowledge of its classical language. Whilst they were admiring the liberality of our sentiments, I expressed to them the hope, that we should be so happy as to witness similar feelings influencing them and their people, and that they too, would soon begin to study our Sacred Scriptures. "If the translation of your sacred books, they rejoined, has been as badly executed in the English, as it has been in the Arabic language, we shall not think of doing so. Nothing could be more unpalatable to the good taste of an Arabic reader than the language in which you offer to us your Bible. If there be any evidence wanting to testify to the truth of the prophetic gift of our prophet, we have but to cite from the Coran the passage wherein he proscribes to us the reading of your Sacred Scriptures, because of your having corrupted them. We would never entertain the uncharitable feeling, that you had ever corrupted the original of your Bible: but any candid Arabic scholar, who will take the trouble to read over a few chapters of this work, must feel persuaded that Muhammed, in his accusation alluded merely to the worthless translation of your Bible, whereby the original beauty and perfection of divine truth must have been in a great measure lost or obscured. Give us your sacred books in correct and elegant language, and you will find us disposed to read them."

On a subsequent day I was again invited by the governor to meet these learned Sheikhs at his mansion. In presence of a great many persons, the governor requested the principal Shiekh to read portions from the Psalms. In the course of reading, the Shiekh repeatedly stopped, making his critical remarks upon the pitiful language into which, he said, the noble sentiments of the royal poet had been squeezed by the poor translator. At Cairo also, I had sufficient opportunity to learn the delicate sentiments of the Muhammedans, in regard to our translations; and, undoubtedly, if there be any work, which, in their estimation merits a translation, executed with correctness and elegance, it is that which contains the word of God. Indeed this feeling of prejudice is with some of them so strong, as to make them believe, that a book containing a revelation from God cannot be translated at all.

I beg now to make a few general remarks with regard to the work of a new translation of the Bible into the Arabic language.

1. The undertaking of preparing a new version of the Bible into Arabic, must, I think, appear from my foregoing statement, a very desirable work, and a measure fitted to promote Christian knowledge

in the East, to a vast extent, both amongst Christians and Muhammedans.

2. As this work opens to the charity of the Church a large field of activity, so it leads also to the contemplation, that unless it be effected by our Church, millions both of Christians and Muhammedans, would, in all probability, have to remain, at least for a long time to come, without a correct version of the Sacred Scriptures. And hence its vast importance, as well as our great responsibility with regard to it.

3. This work, being of such a desirable and important nature, it ought to be executed with the greatest precision and care, no pains being spared in order to render it as perfect as possible.

4. This version should be made faithfully to adhere to the original. If it be the design of translators to convey the true sense of the original, this ought to be the leading characteristic in the translation of every work, and more especially that of the Bible! Its divine Author, its sacred contents, the moral wants of its readers, the eye of the critic, and the eye of the enemy, all speak but *one* language to us. Take care! Be faithful!

5. But in this version, the endeavour to have the sense of the original faithfully and literally rendered, ought not to be made at the expense of the purity of the Arabic language. This must appear not only free from Hebraisms and Grecisms, but must also satisfy the just demands of Arabic grammar, and, so to speak, the vernacular cast of the language; its peculiarities; its independent spirit. Correct language will be expected both by Muhammedans and Christians in the East, and nothing could bring greater contempt upon our work, from both, than our appearing deficient in this point. It would be regarded by them as the surest proof of our incompetency as to the whole undertaking. Here I beg to submit to the consideration of the Committee, that it would be desirable to prepare and to print this work with the vowel signs, in all cases, where the sense of the original might, without them, be misconstrued, particularly by persons who have not been in the habit of reading the Bible, except in but very imperfect versions; or, where, without them, the right sense cannot be ascertained, but with much difficulty. This, I think, is of much importance generally, inasmuch as we ought to exhibit truth in the clearest and most unequivocal light possible. In making this remark, however, I feel particularly influenced by the consideration, that there at present exists so large a number of half-educated youths, both Muhammedan and Christian in these countries, who will be much in need of such an help, in order to enable them, easily and correctly to read and understand the records of eternal truth. And even the perfect Arabic scholar, if such an one be in existence, whether young or old, whether accustomed or not to the reading of our sacred books, even such a man would not be likely to despise the assistance thus proposed. Besides, there are great numbers of adult Christians, both of the clergy and laity, who, without such aid, would be unable to read a single chapter of the Bible with understanding*.

As regards a good style, elegance of language, and refinement of expression, we should not perhaps be consulting the best interests of the sacred objects we have at heart, by paying too much regard to this particular. A good deal, however, I think may be accomplished without offending the taste of the Eastern Christians, or robbing the Coran of "the sacred pearls of its diadem," or without violating the sacredness of our own task, or obstructing its usefulness. I deem it to be a paramount duty of a Christian writer in the Arabic language, to show to the Muhammedans that we may write this language well, and apply it even to the most holy of purposes, without borrowing the language or phraseology from the Coran. Yet as this is not an easy duty, so it is not absolutely necessary; and much time ought not to be spent in search of the beauties of language, only for the sake of gratifying a comparatively small number of high personages and learned sheikhs of delicate taste, whilst the far greater proportion of readers would in all probability be unable to appreciate them. The most expe-

* The very same measure, as to the printing, I beg to propose, with regard to the Common Prayer Book.

dient way, therefore, seem to be, to adopt a middle style, avoiding "poetical dainties" as well as plebeian vulgarity. A certain difference of style must of course appear in parts of the translation, analogous to the different contents of the Bible. The translator must not be indifferent to the sublimity of the sacred poets and prophets,—the plainness of the historians,—the perspicuity, the vigour, and dignity of the Apostles,—the heavenly beauty and sacred majesty of Him who "spoke as never man spake." Yet the application of the middle style will be proportionably most suitable to the whole work, and will most probably prove most useful to its readers.

6. With all deference to the opinion and judgment of the Committee, I beg to submit to their kind consideration, that the version should contain also the Apocryphal Books. This measure I venture to propose, because the Eastern Churches have been for many centuries past, and are still, in a measure, accustomed to the use of these books, and ask for them; because there is such a general and total want of the knowledge of the canon of the sacred volume, such an ignorance of its original languages, such an absence of its critical study among the Oriental Churches in these parts, as renders it extremely difficult, and almost impossible for us, to give them any satisfactory reason, why it is that we withhold from them these books, especially as there are many of them impressed with the opinion, imparted to them by verbal tradition, that these books have some claims to their being used by the Christian Church, though they may not be canonical; because they may be usefully read by Christians, and, if accompanied with a few explanatory notes, without injury either to Christian faith or morals: without them the history of the Church seems to be in want of a connective link of some importance: because we are likely thereby to stop the mouths of our adversaries in these parts—(the Roman Catholics)—who accuse us before other Christian Churches of corrupting the Scriptures, just on this very account, saying that we cut out whole books from the Bible to suit the convenience of our confession. What sad effects such slanderous insinuations are capable of producing we know sufficiently from experience. We have only to call to mind some strictures of the melancholy disputes, which followed the translation of the Bible into modern Greek, and its publication and dissemination in Greece and Turkey. Yet I would not that the denunciation of the advocates of the Roman heresy should lead to the commission of the very crime it denounces—the corrupting of the sacred Scriptures; not indeed by cutting out, but by adding to their canon what does not belong to it *rightfully*. I would beg, therefore, to submit that the apocryphal books may be added at the end of the canonical books of the Old Testament, with a superscription to designate their character, and with a few notes in explanation of certain passages, which, without such notes, might prove prejudicial to the right faith and practice of Christians.

7. The present circumstances of the Eastern Churches in these parts, affords us little hope for help in the execution of this work. They have neither the men nor the means, neither the knowledge nor the will, requisite for such an undertaking. In all my repeated enquiries, among both the Coptic and Greek Clergy, after persons capable of rendering us assistance in this work, I met with entire disappointment. Among the Copts I could not find a single individual who understood either Greek or Hebrew. They also entirely neglect the study of the classical Arabic. The Greeks also, to whom the Arabic is vernacular, have sadly neglected biblical philology, as well as the study of the classical Arabic. Lately the Greeks of Syria have urgently requested us to aid them in the establishing of schools; and a Syrian gentleman, who has the religious and moral welfare of his countrymen much at heart,—an intimate friend of the Greek Patriarch of Antioch,—told me, but a short time ago, that it would be in vain to seek for a person amongst his countrymen possessing the abilities of my translator. Amongst the Maronites of Syria, we might possibly find a few individuals capable of rendering us some assistance; but I have reason to fear, that their religious

prejudices would prevent them from doing any thing in behalf of such an object. I know of a person amongst them, very well acquainted with the Arabic, who, a few years ago, instructed a friend of mine in that language; but he is at present no longer disposed to assist us. Some time ago I asked him for his help; when he answered, that were I to pay him fifty dollars per day, he could not put his hand to such a work. The truth is, the Jesuits have done all in their power to prejudice these people against every benevolent operation of the Protestants. Some help we may derive for our work, from the portions of the sacred Scriptures, and other biblical and theological works, found amongst these respective churches, both in manuscripts and in print. Of the Psalms there are various versions, with more or less merit. The lessons appointed to be read in the churches of the Greek Roman Catholics, contain the greater part of the New Testament*. The Copts possess the whole of the Old Testament in Arabic, the second book of the kings excepted, in MSS; but besides the difficulty of access thereunto, it can be of little or no use to us. It is a wretched imitation of the Coptic, which has been translated, with but very little accuracy, from the LXX. They have also made a translation of the Coptic New Testament into Arabic, which they use in MS. in the reading of Scripture lessons in their churches. The translation of this work is much better than that of the Old Testament, and may be of some use to us. They have also books of Homilies, Comments on the Sacred Scriptures, Catechisms, Comments on their respective Creeds, and theological dogmas, Liturgies, Evidences of Christianity, parts of the Church History, and Legends of Saints, in Arabic. I have succeeded in obtaining forty-five volumes, in print and in MS., which contain parts of the Bible, and such other works as I have just mentioned. These I have brought with me to Malta.

8. The personal assistance which I have, and have the prospect of obtaining, I may deem sufficient for the work. It is the best I was capable of securing.

Mr. Fares, my translator hitherto, has, during my absence, been offered the Arabic Professorship at Malta, by our Governor. He accepts this appointment under conditions which will leave him sufficient time for the execution of the work under consideration. Except the lectures, which he will have to give daily at the government schools, he engages to spend whatever time he has left free, for the translation of the Bible. It being impossible to find a person in these countries, with the abilities of Mr. Fares, as an Arabic translator, it will be expedient to make any reasonable sacrifice in order to secure his services. Among the first circles of Muhammedans, and by the most learned Sheikhs of Cairo, I have found his writings greatly admired; and among the Christians he passes, according to the expression of a rival scholar, for a miracle.

Now with this aid, I have reason to hope, that by the blessing of God I may be able to discharge the important duties incumbent upon me in reference to my engagement of procuring a new translation of the Bible into Arabic, in a manner suitable to its sacred and imperative demands, and creditable to your honourable Society.

9. With the beginning of the ensuing year, I intend, D.V., to begin this work. The chief reason which induces me to defer the commencement thereof till that time is, that I have but recently recovered from a severe illness, and my medical friends advise me to spend a few months solely with a view of recruiting intellectual strength. Perhaps it might have been from various causes, or only from the sad accident which befel me on the Nile: the oar of a boat having fallen from a considerable height directly upon my head, which threw me down from the upper to the lower deck, and left me there for some minutes in a state of insensibility, that I had to suffer for nearly six weeks from an inflammation of the membrane of the brain. By the skilful treatment of Dr. Pruner at Cairo, and the kind attention of faithful friends, however,

* It is worthy of remark, that these lessons have been translated in very correct and elegant language; but they betray a want of a faithful adherence to the original.

under the blessing of God, I so far recovered my health, that I left Egypt in a state of convalescence. Yet I was advised not to pursue my journey to Syria, on account of the great heat of the summer season, since it might again have affected my health, which was still in a delicate state. Although at present I do not feel any particular inconvenience from my application to literary pursuits, yet I feel it to be incumbent on me, with regard to my health, as well as on account of my work, to use, for a few months, great moderation in my studies. By the commencement of the new year, I hope, I shall likewise have succeeded in engaging — in our service, so that we may then enter upon our work, under all the advantages that we are capable of securing.

10. We have not yet been favoured with the Preface to the Common Prayer Book, and should be much obliged, if you would be so kind, to forward it by the first convenient opportunity. Both our large and small founts of Arabic type have been finished during my absence, and the middle-sized one will be finished within a month's time, so that we may be able to begin printing the Common Prayer Book, with the new characters, as soon as we shall be favoured with the Preface, and any further instructions that may be deemed necessary concerning it.

Craving your kind indulgence regarding the trouble I have given you by this lengthened communication,

I remain, Rev. and dear Sir,
Your most obedient and obliged servant,
C. F. SCHLIENZ.

REV. G. TOMLINSON.

The Meeting remained sitting when we went to press.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

This Society has recently issued a circular to the Secretaries of its several District Committees, to engage their co-operation in looking out for duly qualified men who may be recommended for Missionary appointments.

Additional Clergymen are wanted in all the Colonies: but the most pressing demand is for *Travelling Missionaries* in the Dioceses of Quebec and Nova Scotia; and the Society is willing to guarantee to them an adequate salary, besides a grant for outfit and passage; while the actual expenses of travelling will be defrayed from local funds.

The Society too continues to receive applications for further aid from the West Indies, especially from Trinidad and British Guiana; and is pledged to extend its operations to the Diocese of Bombay, so soon as it can meet with Clergy fitted by their character and education to engage in the arduous duties of an Indian Mission.

The meetings of the Society's friends which have been held in almost every Diocese during the past Summer and Autumn, give reason to hope that the forth-coming Report will exhibit such an augmentation of Income as may enable the Society to answer the increasing demands upon its funds. And we may confidently hope that each succeeding year will furnish the means of more effectually accomplishing the work at which it has been labouring for nearly a century and a half—the great work of propagating the Gospel of Christ throughout the Colonies and Dependencies of our Empire.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

From the Church Missionary Paper, No. XCII.
Christmas, 1838.

WESTERN-INDIA MISSION.—STATE OF THE MISSION.

We copy a few passages from the Rev. C. P. Farrar's Report of the Mission for 1837; showing its state and progress.

Progress of Translations.—The Rev. J. Dixon has been diligently employed, both in extensive journeys, *preaching the Word*, and in Translations. The progress of his Translational labours is thus related by Mr. Farrar:—

The Books of the Prophets, translated from the Original Hebrew by the Rev. J. Dixon, are being

carried through the press, under the direction and at the expense of the Bible Society. Mr. Dixon has carefully revised and greatly improved his first edition of the Book of Psalms; and this improved Version is nearly ready for the press. He has also translated several of the other Books of the Hagiography, viz. Job, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, and the Song of Solomon; which are in a state of forwardness for publication.

Progress of the Ministry.—The Missionaries had been engaged in journeying extensively through the countries around Nassuck, the seat of the Mission, *preaching the Word*. The general course of those labours is thus stated by Mr. Farrar—

The Gospel has been preached at Nassuck, both to Hindoos and Mussulmans, by one or other of the Missionaries, almost without intermission, throughout the year. It will be sufficient, for general satisfaction and encouragement, to state, that it has always found hearers. The Missionaries have always met with larger or smaller numbers, to whom they might discourse of *righteousness, temperance, and judgment to come*. The Readers have always obtained listeners; and Tracts and Books have been constantly demanded, with almost boisterous eagerness.

The Daily and Sunday Services in the Mission Chapel have been attended, in the week-days, by an average of one hundred and thirty.

Itinerating through the length and breadth of the land, for the purpose of preaching to the heathen, and disseminating Christian knowledge among them, is recognised by the Missionaries to be a duty of paramount importance.

NORTH-WEST AMERICAN MISSION.—STATE OF THE INDIAN SETTLEMENT.

Mr. Jones thus describes the state of the Indian Settlement on the Red River, formed by the indefatigable, toilsome, and self-denying labours of Mr. Cockran:

June 13, 1838.—Mr. Cockran came to breakfast. Afterwards, we set off together for the Indian Settlement. I was much delighted with all I saw. Though so near the Lake, their crops were equal, if not superior, to those of any other parts of the colony. Their houses were well constructed, of oak and pine, of which there is an abundance in the vicinity. Everywhere we met with smiling faces; most of whom were known to me, from having been among my Indian assemblies above, before this place was formed. Many were in active preparation, crossing their carts and oxen, in order to proceed to the buffalo-hunt. It is to be regretted that they are obliged to have recourse to this expedient, as the hunter's life has a most demoralising effect; but on account of the late failure of their crops, and other causes, they have no means of avoiding it. I was surprised at their dexterity in the use of the axe and the hoe. They have cleared an immense number of oak-stumps from their ground; and these little inclosures looked respectable, and were well fenced. They build their own houses, of which many are well jointed. In a great many instances, they make their own carts, and also, of course, what little furniture their houses contain. Here, then, is a great principle, fully, plainly, and substantially established; namely, that the Indian MAY be civilized, HAS BEEN civilized, and IS WILLING TO BE civilized. Let the Gospel, then, be made known; and let the cause be supported; other spots like this will then appear in the wilderness, with fruits as pleasing, and with aspects as cheering and refreshing. Christians in England! cherish this Vine: let it "be planted in a good soil, by great waters, that it may bring forth branches, that it may bear fruit, that it may be a goodly vine."

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

Held their second meeting for this session on Nov. 19; the Bishop of London in the chair. The members present were the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, H. H. Norris, and J. Lonsdale; J. Round, M.P., J. S. Salt, W. Davis, J. Watson, B. Harrison, and W. Cotton, Esqrs. Among other business transacted by the society, grants were voted towards building a gal-

lery in the church at Manorbier, Pembrokeshire; re-pewing the church at Colbourne, Southampton; building a church at Tansley, Northamptonshire; increasing the accommodation in the church at Flimpton, Suffolk; building a chapel at Whiteshill, Gloucestershire, and one also at Holme, Westmoreland; increasing the accommodation in the church of St. Ann's, Manchester; enlarging the church of St. Michael's, at Thorn, Norwich; building a chapel at Pennington, Southampton; building a chapel at Uxbridge Moor, Middlesex; re-pewing and building galleries in the church of Gateshead, Durham.

MEETING OF THE IRISH PRELATES.— ADDRESS FROM THREE HUNDRED OF THE CLERGY.

During the recent meeting of the Irish archbishops and bishops in Dublin, a very important document was laid before them, signed by upwards of 300 clergymen, suggesting the utility of some regulations which would enable the clergy to preach and otherwise exercise their ministry beyond the sphere of their own parishes, and in districts where spiritual instruction might be more required.

The following is the address, with the reply of the archbishops and bishops whose names are attached:—

ADDRESS.

"To the Most Reverend and Right Reverend the Archbishops and Bishops of the Established Church of Ireland,

"We, the undersigned clergy of your lordships' different dioceses, desire to approach your lordships, and to lay before you, with all duty and respect, our sentiments and feelings on the following momentous subjects:—

"We are deeply sensible of the pressing difficulties and dangers with which our Church is encompassed on every side, and of our duty to labour in her cause.

"We are impressed with the awful state of spiritual ignorance and destitution, of error and superstition, in which the vast majority of our countrymen are sunk, and with a sense of the solemn responsibilities that are laid upon all, in every rank, from the lowest to the highest, as churchmen, and as ministers of Christ, in reference to them as our respective parishioners.

"We feel perfectly convinced, from our personal experience, and from the facts presented by the past and the present state of our Church, that the exercise of our individual ministrations in our respective parishes and spheres of duty, does not, and cannot meet the whole exigencies of the Church and our country, and we most earnestly, and respectfully, and with all dutiful affection, desire to lay these our feelings and convictions before all our bishops, as in the sight of our God.

"While we are most anxious on all these points, it is our earnest desire that all our efforts should be made, not only in strict conformity with the laws and discipline of our Church, but that they should meet the cordial and confiding approbation and paternal co-operation of our respective dioceses. We desire humbly, in all things, to 'approve ourselves as the ministers of Christ, and so as to give no offence in anything, that the ministry be not blamed.'

"Under these impressions, we willingly offer ourselves with all duty, fidelity, and affection, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ for the same and especial exigencies of our Church and country, trusting that by your lordships' wisdom and consideration, some plan of co-operative interchange of labour may be devised to enable us to meet the necessities of the case.

"We are ready and willing, not as we trust in our own strength, but in the strength of our God, with our time and talents, our hearts and lives, earnestly and devotedly to give ourselves to the work, according to our several abilities, in any sphere of labour which your lordships will suggest or desire; and in which, we trust, all our brethren in Christ whose names may not be subscribed to this, will cordially and conscientiously co-operate. If it be your lordships' pleasure to direct us to sub-

mit any plan of united labour to your consideration, we shall endeavour, humbly seeking the guidance of the Holy Spirit to obey your directions; and, offering up our prayers to Him 'without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy,' that He will graciously so direct the judgments, consciences, and hearts of your lordships and ourselves, that we may all be enabled, in our several spheres, to discharge the solemn duties and responsibilities laid upon us, that our God will bless our labours for our Church and country, and that when we come, as we so soon must come, to render an account of our stewardship, we may all be accepted before the throne, through our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

(Here follow the signatures of upwards of 300 clergymen, many of them dignitaries.)

ANSWER.

"At a Meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, convened by his Grace the Lord Primate, and held in Dublin on the 28th day of November, 1838, a Memorial signed by several clergymen having been read, it was unanimously resolved to make the following declaration:—

"The undersigned archbishops and bishops of that part of the United Church of England and Ireland established in Ireland, to their very reverend and reverend brethren who have lately laid before them their sentiments and feelings arising out of the present position of the established Church, return an affectionate greeting.

"We fully concur with you, reverend and beloved brethren, in the estimate you form of the difficulties and dangers which beset the Church, and we entertain in common with yourselves, a deep sense of our joint duty unremittingly to labour in her cause.

"Whilst we lament with you the spiritual destitution of a great majority of our countrymen, we acknowledge the solemn responsibility devolving upon us all, each in his proper sphere, as ministers of Christ.

"Again, we cannot but avow our conviction, jointly with yourselves, that the exercise of your individual ministrations in your respective parishes is not commensurate with all the exigencies of our Church and country; and we receive the expression of this conviction on your part with corresponding feelings of esteem and good-will.

"We remark with especial satisfaction and approval the expression of your earnest desire that your efforts should be made in strict conformity with the laws and discipline of the Church, convinced as we are that the offence necessarily occasioned by a different line of conduct must much more than counterbalance any possible benefit to be derived from it. From this language we would fain persuade ourselves that it is your deliberate conviction that the spiritual ministrations in every diocese are subject to the superintendence and control of its own bishop, and that without his authority no inferior minister of Christ can take part in them without offence.

"With this understanding we heartily commend your offer of self-dedication to the service and especial exigencies of the Church; but at the same time we frankly avow our opinion, that a plan of co-operative interchange of labour, such as that which you propose, would be far from meeting the exigencies of the case. For, as we apprehend it to be the principle and rule of the Church's provisions, that each of her ministers should have assigned to him a definite sphere of action, so we think that a deviation from that principle and rule, so far from producing the good effects which you anticipate, would be rather calculated to introduce evils which are doubtless not in your contemplation.

"Whilst, therefore, we cannot but commend your devotedness to the work of the gospel in any field of labour which we may point out, we cannot but declare to you our firm conviction, that the strength and ability with which it may please God to bless you will, for the most part, be best employed to His honour and the good of His Church, in the congregations respectively committed to your care and charge, according to the provisions of this Church and realm; and we cannot, therefore, but express our desire that ministrations should be chiefly limited to your own prescribed line of duty.

"On the whole, we declare it to be our opinion, that the efficiency of the Church would be best promoted by enabling the prelates to provide resident curates where they may be wanted; thus producing a fresh accession of ministerial strength which shall be stationary in the places to which the curates shall be licensed, and regulated after the manner of ordinary curates.

"For the attainment of so desirable a purpose, we are preparing a plan, which it is our intention to submit to public consideration, and in which we shall gladly receive your co-operation, reverend and beloved brethren; and with that assurance, we finally beseech the blessing of the Holy Spirit, and commit you to the keeping of Almighty God in our Lord Jesus Christ.

(Signed by)

"John G. Armagh; Richard Dublin; R. Cashel; Power Tuam, &c.; James Dromore; Richard Down and Connor; R. Derry and Raphoe; S. Cork, Cloyne and Ross; Stephen Killaloe; Edmond Limerick; George Kilmore."

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPELS AND POPULATION.

The list of chapels so ostentatiously displayed in the extract from the (Roman) Catholic Directory in our last number, is followed up by another of their periodicals, which observes of the Roman Catholic population, "We are inclined to think, but are not quite sure, that our number is overrated when reckoned at two millions."

The Romanists seem unwilling that their church should lose its ancient character for dealing in lying wonders. They themselves have stated with the same breath, that the number of their chapels in England and Wales is 446, and in Scotland 67: and when it is well known that many of these are small private chapels with very few worshippers, and that several others have actually been abandoned, since this statement was made, for want of hearers and support; it will be admitted that five hundred is an enormous average to give to each. But this will make no more than 223,000 for England and Wales, and 33,500 in Scotland, or in the whole about 266,500. But it suits their present purpose to boast, and they are not very scrupulous.

LAW. ARCHES' COURT. DECEMBER 12.

Sir Herbert Jenner gave the judgment of the court in the case of *Bucks v. Woolfrey*. The judgment, which was for the defendant, is a very important one, but we are not able to give it this month for want of space. In our next we propose to give it at large.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL OXFORD.

The names of those Candidates who, at the Examination, in Michaelmas Term, were admitted, by the Public Examiners, into the classes, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the statute, are as follows:—

IN DISCIPLINIS MATHEMATICIS ET PHYSICIS.

Class 1.—Moncreiff, George Robertson, Commoner of Balliol college; Rigaud, Stephen Jordan, Fellow of Exeter college.

Class 2.—Brodie, Benjamin Collins, Commoner of Balliol college; De Haviland, Charles Ross, Commoner of Oriel college.

Class 3.—Crawford, John Robert, Scholar of Lincoln college; Fookes, Woodforde, Commoner of Exeter college; Gausson, Frederick Charles, Commoner of Christ Church.

Class 4.—Baines, George, Commoner of Worcester college; Brewster, Waldegrave, Commoner of Trinity college; Long, William, Commoner of Balliol college; Morland, William, C. Commoner of Christ Church; Wollaston, Charles Buchanan, Commoner of Exeter college.

TRAVERS TWISS,
JOSEPH WALKER,
EDWARD COCKER, } Examiners.

Number of the 5th class, 68.

The Rev. John Arderne Ormerod, M.A., of Brasenose college, has been elected a Fellow of that society.

On the last day of Michaelmas Term, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors in Civil Law.—John Lucena Ross Kettle, M.A.,

Fellow of Lincoln college; Rev. George Frederick Noad, Worcester college.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Thomas Beames, Lincoln college; Rev. John Henry Worsley, Demy of Magdalen college; Rev. Godfrey Faussett, Demy of Magdalen college; Rev. James Connell, Balliol college; Hewett Carey, Oriel college.

Bachelors of Arts.—Alfred Waddlowe, Trinity college, grand compounder; Deodatus William Eaton, Exhibitor of Lincoln college; George Frederick Child, Christ Church; George Russell, Worcester college; Thomas Brock, Oriel college.

Mr. Charles Lempriere, Scholar of St. John's college, elected and admitted a Fellow, on the Law line of that society.

Dec. 22.—The following gentlemen have been admitted students of Christ Church:—Messrs. Paul Butler, William Blacoe Tritton, Greville Phillimore, George A. Ward, John F. B. Blackett, F. H. M. Blaydes, Edward K. Karslake, Robert Aston Coffin, C. H. Collyns. The two first were elected from Westminster, in May last.

The Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India have appointed the Rev. Thomas Dale, M.A., Professor of English Literature at King's College, London; the Rev. Robert Eden, M.A., late Fellow of Corpus Christi college, in this university; and T. H. Key, Esq., M.A., Professor of Latin Literature at University college, London; to be Examiners of Candidates for admission at Haileybury college, for the ensuing Term.

On Saturday last, the Committee of Grosvenor college appointed the Rev. Daniel Race Godfrey, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's college, Oxford, and distinguished by the highest classical honours (eldest son of the Principal) Head Classical Master of that institution.—*Bath Chronicle.*

The last examination for Sir William Heathcote's prize, at Winchester college, was decided in favour of Mr. Richard Fanshawe, Commoner. The names of Messrs. Charles Barter, Scholar, Allan Cornburn, and John Morrison Myers, Commoners, were also mentioned as having acquitted themselves with great credit in the examination, which lasted four days, and was conducted by Messrs. Edward Twisleton and Edward Cardwell, both formerly Commoners of Winchester college, and late Fellows of Balliol college, Oxford. The Governors of King Edward's School, at Birmingham, have appointed Charles Matthew Collins, B.A., of Exeter college, to the situation of an Assistant Classical Master; and Abraham Kerr Thompson, B.A., of Queen's college, to that of Assistant Master of English Literature on the above foundation.

Congregations will be holden for the purpose of granting Graces and conferring Degrees on the following days in the ensuing Term, viz. :—

Jan.	Monday,	14.	Feb.	Thursday,	28.
	Thursday,	24.	Mar.	Thursday,	7.
Feb.	Thursday,	7.		Thursday,	14.
	Thursday,	14.		Saturday,	23.
	Thursday,	21.			

No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the Degree of B.A. or for that of B.C.L. or B.M. without proceeding through Arts, whose name is not entered in the book, kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

On Tuesday, Feb. 12th, a Congregation will be holden, as provided in the disputation for intermitting the forms and exercises of determination, solely for the purpose of receiving from the deans or other officers of their respective Colleges or Halls the names of such Bachelors of Arts as have not yet determined; and their names having been so signified to the House, and thereupon inserted in the register of Congregation, they may at any time in the same, or in any future, Term be admitted to all the rights and privileges to which they would have been entitled by the intermitted forms and exercises.

And every Bachelor of Arts is desired to take notice, that unless he has proceeded to that Degree on or before Thursday, February 17th, his name cannot be inserted in the register of Congregation during the present year.

On Thursday last a Convocation was holden for the purpose of electing an Esquire Bedel, in the room of the late Mr. Bobart. The candidates were, Mr. William Miller, B.A. of New College, Mr. Edmund Deane Grove, of Magdalen College, and Mr. William Glanville. The numbers were—For Mr. Miller, 76; Mr. Grove, 20; Mr. Glanville, 3; whereupon Mr. Miller having been declared elected, took the oath of office, and was formally admitted by the Vice-Chancellor.

CAMBRIDGE.

Dec. 15.—At a congregation on Wednesday last, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. George Wightman, St. John's college, and vicar of Clare, Suffolk.

Doctor in Physic.—Thomas Palmer Parr Marsh, Caius college.

Masters of Arts.—Henry Browne, Trinity college; Joseph Butterworth Owen, St. John's college; Charles James Wade, Jesus college; Thomas Sharples, Emmanuel college.

Bachelor of Arts.—John Gurney Rogers, Jesus college.

The following Graces also passed the Senate:—

To confirm the report of the Burwell Syndicate, respecting the Commutation of Tithes, dated the 3rd instant.

To confirm the report of the Syndicate, appointed the last congregation, to consider whether any and what steps should be taken for warming the Senate-house.

The following are copies of the Reports:—

"The Syndicate appointed Nov. 16, 1836, to take measures with a view to making a 'Voluntary Agreement' for the Commutation of the Tithes of the parish of Burwell, beg leave to recommend to the Senate that an offer be made by the University to the land-owners to commute the tithes of the said parish for an annual rent charge of 1650*l.*, subject to such variation as the Tithe Commutation Act directs.

In determining the average value of the rates for the seven years preceding Christmas 1835 (which average value

is included in the above sum of 1650*l.*) the Syndics have availed themselves of the assistance and advice of Mr. Utton.

"The Syndics have good reason to believe that the above offer, if made by the University, will be accepted by the parish.

"The Syndicate appointed to consider whether any and what steps should be taken for warming the Senate-house, beg leave to recommend the acceptance of an offer made by Mr. Stephen Pryor, jun., to introduce two of Dr. Arnott's stoves during the time of the examination for degrees in January next, and to remove the apparatus when no longer wanted, for a sum (including all expences) not exceeding eight guineas."

There will be Congregations on the following days of the ensuing Lent term:

Saturday ... Jan. 19, (B.A. Commencement) at ten.

Thursday ... — 31, at eleven.

Wednesday, Feb. 13, at eleven.

Wednesday, — 27, at eleven.

Friday Mar. 15, (M.A. Inceptors) at ten.

Friday — 22, (End of Term) at ten.

The subject for the Seatlan prize poem, for the present year is—*Gideon.*

On Tuesday last, the Rev. Theyre Smith, of Queen's college, in this university, was appointed Hulsean Lecturer.

On the same day the Hulsean prize was adjudged to D. Moore, of Catharine hall, in this university, for his essay on the following subject, "That a Revelation contains mysteries is no solid argument against its truth."

The Rev. William Presgrave, M.A., of Trinity college, in this university, has been presented to the Head Mastership of Maidstone Proprietary School.

PRIZE SUBJECTS.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following notice:—

I. The most Noble Marquess of Camden, Chancellor, being pleased to give annually a third gold medal for the encouragement of English Poetry, to such resident Undergraduate as shall compose the best Ode, or the best Poem in heroic verse: the subject for the present year is—"Bannockburn."

N.B.—These exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31, 1839; and are not to exceed 200 lines in length.

II. The Representatives in Parliament for this University being pleased to give annually—

(1) Two Prizes of fifteen guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin Prose Composition, to be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of Master of Arts; and

(2) Two other Prizes of fifteen guineas each, to be open to all Undergraduates, who shall have resided not less than seven Terms, at the time when the exercises are to be sent in;

The subjects for the present year are

(1) For the Bachelors,
"Quenam commoda Britannia percipiat ex colonis transatlanticis"

(2) For the Undergraduates,
"Inter antiquorum et recentiorum eloquentiam comparatione facta, utri palma sit deferenda"

N.B.—The exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1839.

III. Sir William Browne having bequeathed three gold medals, of the value of five guineas each, to such resident Undergraduates as shall compose—

(1) The best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho;
(2) The best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace;
(3) { The best Greek Epigram after the model of the Anthologia, and
The best Latin Epigram after the model of Martial.

The subjects for the present year are—

(1) For the Greek Ode—"Zenobia."

(2) For the Latin Ode—"Curia Britannica flammis depredita."

(3) For the Greek Epigram, *Οὐχ ἔλκωσά.*

(4) For the Latin Epigram, *γίνεται τὰ σήματα.*

N.B.—The exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1839. The Greek Ode is not to exceed twenty-five, and the Latin Ode thirty stanzas.

The Greek Ode may be accompanied by a literal Latin Prose Version.

IV. The Porson Prize is the interest of 400*l.* stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident Undergraduate as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek Verse.

The subject for the present year is—

Shakespeare, Henry VI. Act II. Scene 5.

Beginning—"The battle fares..."

And ending—"How many years a mortal man may live."

N.B.—The metre to be "Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum acatalecticum." These exercises are to be accented and accompanied by a literal Latin Prose version, and are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1839.

* * All the above exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor privately: each is to have some motto prefixed; and to be accompanied by a paper sealed up, with the same motto on the outside; which paper is to enclose another, folded up, having the candidate's name and college written within. The papers containing the names of those candidates who may not succeed, will be destroyed unopened. Any candidate is at liberty to send in his exercise printed or lithographed. No prize will be given to any candidate who has not, at the time for sending in the exercises, resided one Term at the least.

The following is a copy of the first class out of those gentlemen who have completed third and second years respectively at St. John's college, as determined by the examination just ended:—

THIRD YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

Wood, W. S.	Griffith	Kirby
Inchbald	Williams, B.	Calder
Ellis, R.	Rothery	Lyon
Coombe	Spencer	

SECOND YEAR.—FIRST CLASS.

Boulbee	Shears	Beard
Riggott	Gould	Brady
Scott	Ellicott	Miller
Bull, H. J.	Tate	Stock
Sangster	Lovell	Watkin
Parish	Wrigley	Kingsford.

Mr. Babbage has resigned the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics.

The trustees of the estates bequeathed to this university by the Rev. John Hulse have given notice that a premium of about £100, will this year be given for the best dissertation on the following subject:—"The Christian Scheme considered as a discipline of Humility."

DURHAM.

Dec. 6.—At a Convocation, holden on Monday last, the Rev. Thos. W. Feile and the Rev. Charles Thos. Witley made the requisite declaration, and were admitted to the office of Proctor for the year ensuing.

The Rev. Thomas Linwood Strong, B.D., was nominated by the Warden, and approved by Convocation to be Public Examiner in Theology, in the room of the Rev. Edward Churton, M.A.; and the Rev. Wm. Richardson, M.A. to be Curator of the Library, in the Room of the Rev. Wm. Palmer, M.A.

The prize of 10 guineas, for the best English Essay on "The Influence of Works of Art upon the development of the Mind," is assigned to the Rev. James Watson Hick, B.A.

The following are the days on which the Academic Terms will begin and end in the year 1839:—

Epiphany Term.....	January 19	March 20
Easter Term.....	April 20	June 19
Michaelmas Term.....	October 19	Dec. 18

Rev. H. Jenkyns, M.A., Professor of Greek; Rev. T. Chevallier, B.D., Professor of Mathematics; Rev. T. Linwood Strong, B.D.; P. Anderson, B.A., Corpus Christi Cambridge; W. Mackey, F. Thompson, B.A.; A. Wason, B.A., Corpus Christi, Cambridge; are appointed Examiners in Theology for Michaelmas.

At a Convocation, holden on Monday, Dec. 10, the following persons were presented and admitted *ad eundem*:—Rev. J. Young, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge; R. C. Walters, M.A., Jesus, Cambridge; W. Mackenzie, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge; Rev. B. Simpson, B.A., Queen's, Oxford.

The following persons were admitted, *ad eundem*, by vote of the house:—The Right Rev. C. J. Blomfield, D.D., of Trinity, Cambridge, Lord Bishop of London; Rev. A. Richardson, D.D., Brasenose, Oxford; Rev. F. Hiff, D.D., Trinity, Cambridge; Rev. J. Bealey, D.C.L., Balliol, Oxford; J. Hogg, M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's, Cambridge; Rev. T. Branker, M.A., Wadham, Oxford; Rev. O. Head, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge; Rev. R. Clayton, M.A., University, Oxford; Hon. and Rev. F. Grey, M.A., Trinity, Cambridge.

The following Students in Theology were licensed to present themselves to the Bishop for ordination:—F. Thompson, B.A.; A. Watson, B.A.; P. Anderson, B.A.; W. Mackey.

F. B. Thompson was admitted to the degree of B.A.

A professorship, which promises to realize the most important results as regards the advancement of science, is about to be established in this University, viz., a Professorship of Mining, an endowment which has long been a desideratum in this country; and from the peculiarly favourable position of Durham—in the heart of the great mining district of England—the students will at all times have the advantage of bringing their theoretical instruction to the test of actual experiment.

ORDINATIONS.

On SUNDAY, 16th December, 1838, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, at Bishop Thorne:—

Deacons.—James Wortley Corbett, B.A., Merton college, Oxford; Edward Harrison Woodall, B.A., Exeter college, Oxford; Richard Croker, B.A., Trinity college, Dublin; John Holdsworth, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; Geo. Grimshaw Lamotte, B.A., Emmanuel college, Cambridge.

Literates.—Charles Cooke, Henry Prior, Edward Robinson.

Priests.—The Hon. Augustus Duncombe, B.A., Worcester college, Oxford; Henry Nicholson Burrows, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; Wm. Hey, M.A., Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge; Thomas Cooper Browne, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; James Allott, B.A., Clare hall, Cambridge; Wm. Senior Salmon, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; Wm. Metcalfe, B.A., Jesus college, Cambridge; G. Foster Simpson, B.A., Christ's Church college, Cambridge; Samuel Shepherd, B.A., Pembroke college, Cambridge; Charles Morse, S.C.L., Queen's college, Cambridge; John Wm. Chaloner, B.A., Magdalen college, Cambridge; Thos. Parkyns Dodson, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge.

Literates.—Francis Keeling, Henry Short.

By the Bishop of Salisbury, in the Cathedral Church:—**Deacons.**—P. B. Brodie, B.A., Emanuel college, Cambridge; W. C. Frampton, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; W. Harte, B.A., Trinity college, Dublin; J. Y. Becher, B.A., Worcester college, Oxford; J. B. Thurling, Catharine college, Cambridge; J. R. Pretymann, B.A., Trinity college, Oxford; J. R. Brophy, B.A., Trinity college, Dublin; E. Meyrick, B.A., Queen's college, Oxford.

Priests.—W. Maskell, M.A., University college, Oxford; J. H. Carnegie, B.A., Catharine hall, Cambridge; G. Abbott, B.A., Magdalen college, Oxford; T. Ansell, M.A., Wadham college, Oxford; F. N. Highmore, M.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; R. M. Phelps, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; M. McCobb, B.A., Trinity college, Dublin; J. Brownell, B.A., Exeter college, Oxford; R. E. Tyrwhitt,

M.A., Brasenose college, Oxford; J. Armstrong, B.A., Lincoln college, Oxford; G. P. Despard, B.A., Magdalen college, Cambridge; G. C. Vickers, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge.

By the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln:

Deacons.—Richard Edward Bassett, B.A., Lincoln college, Oxford; Robert Joseph Buddicom, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Richard Grade, B.A., Trinity college, Dublin; Charles Dudding Holland, B.A., Caius college, Cambridge; Wm. Law, B.A., Queen's college, Cambridge; Cosmo Chas. Orme, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; Hugh Wm. Smith, M.A., St. John's college, Cambridge. *Let. Dim. from the Archbishop of York:*—Josias Jessop Blandford, B.A., Christ's college, Cambridge; Richard Brough Maltby, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge.

Priests.—George Bull, B.A., Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; Thomas Ambrose Clarke, B.A., Lincoln college, Oxford; John Kenning Fowler, B.A., Queen's college, Cambridge; Henry James Gore, B.A., Merton college, Oxford; George Jepson, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; Woodthorpe Johnson, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; Wentworth Chas. Roughton, B.A., Emmanuel college, Cambridge; John Sansom, B.A., Queen's college, Oxford; the Hon. Philip Yorke Savile, M.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; Edward Langdale Smith, M.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; Aubrey Townsend, B.A., Trinity college, Dublin; Andrew Veitch, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford. *Letters Dim. from the Archbishop of York:*—Curzon Cursham, B.A., Caius college, Cambridge; Mark Dyer French, B.A., Brasenose college, Oxford; Robert Sutton, M.A., Trinity college, Cambridge.

By the Lord Bishop of Chester, in the Cathedral of that city:

Priests.—Wm. Burdett, B.A., Queen's college; William Alexander Osborne, B.A., Trinity college; George Palmer, B.A., Catherine hall; Reginald Yonge, B.A., Catherine hall.

Deacons.—Alexander Watson, B.A., Corpus Christi college; Samuel O. Boutflower, B.A., St. John's college; Charles Bullen, B.A., Corpus Christi college; Matthias Forrest, B.A., Queen's college; Henry W. Jackson, B.A., Queen's college; John H. Macguire, S.C.L., Queen's college; James Moore, B.A., Magdalen college; Wm. Price, B.A., Corpus Christi college; Jeremiah Stoddart, B.A., Corpus Christi college; Daniel E. Stephens, S.C.L., Emmanuel college.

By the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the chapel of Farnham Castle:

Deacons.—Hon. Wm. Howard, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Henry Luke Dodds, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Arthur P. Corfe, M.A., All Souls' college, Oxford; George Townsend Warner, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; Joshua Nelson, B.A., Queen's college, Cambridge; Charles Daniel, P. Robinson, (for the island of Jersey). Frederick Francis Hole, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge. Thomas Gibbons, B.A., Pembroke hall, Cambridge. *Let. Dim. from the Bishop of Exeter.*

Priests.—John Wilson, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford; Joseph Adkins Beckett, M.A., Merton college, Oxford; John Ruckerford Shortland, B.A., Oriel college, Oxford; Benjamin P. Clement, B.A., Exeter college, Oxford; Robert Maynard, B.A., Wadham college, Oxford; Stafford Brown, M.A., Catherine hall, Cambridge; Wm. Le Motteé, M.A., Trinity college, Cambridge.

By the Lord Bishop of Durham, in his Lordship's chapel, at Auckland Castle:

Deacons.—W. Mackey, University, Durham, Licentiate in Theology; H. Evans, University, Durham, Licentiate in Theology; J. A. Burrough, B.A., Emmanuel college, Cambridge; F. Thompson, B.A., University college, Durham, Licentiate in Theology; J. Thornhill, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge.

Priests.—R. Robinson, B.A., Queen's college, Oxford; Charles Carr, B.A., Exeter college, Oxford; H. H. Davis, Brasenose college, Oxford; W. Milbourne, University, Durham, Licentiate in Theology; J. Rawes, B.A., Clare hall, Cambridge; J. Forster, M.A., King's college, Aberdeen; J. Baydon, B.A., Jesus college, Cambridge; J. Edmunds, University, Durham, Licentiate in Theology; W. Cassidi, B.A., Trinity college, Dublin; G. Fleming, B.A., Christ's college, Cambridge; H. C. Grey, B.A., of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge.

On SUNDAY, 23rd December, by the Lord Bishop of London, in the parish church of St. James, Westminster. A numerous congregation were assembled to witness the imposing rite. His lordship was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Hale, his chaplain, who acted as the archdeacon's deputy; the Rev. Mr. Ward, rector of St. James's; and the Rev. Mr. Bulwer, curate of the parish. There were 26 candidates for admission into the orders of deacon or priest, ranged on the left of the altar, and "decently habited," as the form requires. The rector having read the prayers, the Lord Bishop preached an impressive sermon from the 2d, 3d, and 4th verses of the 5th chapter of the First Epistle General of St. Peter. His lordship reminded the candidates of the paramount importance and the responsibility of the sacred duties they were respectively about to undertake, and of the obligations they were about to incur of going through their offices in a spirit of charity, zeal, and subordination. They were next exhorted to act generally so as that they might be looked up to by their congregations as professors of sound faith and examples of good works. The candidates were recommended to the prayers of the congregation.

The following candidates, having answered and sworn in the usual manner, received authority "to execute the office of deacon, and to read the Gospel in the Church of God:"—Robert Abercrombie Johnstone, M.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; Henry Augustus Loveday, B.A., St. Peter's college, Cambridge, nominated to Little Horkesley, Essex; Thomas

Richardson Birch, B.A., Pembroke college, Oxon, to be assistant at High-lane and Downhall; Edmund Henry Landon, B.A., Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to be Assistant at Mountnessing; Arthur Wellington Roper, B.A., Emmanuel college, Cambridge, to be Assistant at Bradwell-by-the-Sea; Thomas William Henry Gurney, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge, one of the Masters of Christ's Hospital; Abraham Borradaile, B.A., Christ Church, Oxon, to be Assistant curate at St. John's, Westminster; John Adbone Cook, B.A., Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to be Assistant curate at St. Margaret's, Westminster; John Hawksworth, appointed to Madras, John Smithurst, appointed to British North America, Foster Rogers, appointed to Madras, and John Philip Menge, appointed to Calcutta.

The following deacons, having executed their offices during periods of between one and two years respectively, then received the imposition of hands from the right rev. prelate and his assistants, and were invested with authority to execute the office and work of priests; Philip James Honeywood, B.A., Trinity college, Oxon; Gordon Frederick Deedes, B.A., Wadham college, Oxon, licensed to be curate at Berners Rooding, Essex; James Hamilton, B.A., St. John's college, Oxon, to be curate at Great Baddow, Essex; Henry Samuel Musgrave Herbert, B.A., Christ's college, Cambridge, to assist Mr. Higginson at Poplar almshouses; Henry John Carter Smith, B.A., Wadham college, Oxon, to be curate at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, city of London; Henry Peter Dunster, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxon, to be curate of Tottenham, Middlesex; John Sherran, M.A., Queen's college, Oxon, Henry Taylor, B.C.L., Magdalen hall, Oxon, to be curate at Christ Church, Marylebone; John Pardoe, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge, to be curate at Leyton, Essex; Francis Diedrich Wackerbarth, B.A., Queen's college, Cambridge; John Graham Parker, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge, to be Assistant curate at St. Matthew's, Bethnal-green; Henry Lloyd Osmeil, M.A., Christ Church, Oxon, licensed curate at St. John's, Westminster; and James Innes, appointed to Calcutta, Francis William Taylor, appointed to Ceylon.

By the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester:

Deacons.—Alfred Young Basset, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; John Lake Crompton, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; Erasmus Valentine Mason, B.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; John Montague, B.A., Pembroke college, Oxford; Henry Justinian Newcome, B.A., Trinity college, Oxford; Thomas Purnell, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford; Francis Marmaduke Rowden, B.A., Wadham college, Oxford; Richard Shilleto, M.A., Trinity college, Cambridge; William Evans, St. David's college, Lampeter, by *Let. Dim. from the Bishop of Llandaff*; James Baldwin Pugh, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge, by *Let. Dim. from the Bishop of Lichfield*.

Priests.—Charles Brooksbank, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; George Carter, B.C.L., Queen's college, Cambridge; Charles Yonge Crawley, B.A., Oriel college, Oxford; Lewis Gilbertson, B.A., Jesus college, Oxford; Andrew Nugee, B.A., Brasenose college, Oxford; Robert Askwith Taylor, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford.

By the Lord Bishop of Oxford, at Christ Church:

Deacons.—Joseph Moore, M.A., Lincoln college; George Dawson, M.A., Fellow of Exeter college; Edward Douglas Tiffin, B.A., Student of Christ Church; Frederick Luttrell Moysey, B.A., Student of Christ Church; Francis Minden Knollis, B.A., Demy of Magdalen college; Alfred Wallis Street, B.A., Scholar of Pembroke college; Wm. Hawkins, B.A., Exeter college; Wm. Pulling, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose college; Thomas James Brown, B.A., Fellow of New college; Wm. Wyatt Woolcombe, M.A., Fellow of Exeter college; Henry Dale, M.A., Demy of Magdalen college; George Wm. Huntingford, B.A., Fellow of New college; Joseph Hunt, Taberdar of Queen's college; Edward Merrick, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen college; Thos. Fred. Henney, M.A., Scholar of Pembroke college; Wm. Bedford, B.A., Fellow of New college; Nicholas Pocock, M.A., Michel Fellow of Queen's college; Joseph Heathcote Brooks, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose college; Charles Tombs, B.A., Scholar of Pembroke college; Andrew Matthews, B.A., Lincoln college; John Ballard, B.A., Trinity college; Edward John Pogoan, S.C.L., Fellow of St. John's college; Henry Shephard, M.A., Fellow of Oriel college; John Penrose, B.A., Fellow of Lincoln college; Paulet St. John, B.A., Downing college, Cambridge; Robert Rochester Hurlie, B.A., Caius college, Cambridge; John Ewbank Leefe, M.A., Trinity college, Camb.

Priests.—Wm. Falconer, M.A., Fellow of Exeter college; John Griffiths, M.A., Fellow of Wadham college; Rowland Mucklestone, M.A., Fellow of Worcester college; Charles Scriven, M.A., Fellow of Worcester college; Thos. C. Hyde Leaver, B.A., Fellow of St. John's college; Wm. Whitehead, M.A., Fellow of Worcester college; Dugald Campbell Gill, M.A., St. John's college; Francis Plimley Vowles, B.A., Wadham college; Edward Geare, M.A., Exeter college; Robert Wm. Smith, B.A., Scholar of Jesus college; Thomas Wm. Allies, M.A., Fellow of Wadham college; Wm. Hunter, B.A., Fellow of St. John's college; James Augustus Hessey, B.A., Fellow of St. John's college; Wm. Maurice Macdonald, S.C.L., Fellow of New college; Henry Holloway, S.C.L., Fellow of New college; John Henry Worcester, M.A., Demy of Magdalen college; Wm. Fraine Fortescue, M.A., Fellow of New college; Richard Wm. Higgs, B.C.L., Fellow of St. John's college; George Newnam Phillips, B.A., Merton college; Joseph Dodd, M.A., on the Old Foundation of Queen's college; Haviland De Saumarez, M.A., Fellow of Pembroke college; John Butler, B.A., Trinity college; Chas. Wadham Diggle, B.A., Scholar of Wadham college; Charles Purchas Godfrey, B.A., St. John's college.

The Archbishop of Dublin held an ordination at Christ Church, on SUNDAY, Dec. 23. His Grace preached himself, taking as his text Matthew, 7th chap., 28th and 29th verses. We understand that the gentlemen ordained have solicited

his Grace to publish the sermon. We subjoin the names of the ordained:—

Reverends.—O. W. N. Sterling, A.B.; Thomas Sturgeon, A.M.; Wm. Sturgeon, A.M.; James Wm. King Dinsey, A.B., Scholar T.C.D.; Robert Joseph Crozier Taylor, A.M.; Meade Nisbett Stone, A.M.; Ralph Sadlier, A.B.; Thomas Jameson, A.B.; Thomas Hopkins, A.B.; ordained Priests for the diocese of Dublin.

Lorenzo O'Connor, A.B.; Robert Vickers Dixon, A.B., Fellow T.C.D.; Wm. Henry Fleming, A.M.; ordained Deacons for the diocese of Dublin.

The Rev. Theophilus Campbell, A.B.; John Frazer, A.M.; John Thomas M'Dermott, A.B.; ordained Priests for the diocese of Kilmore.

John Robert Dowse, A.B.; Brent Neville, A.B.; Thomas Jackson, A.B.; ordained Deacons for the diocese of Kilmore. The Rev. Elias Tardy, A.B.; Alleyne Rogers, A.B.; Vernon Drapes, A.B.; Wm. G. Burroughs, A.B.; ordained Priests for the diocese of Ossory and Ferns.

James Cummine, A.B.; Charles John Townsend, A.B.; Alexander Orme, A.B.; ordained Deacons for said diocese; and Thomas Irwin Nesbit, A.B., a Deacon for Tara, diocese of Meath.

At an ordination held on Friday, Dec. 21, in Limerick Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop, the following candidates for orders were received into the Ministry:—Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald, curate of Tullybrack; Rev. George Wren, curate of Killynny; Rev. N. Martin, curate of Askeaton; Rev. W. A. Foster, and Rev. F. Archer, letters dimissory from Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; Rev. Q. D. Hume, from Ossory and Ferns; Rev. G. Warner, from Meath Deacons—R. J. Going, Wm. Wilson, and R. D. Jervois, from Cork, Cloyne, and Ross; A. S. Close, from Ossory and Ferns. The Rev. Thos. Westropp, jun., of Munget, pronounced an eloquent and impressive discourse upon the high and important nature of their duties.

METROPOLIS.

A General Bill of the Christenings and Burials within the City of London and Bills of Mortality from December 12, 1837, to December 11, 1838.—In the 97 parishes within the walls—christened, 794; buried, 815. In the 17 parishes without the walls—chr. 4,119; bur. 3,558. In the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey—chr. 13,303; bur. 11,884. In the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster—chr. 1,617; bur. 2,009. Christened—males, 9,802; females, 10,031; total, 19,833. Buried—males, 9,115; females, 9,151; total, 18,266.

Of the number buried were,
Under 2 yrs. of age 4,363/60 and under 70.. 1,794
2 and under 5 yrs. 1,923/70 and under 80.. 1,343
5 and under 10 .. 876/80 and under 90.. 500
10 and under 20.. 703/90 and under 100 63
20 and under 30.. 1,306/102 .. 2
30 and under 40.. 1,733/103 .. 2
40 and under 60.. 1,872/107 .. 1
50 and under 60.. 1,780

Consecration of Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road.—

This edifice, which has been erected as a chapel of ease to the extensive and populous parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, was consecrated on Thursday, Dec. 13, by the Bishop of London, with the usual ceremonies. The building was crowded in every part, and a very considerable collection was made after the service. The church, which is an elegant and commodious structure, is situated nearly opposite the eastern end of Guildford-street, on a portion of the ground used for burial by the parish of St. Andrew. It has been erected partly by subscriptions among the benevolent members of the establishment in the neighbourhood, and partly by a grant from the Church Building Fund. The want of a place of worship was long felt in this densely populated district, and the more so when the one in question was first projected. Since that time the chapel formerly occupied by the sect of which the notorious coalheaver, William Hunting-ton, was the leader, and which is within a few hundred yards of the new building, has been fitted up and consecrated in connexion with the national church, and the numerous congregation now assembling there is under the pastoral care of the Rev. Mr. Mortimer, formerly of St. Mark's, Clerkenwell. Another new church is in the course of erection near King's-cross, at no great distance from those above referred to.—*Times.*

PROVINCIAL.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was lately held at the Town-hall, Cardiff, for the purpose of raising funds to erect a church in that town, capable of accommodating 2,000 persons. The chair was taken by Dr. Nichol, the member for the borough, and the sum of 1,800*l.* was subscribed at the meet-

ing. The Marquis of Bute contributed the princely donation of 1,000*l.*, the Chairman 200*l.*, and the remainder was subscribed in sums of from 50*l.* to 20*l.* by gentlemen in the neighbourhood.—*Bristol Mirror*.

Division of the Parish of Stockport.—On the 6th of October last, an order was issued by her Majesty in Council, for the division of this extensive parish into two distinct and separate parishes, as well as for the assignment of an ecclesiastical district of St. Peter's church. This desirable act (for each clergyman will now know the field of duty he has to cultivate), has been effected by her Majesty's Commissioners for building new churches, with the sanction and approbation of Lord Vernon, the patron of the parish, and the Bishop of the Diocese, in virtue of the powers invested to them by an Act of Parliament, which received the royal sanction on the 30th of May, 1838. We have now two parishes in the town—the parish of St. Mary's, and the parish of St. Thomas's.—*Stockport Paper*.

St. Leonard's on Sea.—Fall of part of the Church.—In consequence of the very high state of the springs, a body of water became contained to the cliffs in rear of the fabric, rendering the superstructure of the cliff slippery as soap. On the morning of the fall an immense mass of 2,000 square yards became detached from the adjoining parts, and after a short interval came down with great force on the chancel of the church, which at once fell in with a great crash, wrenching the end walls of the building, and carrying with it the vestry, but this is the full extent of the injury. The main body of the church is uninjured, and in rebuilding it, it is the intention of the incumbent, the Rev. S. H. Widdrington, to add a considerable number of additional sittings, by increasing its size, which was required. The bishop of the diocese being at the place on the day the accident happened, immediately licensed the public rooms for divine service. The services of the church have never, therefore, been discontinued. The incumbent is taking effectual steps to prevent the possibility of the recurrence of such accident.

Bath and Wells.—National Education.—On Friday last, a public meeting of the clergy and laity of this diocese, was held at the Town Hall, Wells, the Bishop of the diocese in the chair, for the purpose of establishing "a Diocesan Association in co-operation with the Incorporated National Society, with the view of promoting the objects contemplated by the Committee of Enquiry and Correspondence, appointed by the Society." The attendance was very numerous, (the Town Hall being quite filled), and it comprised the most distinguished and influential clergy and county gentlemen of the diocese.

Maidstone.—A most influential meeting of the clergy and laity of the western division of the diocese of Canterbury was held yesterday in the Town-hall, to form a Society in union with the Diocesan Society lately established at Canterbury, for the purpose of extending the system of national education on the principles and through the medium of the Church of England.

The chair was taken at half-past 1 o'clock by Vicount Marsham. There were also present, the Hon. Colonel W. Stratford, Sir E. Filmer, Bart., M.P., Sir J. Croft, Bart., Sir B. W. Riddell, Bart.

At this meeting the Rev. Dr. Griffith said he had a letter of most vital importance to the success of all such meetings, from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, from which he read the following extract:—"Being fully persuaded of the vital importance of a truly religious education to all classes of the community, I regard with more than ordinary pleasure the proposed association of the clergy and laity of the eastern and western divisions of my diocese, for the accomplishment of this holy purpose; and I venture to hope that the time is not far distant, when, through the blessing of God on their pious endeavours, the diocese of Canterbury will be amply provided with schools in connection with the Church, conducted by able and diligent teachers, and maintained in efficient operation by careful and regular inspection."

FOREIGN.

State of Religion in France.—The following is part of a communication addressed to the Editor by a French Pro-

testant Pastor. It will serve to give some idea of the present state of religion in France. The subject is worthy of the deepest attention; and though under existing circumstances it is encumbered with difficulties, it must soon receive the consideration which it deserves from the members of the Church of England. It may be necessary to observe, that the writer is entirely unconnected with any other plans or efforts which have been set on foot for similar objects. The views contained in the letter are altogether his own.

"France, after having been too long subjected to the disastrous influence of the philosophy of the 18th century, is at length beginning to arouse itself from religious apathy. Men's minds are as it were in travail. Each one perceives that what he possesses is not sufficient for him; and all would wish to find a remedy for the dreadful wounds which doubt has inflicted upon their well-being. But yet there are but few who go back to the source, and turn towards Christ as the life and peace of the soul. It might appear at first sight, that a people struck with the emptiness of human speculation, as the French people are at present, would not be very far from attaching themselves to the pursuit of the one thing needful. And I have my hopes that it is so. Nevertheless, it must not be dissembled that we shall have a hard struggle before we can arrive at that object. Here we shall not only have, as every where, to vanquish the old man of sin, but also the obstacles which have been raised by the two different forms with which Christianity itself is clothed in France: forms which, under existing circumstances, are altogether incapable of meeting the wants of society.

"**Popery**, with its dead letter, its semi-pagan ceremonies, and its antichristian dogmas, can do nothing for the man who is tormented in his conscience, who is convinced of his sinfulness, and feels his need of a Saviour. In vain will it advise the sinner to have recourse to nine-days' devotions, pilgrimages, almsgiving, and prayers to all the saints, male and female. He will not be the less tormented in his conscience; and he can only cry, 'This is not the religion which can calm my troubles and my anguish.'

"If such a man in his despair thinks of turning himself towards *Protestantism* he will be stopped at the outset. Habituated as he is to see in the priest a man set apart for the sacred office, doubts will arise in his mind as to the legality of the ministry of the Protestant pastors. But supposing that he passes by this difficulty, he will soon be stopped again by the want of life in the worship: and if, in addition to this, he happens to fall in with one of our extempore preachers, with his long diffuse sermons and his prayers without either order or connexion, he will most likely be disgusted with the attempt, and will proceed no further; except indeed he be forcibly drawn by the Holy Spirit. He will not go on to seek for that living faith which is often found beneath an exterior so little flattering to the eye and to the senses. He will stop at the threshold of the sanctuary, and will retire from it, repeating, 'This is not the place for rest and peace of mind, or for an assurance of the pardon of my sins.' Nevertheless, as it must happen that a man thus agitated will continue to seek for happiness some where, he will finish perhaps with wishing to *invent* a religion, and he will fall, like the St. Simonians, the Fouriéristes, and others, into some spiritual monstrosity, which will plunge him further into doubt and trouble.

"You will observe, sir, that I am not speaking of mere empty theories. What I am saying to you belongs in reality to our present history. Why is it that in spite of the thirst arising from religious convictions which has reigned for some years in France, we see so few persons become Christians, and so many minds lost in the vain or the ridiculous speculations of human reason? It is because *Popery*, which is of itself incapable of producing any thing beneficial, has alienated from it almost all serious men, and because our old *Protestantism* has not been able to lay hold of them. It is true that within the bosom of the latter a religious awakening has been produced, which has been blessed in many places; but this is peculiar to itself, and has not extended to them that are without: for truly I cannot reckon upon the few hundreds of persons who have been led to confess the name of Jesus, and have left the bosom of Rome to enter into the Protestant Church. What is that number if we compare it with the thirty millions of nominal papists who inhabit France; and of whom perhaps more than twenty-five millions neither believe in the pope nor his religion?

"But does it follow then, that because the two forms with which Christianity is now clothed in France have produced nothing in these latter times, there is therefore nothing to be done for the good of men's souls? I think it does not. On the contrary, I believe that 'a great door is opened;' but that it is only available for a Church truly Catholic; that is to say, a Church modelled upon that of the first ages, having its hierarchy and its sacred services, in which the people should take a real and active part, and in which the sermon should not be the principal thing, but rather the prayers, the singing, and, above all, the reading of God's Holy Word. Doubtless, there would be some hard struggles to be sustained by those who would strive to bring back men's minds to this ancient purity of the Church. But if they will put firmly their hand to the plough without looking back, God, I am firmly convinced, will declare himself speedily for them.

"When our Protestant Churches in France were almost ready to be extinguished, the Lord willed that faith and life should come to us from England. It was your independent who sent missionaries to cry to us, 'Awake, thou that sleepest, and Christ shall give thee light.' Now, it belongs to your episcopal Church to complete the work. Life has returned to the Protestant Church: but in order that she may communicate it to them that are without, and overthrow the Roman Colossus and elevate into its place the true Catholic Church, you must come to the aid of our young Protestant Clergy, by giving them ordination, and by enabling them to give more life to their worship; and, on the other hand, you must stretch out a helping hand to those Romanist priests (and they are more numerous than is

generally thought) who desire to quit Rome, and to enter into the true Catholic Church.

"You will understand Sir, that I am here only giving your sketch of my ideas, leaving it to you to develop them as you think best."

The Hon. and Rev. G. Spencer.—At a dinner given to this gentleman by the Roman Catholics of West Bromwich, he gave the following account of his visit to France. It will serve to show what use the papist party in this country and in France make of such persons:—

"What I have witnessed in France, and am now about to state to you, has exceedingly delighted me, as calculated, I trust, to animate all the Catholics of England to hope for her conversion, and by that hope to be excited with firm persevering zeal to work for it. You remember, my friends, that it was under gloomy circumstances I had to leave you. I felt as one exiled when I was sent away to recruit my health: but I determined to acquiesce in the will of God, and it always answers well to trust ourselves in his hands. I have gained more for you, I trust, by my absence, than by all I could have done among you. I had no idea when I went to Paris, in what the two weeks of my stay there were to be employed. This was determined by the conversation which took place when, on the first evening of my arrival, I was presented to the archbishop. While I was with him the conversation turned, as might be expected, on the state of religion in England; and I said, what I always say, that the prayers of the faithful are what we mainly must depend on for success, and that it would be of immense benefit if the Catholics of France would unite in praying for us. I spoke thus, not to the archbishop himself, but to the grand vicar, and without an idea of making a distinct proposal for such an association as was afterwards established. The grand vicar, however, at once made me speak to the archbishop, who took up the suggestion with an earnestness and charity which surprised and delighted me. He was to receive, two days after, an address from sixty or eighty of the clergy of Paris. He appointed me to meet him in their presence. After the affair for which they were assembled was concluded, he presented me to them, explaining the cause of my appearance, and concluded by himself requesting that they should undertake to pray for the conversion of England, and that Thursday of every week should be the day peculiarly assigned for this object. (Cheers.) They all accepted the proposal with great alacrity. A few days after I was told by a priest whom I met, that though not present at this meeting he had heard of the archbishop's wish, and that he and twelve other priests who lived together in community in one house had all offered mass for this intention on the first Thursday which had occurred. You may conceive how this encouraged me in my proceedings. I accordingly obtained from the grand vicar a circular of introduction to the superiors of religious houses in Paris, and visited about twenty of the principal. They all undertook to make the conversion of England the special object of their prayers every Thursday (cheers), and to recommend the same practice to all their sister houses through France. The general of the order of the Lazarists, the provincial of the Jesuits, undertook to recommend it to all their brethren. (Much applause.) I met, besides, several other distinguished prelates in Paris, who all hailed with extreme joy the thought of England returning to the faith, and promised to recommend the holy work of praying for her to all their subjects. I was every where assured that I should have all France united with us. (Hear.) Do you think, said they, we can refuse our prayers for that country which once was the island of saints; and we trust will be so soon again! You would be delighted to hear me read to you the letters which I have received from several quarters, in answer to my subsequent applications. I cannot refuse myself the pleasure of giving you an extract from that written to me by the Bishop of Amiens: 'Sir,' he says, 'I associate myself with my whole heart to your holy enterprise. Bossuet used every day to implore of God that this island of saints, this highly-gifted England, might return to the faith of St. Augustine, her first apostle. So many holy martyrs as that church has produced, so many holy and noble families as have in that country kept the faith at the cost of their political existence—so many holy French priests as have there found such generous hospitality—the prayers of former days, the prayers now recently inspired by religious gratitude, all make me believe that this great and noble nation will once more find the road in which her fathers walked. I will embrace every occasion to recommend to my clergy as good a work, in which I feel myself peculiarly interested; and I thank you, sir, for having given me this good opportunity of expressing my sentiments upon it.' To show you further the interest which this object has excited in France, I have to tell you that the Archbishop of Paris, and the rest who had supported it, saw fit that 6000 copies of this discourse, which I submitted to their judgment, should be printed and distributed through France, so that every bishop and priest of the kingdom should be thus distinctly solicited to enter the association; and the work will not be confined to France. I saw enough while there to convince me that ere long all the nations of Europe will be joined in one great society of prayer for the conversion of this kingdom.' (Applause.)

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

Rev. Francis Litchfield, from the parishioners of Farthinghoe.

Rev. S. Adams, from the parishioners of Oadby.

The Hon. and Rev. W. Wodehouse, by the inhabitants of Forehoe, Norfolk.

Rev. C. B. Cooper, by the same.
 Rev. F. Hewson, of Worcester, by a number of domestic servants who attended his ministry.
 Rev. Donald Cameron, by a committee of subscribers to the S.P.C.K. and P.G.F.P., for the united deaneries of Warwick and Kineton.
 Rev. J. W. Watts, late minister of St. James's Church, Guernsey.
 Rev. F. R. Nixon, by the inhabitants of Sandgate, Kent.
 Rev. R. E. Roberts, by the congregation of St. James's Church, Sheffield.
 Rev. W. Rogers, by the parishioners of Lavendon and Cold, Brayfield.
 Rev. R. Upton, by the parishioners of Morston Sav, Salop.
 Rev. A. Brandram, from the parishioners of Savoy, London.
 Rev. R. Cholmeley, Wainfleet, Lincoln, from the congregation.
 Rev. J. A. Coghlan, from the parishioners of Mansfield.
 Rev. F. Hewson, of Tralee, from the parishioners of Dolby, Worcester.
 Rev. G. Nightingale, from the parishioners of Burnley.
 Rev. J. Owen, from the inhabitants of Conway.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. S. J. Allen, to the vicarage of Easingwold, Yorkshire; patron, the Bishop of Chester.
 Rev. R. Ardill, to be domestic chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
 Rev. Frederick Aston, M.A., to the vicarage of North-leach; patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.
 Rev. P. Ashworth, to the vicarage of Burrington, Herefordshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.
 Rev. Richard Athill, B.A., T. C. D., to the spiritual superintendence of Newmarket, near Lake Simcoe, in Upper Canada, by the appointment of the Bishop of Montreal.
 Rev. Joseph Staines Danks, B.C.L., to the rectory of Boxworth; patron, George Thornhill, Esq., M.P.
 Rev. Wm. Barker, to the vicarage of Broadcliff, Devon; patron, Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., M.P.
 Rev. Francis Turner J. Bayly, B.A., to be one of the Earl of Dunraven's domestic chaplains.
 Rev. Thos. Beaven, to the rectory of Landinabo; patron, K. Hoskins, Esq., M.P.
 Rev. Henry Walford Bellairs, B.A., to the perpetual curacy of Christ Church, Chester; patrons, the Trustees.
 Rev. Henry Bliss, M.A., to the rectory of Hope Mansell, Herefordshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.
 Rev. Samuel Blair, to the Ministry of Ballygrainey, North of Ireland.
 Rev. Dr. Bowles, to be domestic chaplain to H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex.
 Rev. Wm. Bray, M.A., to the vicarage of Hartley Wintney, Hants; patroness, Lady St. John Mildmay.
 Rev. E. N. Carter, to the perpetual curacy of Lothersdale, in the parish of Carleton, Yorkshire; patron, the Vicar of Carleton.
 Rev. John Mitchell Chapman, M.A., to the rectory of Tendring, patrons, Balliol College.
 Rev. Wm. Jns. Copleston, M.A., to the rectory of Cornhall, Gloucester; patrons, Oriel College, Oxford.
 Rev. G. Cooplund, to the Living of St. Margaret's, Walmgate, York.
 The Rev. Wm. Hayward Cox, M.A., to the rectory of St. Martin's, in the city of Oxford; patron, Lord Chancellor.
 Rev. Jos. Crosby, to the rectory of St. Croix, in the city of York; patron, the Lord Chancellor.
 Rev. B. Crowther, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Knowle, Warwickshire.
 Rev. A. W. D. Fellows, to be one of the Vicars Choral in York Minster, and also to be Vicar of St. Martin-le-Grand, Coney-street, York.
 Rev. C. M. Fleury, to be Chaplain to the Molyneux Asylum, Dublin.
 Rev. John Kellow Goldney, is appointed one of the Chaplains of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich.
 Rev. Mr. Hamilton, to the vicarage of Linstead, Kent; patron, Archdeacon of Canterbury.
 Rev. David Hogarth, to the rectory of Portland, Dorset; patron, the Bishop of Winchester.
 Rev. G. Holt, to the Chaplaincy of the Workhouse at Birmingham.
 Rev. David Jenks, and Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, to be Rural Deans of Berkhamstead.
 Rev. Wm. Chapman Kinglake, B.A., to the rectory of West Monkton, Somerset.
 Rev. J. A. P. Linskill, to be one of Lord Dinorben's Domestic Chaplains.
 Rev. W. Mercer, B.A., to the Incumbency of Trinity Church, Habergarth Eaves, Lancashire; patron, the Vicar of Whalley.
 Rev. M. Morgan, M.A., to the vicarage of Conway, Carnarvonshire; patron, Sir David Erskine, Bart.
 Rev. T. Morgan, to the vicarage of Dingestow, with Tregar, Monmouthshire; patrons, Chapter of Llandaff.
 Rev. Chas. B. Pearson, to the rectory of Knebworth, Herts; patroness, Mrs. Bulwer Lytton.
 Rev. Thomas B. Popham, to the living of Ballinagh, Kildare; patron, the Lord Lieutenant.
 Rev. Wm. Presgrave, M.A., to the Head Mastership of Maidstone Proprietary School.

Rev. E. J. Raines, to be one of the Vicars Choral in York Minster, and also to be rector of the Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, with St. John Delpike and St. Maurice annexed, York.
 Rev. Jonas Ridge, to be Domestic Chaplain to Lady Dover.
 Rev. — Rogers, to the Living of Rower, Ossory, Ireland.
 Rev. Francis Sandy, to the living of Bamfort, Ireland, patron the Bishop of Ossory.
 Rev. James Senior, B.A., to the Rectory of Blackford, Somerset; patrons, Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, and Wm. Manning Doddington, Esq., Trustees.
 Rev. Mr. Short to the living of Raddanstown, Ireland.
 Rev. John Smithurs has been appointed to Fort Garry, belonging to the Hon. the Hudson's Bay Company, in Red River Colony, British North America.
 Rev. Isaac Spooner, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. George's Edgbaston, near Birmingham; patron, Lord Calthorpe.
 Rev. Dr. Henry Stewart, to the living of Temple-o'-Malus; patron, the Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross.
 Rev. Henry St. Andrew St. John, M.A., to the Vicarage of Hilton, Dorset; patron, Bishop of Sarum.
 Rev. William Keats Sweetland, M.A., to be Chaplain to the New Union Workhouse at Newton Abbot, Devonshire.
 Rev. Mr. Tyrell, to the living of Dunshanglin, Ireland.
 Rev. Wm. Vickers, M.A., to the Archdeaconry of Salop, in the diocese of Hereford; patron the Bishop.
 Rev. Richard Walker, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Dorchester; patron, General Burrows, of Hadley, Middlesex.
 Rev. Thos. Westmoreland, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Chapelthorpe, Yorkshire; patron, the Vicar of Sandal Magna.
 Rev. Ainslie Henry Whitmore, M.A., to the Rectories of North and South Leasingham, Lincolnshire; patron, Sir J. C. Thorold, Bart.
 Rev. Matthew Wilkinson, M.A., to be Principal of the Church of England Collegiate School at Huddersfield.
 Rev. Rees Williams, to the Rectory of Vaynor, Brecon; patroness, the Queen.
 Rev. R. H. Williamson, jun., to the Incumbency of Trinity Church, Darlington; patron, the Archdeacon of Durham.
 Rev. Charles Woodcock, to the Chaplaincy of the Chard Union Workhouse.

DEATHS.

Nov. 28, in the 63rd year of his age, the Rev. James Dalin, M.A., 35 years a vicar choral of York Minster; 35 years rector of the united parishes of Holy Trinity Goodramgate and St. John Delpike, with St. Maurice annexed, York; patron, the Archbishop of York; librarian to the Dean and Chapter; and domestic chaplain to Lord Howden.
 Nov. 30, aged 59, the Rev. R. Mawhood, formerly curate of St. Michael's, Stamford, and subsequently of Gainsborough.
 Dec. 5, the Rev. David Thompson, rector of Kilkevan, and vicar of Bannow.
 Dec. 6, at his residence at Longdon, the Rev. Henry Binfield, perpetual curate of Armitage, Staffordshire; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield; and of Farwell, in the same county and patronage; to which livings he was presented in 1804.
 On the 7th, at Pau, Basses Pyrénées, aged 55, the Rev. Benjamin John Harrison, M.A., late student of Christ Church, and rector of Beaumont, Essex, to which living he was presented in 1833, by the governors of Guy's Hospital. Mr. Harrison entered as commoner of Christ Church in 1821; was chosen a student of that society in 1822; proceeded B.A. June 16, 1825; and M.A. April 16, 1828.
 On the 8th, at Bourn House, near Bexley, Kent, aged 49, the Rev. Thomas Garbett, M.A. F.S.A., of Jesus College, late master of the Peterborough Grammar School, and brother of the Rev. John Garbett, M.A., rector of St. George's, Birmingham. Mr. Garbett entered as commoner of Jesus in 1813; proceeded B.A. May 30, 1817; and M.A. Nov. 15, 1821.
 On the 11th, at No. 6, Heriot-row, Edinburgh, the Rev. James Glen, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, and for many years curate of St. George's, Hanover-square, London. He was a native of the county of Selkirk, N.B., and son of Alexander Glen, Esq., of Galaahills, and entered as commoner of Magdalen Hall, June 25, 1806, then 34 years of age; proceeded B.A., May 2, 1810; and B.A., January 14, 1813.
 Dec. 12, at No. 32, Stamford-street, London, the Rev. S. T. Chapman, in the 58th year of his age.
 On the 13th, at Unsworth Lodge, near Radcliffe, Lancashire, in the 87th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Foxley, M.A., of Brasenose College, 55 years rector of Radcliffe; patron, the Earl of Wilton; 40 years vicar of Batley, Yorkshire; patrons, the Earls of Wilton and Cardigan; and 60 years perpetual curate of Atherton, Lancashire; patron, Lord Lilford. He was the son of the Rev. Thomas Foxley, M.A., also of Brasenose College, fellow of the Collegiate Church, and rector of St. Mary's, Manchester. Mr. Foxley, jun., was first educated at Manchester School, and afterwards matriculated of Brasenose College, May 19, 1768; proceeded B.A. Jan. 14, 1772; and M.A. Nov. 18, 1780. He was distinguished for his piety and benevolence, and esteemed and loved by all who knew him.
 Dec. 14.—At his brother's residence, Tarvin, Cheshire, the Rev. John Evans, B.D. rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, and formerly Fellow and tutor of Clare Hall, Cambridge. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. in 1809, M.A. 1812. The rectory is in the patronage of the Master and Fellows of Clare Hall.
 Dec. 16.—The Rev. Thomas Thomas, 37 years vicar of Tidenham, Gloucestershire, 36 of which period he resided in the parish, which he never quitted for more than a month at any one time; in him the county has lost an active magistrate, the poor a firm friend, the Church an orthodox and zealous minister, and the State and Crown a firm and unflinching advocate.
 Dec. 18.—Aged 56, the Rev. R. Hodgson, perpetual curate of St. Stephen's, Kirkstall, Yorkshire; patron, the

Vicar of Leeds. His death was the sad result of the upsetting of his gig at Burley, by a hackney coach, on the 10th inst. by which he and Miss Hodgson, who was riding with him, were thrown out, and Mr. H. received contusions on the elbow and foot, which led to locked jaw and death.

Dec. 21.—The Rev. Sir Edwin Windsor Bayntun Sandys, Knt. M.A. late Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, and rector of Winstone, Gloucestershire, son of Sir Edwin Bayntun Sandys, Bart., colonel of the regiment of Oxford Local Militia.

On the 21st ult. in London, the Rev. Thomas Theobald, M.A. Senior Fellow of Caius college in this university. He proceeded to the degree of B.A. 1815.

Dec. 24.—At Sawston, Cambridgeshire, in the 41st year of his age, the Rev. Henry Perkins, M.A. of St. Peter's college, Cambridge.

On Christmas Day, at the house of his mother, in Gloucester, aged 38, the Rev. Robert Paxton Sikes, formerly one of the clerks of New College, and late curate of Claines, Worcestershire.

The most Reverend the Archbishop of Cashel, Dr. Richard Laurence, died in Merriam-street, Dublin, on Friday night, December 28th, at the close of his 79th year. On the day of his death he remained up stairs, but was not confined to his bed, and on that day, for the first time in a life nearly extended to fourscore years, he had the attendance and advice of a physician. Dr. Richard Laurence, at the age of 18, was matriculated in this university, July 14, 1778, as an exhibitor of Corpus Christi College, his brother, Dr. French Laurence, being at that time a scholar on the county of Somerset. He took the degree of B.A. April 10, 1782, and of M.A. July 9, 1785. Having left college upon taking his bachelor's degree, he married, became curate of Coleshill, and engaged in tuition. His literary labours were here extended far beyond the instruction of pupils; for he contributed articles of criticism to the *Monthly Review*, and with still greater distinctness of purpose and employment, undertook the historical department of the *Annual Register*. On the 27th of June, 1794, he took the degrees of B.A. and D.C.L. Upon his brother's appointment to the regius professorship of civil law, in 1796, he was made deputy professor, and as such permanently resided in Oxford, where, with his wonted zeal and application, he soon obtained an exact knowledge of the laws and constitution of the university, which he often evinced upon statutory questions and convocational practice. His addresses, on presenting candidates for honorary degrees, were distinguished by the strength and terseness of his Latinity. In 1814 he was made regius professor of Hebrew, and canon of Christ Church. The patronage which helped him to this notice of the crown was that of the late Lord Stowell, then Sir William Scott, to whom, in the year 1814, he dedicated his remarks "upon the Systematical Classification of the MSS. adopted by Griesbach." But though he was thus indebted to Sir William's favourable opinion, the professorship was actually given by the Earl of Liverpool. By the same careful observer of clerical qualifications for the high offices in the Church, he was recommended for the archiepiscopal chair, as Archbishop of Cashel, in 1822, upon the death of Dr. Broderick. We have now traced the course of academic and theological duties which was pursued by the late prelate, and which ultimately conducted the curate of Coleshill to the see of Cashel. A more resolute devotion to study, a more undeviating course of benevolence and integrity, a more amiable picture of social and domestic virtues, a more gentle, kind, condescending deportment, were never entered upon the records of private or public life; and if to these were added the sincerity and soundness of his Christian faith in the promises of the Gospel, of his Christian obedience to its precepts, of his humility before God and his good-will to man, there would then be formed a true representation of the life and character of the late archbishop.—From the *Oxford Herald*.

On Saturday, Dec. 29, at his son's house, Batchcote Rectory, Worcestershire, in his 81st year, the very Rev. Whittington Landon, D.D., rector of Croft, Herefordshire, Dean of Exeter, and Provost of Worcester College. Dr. Landon was the son of the Rev. J. Landon, of Tedstone, Herefordshire, educated at Bromsgrove, from whence he was elected to a scholarship of Worcester College, on the foundation of Sir Thomas Cookes, being matriculated a member of that society October 13th, 1775. He became B.A. June 2nd, 1779; M.A. May 2d, 1782; and having succeeded to a fellowship, was early appointed to a tutorship in the college. Here he became tutor to a member of the Bentinck family, which introduced him to the notice of the Duke of Portland, then Chancellor of the university, who, on the decease of Dr. Sheffield, nominated him to the provostship, and shortly after gave him a stall in the church of Norwich; this he afterwards resigned on being appointed to the deanery of Exeter in 1813, and in 1821 he obtained in addition a prebend in the church of Salisbury. Dr. Landon proceeded B.D. March 27, 1790; D.D. July 3, 1795. He held the office of keeper of the archives from 1796 to 1815, and was vice-chancellor from 1802 to 1806. He had been a delegate of accounts for many years, and retained that office till his death. Doctor Landon printed one sermon, on 1 Cor. iii. 11, preached at St. Paul's in 1812, at the meeting of the charity schools of London and Westminster, which, we believe, was his only publication. He leaves a widow, and three sons, all of whom were educated at Worcester College.

Aged 75, the Rev. Henry Wakeman, 48 years rector of Ingham and Timworth, Suffolk; patron, R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq.

In his 69th year, the Rev. Dawson Warren, M.A., of Trinity College, 43 years vicar of Edmonton, Middlesex; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. Mr. Warren was the son of James Warren, Esq., of London, and matriculated of Trinity College, Nov. 16, 1790, at the age of 19. He took his degree of B.A., June 26, 1794; M.A., Nov. 7, 1799.

A few days since, after a short illness, to the great regret of his family and friends, the Rev. Joseph Algar, M.A., of

Wadham College, perpetual curate of Christ Church, Frome; patron, the Vicar of Frome; and rector of Orchardleigh, Somersetshire; patron, Sir T. S. M. Champnes, Bart. Mr. Algar was the son of Joseph Algar, Esq., of Canterbury; matriculated of Wadham College, March 26, 1806, aged 18; proceeded B.A. Nov. 23, 1809; and M.A. June 15, 1815.

At Shankling, Isle of Wight, the Rev. Dyke Molesworth Mitchell, 26 years rector of Quinton, Northamptonshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

At Blickling, Norfolk, the Rev. William Henry Holworthy, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, rector of Blickling with Epingham, Norfolk; patron, the Dowager Lady Suffield.

At his house, at Kidlington, Oxfordshire, aged 64, the Rev. John Hyde, M.A. of St. Alban Hall, nearly 40 years rector of St. Martin's, Oxford, one of the city Lecturers, resident curate of Witney 26 years, perpetual curate of Hailey, Oxfordshire, vicar of Hellingdon, Northamptonshire, and many years a magistrate for this county. Mr. Hyde was a native of Oxford, matriculated of Balliol College, Nov. 17th, 1791, then in his 17th year; proceeded B.A. June 5th, 1795; M.A. July 5th, 1803. In 1800 he was presented to the rectory of St. Martin's, by the Lord Chancellor; and to the perpetual curacy of Hailey, in 1810, by the then rector of Witney. In 1832 he replaced his name on the books of the University, as a member of St. Alban Hall. He died on the very day on which he completed his 64th year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHAPEL PROPOSED TO BE BUILT IN THE PARISH OF HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE COMMITTEE appointed for effecting the above design, in soliciting the Public in aid of it, think that its necessity and utility will be apparent from the following statement of facts:—

The parish of Holbeach is twenty-two miles in length, and containing about four thousand inhabitants, some of whom live at the distance of twelve miles from the parish church, and many of them at an inconvenient distance from any other church or chapel belonging to the national Establishment: this circumstance, and the badness of the roads, make it often next to impossible for them to attend the public Worship of God, according to the rites of the Church of England, which has long been to them a subject of great regret. It is with joy and gratitude, therefore, that they heard of the recent munificence of their Diocesan, who has given 800*l.* towards building and endowing a chapel for their benefit, in a situation which will render it beneficial to a part also of the adjacent parishes of Fleet, "Gedney," and Whaplode, whose houses are equally remote from their respective churches and chapels. But as for the building and endowment of the chapel, a much larger sum will be required, the Committee earnestly solicit the liberal contributions of the Public, as well as of those who, from local and other causes, are more particularly interested in the spiritual and moral welfare of the above-named parishes, in confident hope that they will generously forward a design so well calculated to promote the glory of God and the best interest of men.

Contributions will be received by Messrs. Gurney and Co., Holbeach; Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street, London; and by them through any of the Country Bankers.

For the Committee,
J. MORTON, Secretary.

Vicarage, Holbeach,
Dec. 19, 1838.

Contributions already received.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln	£800
The Rev. J. Morton, Vicar of Holbeach	100
The Rev. Richard Dods, Rector of Fleet	200
The Rev. James Jerrom, Vicar of Chobham	5
Thomas Junnard, Esq., Frampton	1
Miss Mossop, Stamford	5
Miss Martha Mossop, Stamford	5
The Rev. Samuel Maddock	5
The Rev. Charles Porter, Staines	5
Everson Harrison, Esq., Doletthorp	5
George White, Esq., Grantham	5
The Rev. Charles Moore, Moulton	5
W. E. Tomline, Esq., Reby	300
The Rev. John Wing, Thornhaugh	10
The Rev. John Ellis, Wooten Wawen	20
Mr. Erasmus Gott, Holbeach Fen	5
His Grace the Duke of Somerset has given one acre of land for a site to the Chapel.	

ADVOWSON AND NEXT PRESENTATION. VALE OF BELVOIR.

MR. J. W. BUCHANAN, Solicitor, Nuneaton, Warwickshire, will receive applications, (if by letter, post paid) for the purchase by private contract of the Advowson and next presentation of the Vicarage of Long Clawson, in the Vale of Belvoir, near Melton Mowray, in the county of Leicester, subject to the life of the present incumbent, aged 78.

The annual value is £200 arising from Glebe Land.

A GRADUATE, age 23, is anxious to reside with a Beneficed Clergyman, for a Term not less than Three Months. One who devotes the greater portion of his time to the instruction of his flock, and who would take an interest in preparing a young Man for Orders, being what is sought for. It is requested that none will apply who are in the habit of taking pupils. Terms liberal, and the highest reference given. It would be desirable but not necessary that a title could be given when duly prepared.

Address in confidence, post paid, H. B. 14, Southampton-street, Strand. The distance from London no objection, provided the situation is agreeable.

PROPOSED NEW CHURCH, IN THE PARISH OF ST. ANDREW, PLYMOUTH.

THE TOWNS of Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse comprise a population of 80,000 persons, for whom, in connection with the Established Church, there is not found accommodation for more than 12,500, thereby leaving 67,500 persons wholly unprovided with sittings in the Establishment. Of this number, the Parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth, with a population of 20,000, has sittings for only 4300, and of these 800 are in the Mariners' Church and the Ilce Chapel, which, being only licensed rooms, may at any time be closed.

The Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society, in a recently published Report, advertising to the increasing want of Church Accommodation, adds, "the population of Plymouth and its neighbourhood has been for several years growing at the rate of 1000 yearly."

Under these very urgent circumstances, the Vicar of the Parish has resolved (in humble dependence upon the Lord's blessing) upon endeavouring to obtain contributions sufficient to enable him to erect, with the least possible delay, a new Church capable of seating not fewer than 1050 persons, the estimated cost of which (including 1000*l.* for an endowment) is about 5000*l.*

Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. John Hatchard, Vicar of St. Andrew; Mr. Nettleton, Bookseller, Whimble-street; Mr. Thomas, Cornwall-street; at the Naval and Joint Stock Banks in Plymouth; by the Rev. R. H. Scott, and W. Lee, Esq., Savings' Bank, Exeter; and the Rev. Samuel Rowe, Crediton. By Messrs. Hatchard, and Son, Booksellers, Piccadilly; Messrs. Seeley, Fleet-street; and Mr. Nisbet, Berners-street, London.

The following sums have been received, and are hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building Churches	£1000
The Incorporated Society for Building Churches	500
The Exeter Diocesan Church Building Society	500
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Exeter	10
The Ven. the Archdeacon of Totnes	10
Sir J. Y. Buller, Bart., M.P.	100
M. E. N. Parker, Esq., M.P.	25
The Right Hon. the Earl of St. Germans	5

A. and M. W.	£. s. d.	Lee, W. Esq.	£. s. d.
Abraham, Miss	2 0 0	London, J. Esq.	2 0 0
Aldham, Geo., Esq.	5 0 0	Linnington, H. Esq.	2 0 0
Arthur, Miss Ann	2 0 0	Little, H. Esq.	2 0 0
Barton, Mrs.	5 0 0	Lyne, P. E. Esq.	2 0 0
Bevan, Rev. F.	5 0 0	Mair, Wm. Esq.	5 0 0
Bone, P. Esq.	2 0 0	Mines, the Misses	10 0 0
Buller, John, Esq.	5 0 0	Mitchener, Mrs.	2 0 0
Carew, W. H. Pole, Esq.	5 0 0	Montague, H. S. Esq.	5 0 0
Clarke, Erving, Esq.	5 0 0	Moore, James, Esq.	5 0 0
Cole, Rev. James	5 0 0	Oxenham, Rev. Wm.	5 0 0
Coleridge, Rev. G.	10 0 0	Oxenham, Rev. N.	5 0 0
Combes, Mr.	2 0 0	Plumtre, Rev. H. S.	5 0 0
Couch, Mrs. & Miss	2 0 0	Porrett, R. Esq.	2 0 0
Courtney, Rev. S.	5 0 0	Prance, R. Esq.	5 0 0
Dalton, Mr. & Mrs.	2 0 0	Prance, Miles H. Esq.	5 0 0
Davie, Rev. P. G.	5 0 0	Pridham, Geo. Esq.	2 0 0
Dawkins, Miss	2 0 0	Putt, Rev. Thomas	10 0 0
Elliot, Col.	5 0 0	Rashdall, Rev. I.	5 0 0
Elworthy, J. E. Esq.	5 0 0	Raynor, Mrs.	2 0 0
Erskine, Miss	25 0 0	Rendle, Dr. E.	2 0 0
Evens, W. H. Esq.	3 0 0	Sawer, John, Esq.	10 0 0
Fillis, Richard, Esq.	2 0 0	Scott, Rev. R. H.	2 0 0
Foot, Rev. J. S.	5 0 0	Scott, Rev. G. M.	2 0 0
Foot, Capt. G. R. E.	5 0 0	Sherlock, John, Esq.	3 0 0
Fortescue, Robert, Esq.	5 0 0	Sleeman, P. Esq.	2 0 0
Frank, Mrs. E.	10 0 0	Smyth, Capt. R. E.	2 0 0
Friend to the Church	0 0 0	Stapleton, A. G. Esq.	5 0 0
Gennys, E. H. Esq.	2 0 0	recd. through	5 0 0
Glegg, Wm. Esq.	2 0 0	Strong, Rev. T.	20 0 0
Grigg, Mark, Esq.	3 0 0	Thornton, Rt. Hon.	5 0 0
Grubb, Mrs. & Misses	3 18 6	Sir E.	5 0 0
Hoare, Charles, Esq.	20 0 0	Tolcher, Ed. Esq.	10 0 0
Harris, John, Esq.	5 0 0	Tozer, Capt. R. N.	3 0 0
Hatchard, John, Esq.	5 0 0	Trevenen, Miss	10 0 0
Hatchard, Mrs.	5 0 0	Vallack, Rev. B. W. S.	2 0 0
Hatchard, Rev. Jno.	5 0 0	Waldo, Mrs.	20 0 0
Hatchard, T. Esq.	5 0 0	Walker, Rev. T. H.	5 0 0
Hayne, Rev. W. B., collected by	10 0 0	Whiteford, C. C. Esq.	2 0 0
Hodson, Mrs.	5 0 0	Williams, Jno. Esq.	10 0 0
Hunt, W. A. Esq.	5 0 0	Wilson, Mrs. J. B.	20 0 0
Jago, Edw. Esq.	5 0 0	Wise, Capt. R. N.	3 0 0
Jago, Mrs.	5 0 0	Wise, Miss & Miss E.	4 0 0
Jago, R. S. Esq.	5 0 0	Woolcombe, H. Esq.	20 0 0
K. F. L.	10 0 0	Woolcombe, Miss M.	2 0 0
Lady A.	25 0 0	Yonge, Dr.	10 0 0
Lampen, Rev. R.	2 0 0	Sundry smaller contributions	45 0 0

St. Andrew's Vicarage, Plymouth,
January, 1839.

WHITE'S ESSENCE OF EGLANTINE.

A HIGHLY fashionable and peculiar Handkerchief Scent, possessing extracts from the most fragrant Flowers, and forming a perfume at once sweet, agreeable, and refreshing. Prepared only by **THOMAS WHITE**, Chemist, 24, Cornhill, London. In bottles at 2*s.* 6*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* each. Also by the following Agents:—Mr. Binnington, 35, Haymarket; Mr. Wagstaff, 122, Piccadilly; Mr. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mr. Burfield, 180, Strand; Mr. Haulman, 309, High Holborn; Mr. Vinson, 124, Leadenhall-street; Mr. Sarel, 5, St. James's-street, Brighton; Messrs. H. and E. Greville, Northampton; Mr. Drury, Lincoln; Mr. Taylor, 8, St. Ann-square, Manchester; Messrs. Butler and Colquhoun, 20, Castle-street, Liverpool; and by all respectable chemists and perfumers in the kingdom.

ADVOWSON, or next Presentation, with a prospect of early possession. Wanted, to purchase an Advowson, or next Presentation, in the South of England, within 100 miles of Town. The Income from 250*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, with a House upon the Benefice.

Particulars to be sent (post-paid) addressed to M., care of Mr. Robinson, No. 11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

TWO ADVOWSONS, with early possession, to be sold. The one situate within an easy distance of a considerable town in a southern county, with an Income of about 250*l.*, and a superior Parsonage House; the other in the northern part of England, in a most delightful country, and an Income of nearly 300*l.* per annum.

For particulars apply, if by letter post-paid, to Mr. Robinson, Surveyor Auctioneer, and Agent for the Transfer of Ecclesiastical Property, No. 11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A CLERGYMAN, aged 45, holding a Benefice worth nearly 700*l.* a-year, with a good House, and in a healthy situation towards the North of England, is desirous of exchanging for a Living in a very mild air. A sacrifice in income would be made.

Address (post-paid) to F. G., Mr. Robinson's Offices for the Valuation and Transfer of Ecclesiastical Property, No. 11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

N.B.—L. K. replied to a former Advertisement, and had an answer, offering to exchange, sent to the "Post-office, Worthing," as directed, which letter has been returned. F. G. would be glad to communicate with L. K.

THE MINISTER of one of the New Churches

in London, is desirous of meeting with an active Clergyman, to assist him in an extensive field of duty.

Applications to be made by letter (post-paid) addressed to Z., the care of Mr. Robinson, No. 11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

A CLERGYMAN, M.A., who has been in

Orders upwards of four years, wishes to meet with a CURACY. He will furnish the most satisfactory references.

Address (post-paid) A. B., care of Mr. Brogden, Standard Office, Lincoln.

WANTED, at Lady-Day next, by an A.B. of the University of Cambridge, of considerable standing in the Ministry, a CURACY in or the immediate vicinity of London.

Apply, post-paid, to R. S., Post Office, Melksham, Wilts.

OFFICES OF FIRST-FRUITS, TENTHS, AND QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that these Offices were consolidated on the 24th day of December last, by Act of Parliament, 1st Victoria, chap. 20; and the whole business of the several departments is now carried on at the Offices (the entrance to which is immediately beyond the House of the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty), in Dean's Yard, Westminster.

It is earnestly requested, that the Clergy by whom Yearly Tenths are payable, will pay, or cause their agents in London to pay, the same at the beginning of the present, and of every succeeding year, at the Office in Dean's Yard, which will save both trouble and expense.

N.B.—First-fruits, in respect of a benefice charged therewith, must be paid within three months after institution.

CHRISTOPHER HODGSON,

Treasurer of Queen Anne's Bounty.

Bounty Office, Dean's Yard,

January 1, 1839.

BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, TIVERTON, DEVON.

Founded 1599.

TERMS of the Rev. A. BOULTON, M.A., Fifty Guineas per annum, no extra charges, except for Music, Dancing, or Drawing; French being included in the above charge. Three Guineas, Entrance.

Each Boy has a separate Bed.

There are two Scholarships leading to Fellowships at Balliol College, Oxford, and the same at Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, besides various Exhibitions, unrestricted as to University or College, open to all who have spent the last three years of their education at this School, decided by public examination before the Fellows.

NEXT PRESENTATIONS. — The following

Presentations belonging to the same Patron are offered for sale:—

To a Rectory about 120 miles north from Town. Value about £500 per annum, arising from Glebe Land, with a good house. Incumbent 37 years of age.

To a Vicarage about 100 miles, value £85 per annum, no tithe, with a house. Incumbent 77.

Apply, if by letter, post paid, to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, West Strand, London.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A CLERGYMAN, aged 34, who holds a living of £250 per annum, in an important sea-port town, in the North of England, without a house, is desirous of exchanging it for a country living with a house.

Communications addressed, post paid, to B.A. Rolls Chambers, 69, Chancery Lane, London, will be immediately attended to.

TO INCUMBENTS OF LIVINGS.

THE REV. JOHN HODGSON, (Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, and Secretary of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society), having been for some time engaged in investigating the course of mortality amongst the one particular class of society consisting of "the Clergy of the Established Church," would feel himself greatly obliged (and the profession may be very much benefited by it hereafter) if the Clergyman in every parish would assist him in the undertaking, which thus would be made easy, by procuring for him and sending to him in plain writing the following particulars sealed up.

1. The names of all and each of the Incumbents of his parish (specifying the parish and diocese), on and since the 1st of January, 1779; and, if possible, the dates, or thereabouts, of their becoming Incumbents of the same.

2. The date of their ceasing to be the Incumbents, and whether by death, or otherwise.

3. If by death, the date of their death, and their age at death; and whether the number of the years of the age specified be years completed, or to be completed next birth-day; if by removal, where removed to.

4. The authority for such age, whether from tablet, stone, register, or other source; specifying whence it is, and in what church found.

5. The account and particulars of 3 and 4, where the Incumbent of another parish may have been buried, and registered, or otherwise testified to, in his parish since the year 1778; specifying of what parish Incumbent, and in what county.

6. The account where an Incumbent was buried, if not in his own parish.

7. The date of the birth of the present Incumbent, in the year, and month, and day of it. *It may appear that too much is asked under this head; but the information upon this one point alone would be very valuable in the mass; and the age of any individual would be kept strictly private.*

The object of the investigation is to ascertain whether life amongst the Clergy be of more than common duration, and to find the lowest possible rates at which Clergymen may be invited to make Assurances upon Life. The Lord Bishop of London was pleased at the late visitation of his Diocese to request his Clergy to assist Mr. Hodgson in his inquiries.

If the Incumbents of Parishes throughout England and Wales will have the kindness to send in all the information which they can collect, Mr. Hodgson has no doubt that he shall be able by such means, aided through other channels, such as the University and Public School Registers, to perfect a very useful work in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Hodgson most sincerely thanks the Clergymen who have already furnished him with the Statements required, and requests an early return from those who have not yet been able to send them. As there are many hundred letters to consult and to enter up, the very "plainest writing" is desirable.

Observe.—It is earnestly requested that statements as above, if procured, may be left, at any convenient opportunity, by means of a friend visiting London, or so as to cause no expense, for Mr. Hodgson, at Messrs. Rivingtons; or Mr. Parker's, West Strand; or at Mr. Burder's, 27, Parliament Street; or at No. 40, Parliament Street.

TO SCHOOL ASSISTANTS.

A CLERGYMAN who receives a limited number of pupils, requires the services of an Assistant, of some experience, who is able to teach Writing and the Mathematics, and assist in the general business of Tuition. Address, post paid, stating particulars, to the Rev. H. T., Post Office, Bath.

ROYAL FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MANSFIELD, NOTTS. FOUNDED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE SCHOOL will, with the advice of the Assistants, proceed to the Election of a HEAD MASTER, on the 20th of February next, and will require such Master to enter on his duties on the 25th of March ensuing.

There is a good house, rent free, capable of accommodating Boarders, which the Master will be expected to inhabit, and to keep in good repair.

Preference will be given to a Graduate, who will not, if in Holy Orders, be allowed to take any weekly parochial duty. The salary is about Ninety Pounds a year, with a certainty of increase in a few years. It is in consideration to extend the School for the purposes of general Education, but of this all Candidates will be informed on or before the day of election.

All applications, with testimonials, must be directed, free of expense, to the Churchwardens, on or before the 30th of January next, and they will answer any inquiries. Mansfield, 24th Dec. 1838.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A CLERGYMAN, holding a valuable Rectory in a Midland County, is desirous to effect an Exchange for a living in London or its immediate Neighbourhood.

The Advertiser would not object to exchange for Cathedral Preferment: in this case he would make a sacrifice of income. Direct, with full Particulars, post paid, to A. B. Z., at Mr. Painter's, 342, Strand.

CURACY.

WANTED, forthwith, at a Parish in Essex, seven miles from London, where the Incumbent is resident, an experienced CURATE, of sound Church principles, active habits, and literary acquirements. Stipend, £100 per Annum. No Pupils can be allowed. The population is concentrated, and about 4,500. Ample and satisfactory testimonials will be required.

Address, post paid, to R. L., Messrs. Snow and Co., Bankers, 217, Strand, London.

UPPER CANADA CLERGY SOCIETY.

IN the year 1834, the attention of a few individuals was directed to the want of religious instruction in Upper Canada, become the more urgent by the withdrawal from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel of the Parliamentary Grant of £15,000 per Annum towards the support of the Clergy in the North American Colonies. Under the conviction that no time should be lost in the endeavour to relieve the spiritual destitution of the Colony, placed in circumstances of increasing difficulty from the yearly increase of Immigrants from the mother country; they, with the sanction of the late Bishop of Quebec, determined to send out a Clergyman under his Lordship's direction. The Rev. H. O'Neil having been selected, commenced his labours in Upper Canada as a Travelling Missionary in the month of February, 1836, and finding from the statements contained in his Journals, and also from other sources of undoubted information, that the reports received had by no means been exaggerated, they without further delay sent out the Rev. F. Oiler, who in June of the same year was located by the Bishop of Montreal as a Resident Clergyman in the Townships of Tecumseth and West Guillembury.

In the Spring of the present year, the Rev. F. A. O'Meara arrived in Canada, and is now a Travelling Missionary appointed by the Bishop to the Home District. The Rev. C. B. Hill, and the Rev. W. Morse, are on their way to the same Province; the former as a Travelling Missionary, the latter to be a resident Pastor at Paris in the Gore District; it is also highly probable that another Clergyman will join his brethren in the Spring. Thus in a brief space of time, five Missionaries have been sent out; but what are these among so many? Upper Canada is about equal in extent to England and Wales, containing a population of almost half a million at present, which is continually augmenting by new settlers arriving from various parts of the United Kingdom, with not more than Sixty Clergymen to instruct them in the knowledge of salvation. The Journals which are furnished Quarterly by the Missionaries are of a highly interesting character; and although it is lamentable to observe the deplorable state of the Province, as regards the eternal interests of men, still it is highly gratifying to perceive the anxiety of the people to hear the preaching of the Gospel, and their readiness to contribute according to their ability towards the maintenance of a Clergyman.

It is not doubted that were the Christian public in this country to be made more fully acquainted with the spiritual necessities of Upper Canada, they would come forward in the present eventful crisis of that loyal Province to contribute of the means with which God has blessed them on behalf of their less favoured brethren, not forgetting to offer up their prayers that the Lord will send more labourers into this neglected portion of his vineyard.

N.B. The Upper Canada Clergy Society was formed May 13th, 1837, under the immediate sanction of the late much lamented Bishop of Quebec, and the present Bishop of Montreal; and it has the unqualified approbation of the Lieut.-Governor, Sir George Arthur, who has been a liberal subscriber.

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•• Prospectuses and Books of Rules may be had at the Office. Attendance from eleven to four o'clock, daily.

"This Society is strictly confined to the Clergy and their families, and is distinguished from other institutions by the title of 'THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.'" Particular attention is requested in the addressing letters to "No. 40, Parliament Street."

This SOCIETY was formed for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Clergy, 1st, To the important advantages to be derived from the system of Assurance in general; 2dly, To give them an opportunity of making Assurances not offered or admitted in other public Assurance Offices; and 3dly, To keep down the Rates of Assurance at the lowest possible sum, by an inexpensive management, and a division every FIVE YEARS of the TOTAL AMOUNT of Profits (in which no Proprietors share) amongst the assured Members who may be entitled to them. Assurances may be made for a sufficient sum to be paid during sickness, infirmity, and old age, to meet the unavoidable expense of a Curate; for capital Sums or Annuities, to provide for the education of Children at School, or College, and for equipping them out in the world; for the maintenance of Orphan Children during Infancy, from the day of the Death of the Father, &c. &c. &c.

The terms, conditions, and advantages, of these Assurances, and the Tables of Rates payable for them, are fully set forth in the Prospectus. For a proof of the prosperous state of the SOCIETY, the Clergy are referred to a Report of its Proceedings, which was read at a General Meeting of Members on the 29th of June, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair; and also to a Resolution which was moved by the Lord Bishop of Winchester upon the occasion, inserted in No. I. of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*. One-fourth part of the total amount of premiums paid for Life Assurances in and during the first seven years of this Institution, was returned back again as a bonus to the assured Members, and appropriated to a reduction of their future premiums, thus making the Rates of Premium which had been paid for the same during such seven years, 25 per cent. less than in the following Table. For instance, a Clergyman at the age of 50, having assured £1000 upon his Life in the year 1832, and having paid for the same up to 1836, five Annual Premiums of £43. 13s. 4d. each, received a bonus in cash of about £50 to be appropriated to the reduction of his future premium, so that in fact he paid only £33. 13s. 4d. or thereabouts, during the five first years of his assurance, or £3. 7s. 4d. for each sum of £100 assured, instead of £4. 7s. 4d. Any sum not less than £50, and not exceeding £2500, may be assured upon Life by any Clergyman, or the Father, Mother, Wife, Widow, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister, of any Clergyman, upon terms as below, and the period appointed for the next bonus is 31st May, 1841. No charge for Stamps.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

RATES TO BE PAID ANNUALLY.

Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.			Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.			Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
14	1	10	4	30	2	6	4	46	3	14	10
15	1	11	0	31	2	7	6	47	3	17	6
16	1	11	8	32	2	8	8	48	4	0	4
17	1	12	6	33	2	10	0	49	4	3	8
18	1	13	4	34	2	11	6	50	4	7	4
19	1	14	2	35	2	13	0	51	4	11	4
20	1	15	0	36	2	14	8	52	4	15	8
21	1	16	0	37	2	16	6	53	5	0	2
22	1	17	0	38	2	18	4	54	5	5	0
23	1	18	0	39	3	0	2	55	5	10	4
24	1	19	0	40	3	2	2	56	5	16	0
25	2	0	2	41	3	4	0	57	6	2	2
26	2	1	4	42	3	6	0	58	6	8	6
27	2	2	6	43	3	8	0	59	6	15	0
28	2	3	10	44	3	10	0	60	7	1	6
29	2	5	0	45	3	12	4				

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



No. 8.

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1839.

No. 8.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month, and may be obtained at sixpence per number, or six shillings per annum, by ordering it of any Newsmen in the Kingdom. It is also sent regularly every month, free of all charge, to the Resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

WE again find it necessary to enlarge our space to twenty-four pages: and we hope to be able in the following numbers to make that the ordinary size of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE. We shall at least be ready to enlarge and improve it to the full extent of the encouragement afforded us. With the view of increasing its utility, two propositions have been made to us, which we are sorry to say are at present impracticable.

It has been proposed to us, first, to extend our gratuitous circulation to the Clergy in Ireland; and, again, in the same manner, to the Clergy, acting as missionaries in the Colonies and in Foreign countries. But when we inform our Correspondents, that notwithstanding the number of clergymen, who have so liberally subscribed for this GAZETTE, we have still to furnish more than nine thousand copies gratuitously every Month, they will easily see that it is impossible to comply with their requests. With regard to missionaries abroad, a clergyman of Nottingham suggests that their friends at home would do a service in sending them copies, or subscribing for them, and sets the example of doing so himself. We are happy to inform him that the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, being stamped, will go to all parts of the world, in the same manner as a newspaper.

Some of our Correspondents have expressed their disapprobation, strongly but very properly we admit, of an advertisement which appeared in our last number, tending to a desecration of the Sabbath. We beg to assure them, that we are entirely opposed to the system of Sunday publications, and should not have admitted the advertisement in question. It was accidentally inserted without being seen either by the Editor or the Publisher. In future no such advertisements will be admitted.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon has announced his intention of receiving no Candidate for Holy Orders in future who has not given six months' notice to his secretary to that effect.

The Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held in the cathedral church of Lincoln, on Sunday, the 24th of February.

The Bishop of Salisbury will hold a general ordination at Salisbury, on Trinity Sunday, May 26th. Candidates for Deacons' Orders are required to be at the Palace, Salisbury, in order to a preliminary examination, on Thursday, March the 21st, having previously obtained the Bishop's approval of their respective titles for orders. It is not necessary for them at this time to bring with them any papers.—Candidates for Priests' Orders are required, as are also those for Deacons' Orders, to send their papers to the Bishop's secretary, J. Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament-street, London, at least three weeks before the day of ordination.

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Correspondents are particularly requested not to mark any articles in provincial papers sent to us, as a charge of postage is incurred thereby.

In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Monthly Report for January, continued.

The Secretary stated, that a communication had been made to the Bishop of London by Colonel Campbell, British Consul in Egypt, with regard to a new church which it is in contemplation to erect in Alexandria, and that his lordship had recommended the subject to the favourable notice of the SOCIETY, with a view to a grant being made. It appeared from this statement, that the British residents at Alexandria are desirous of establishing a suitable place for Divine worship, and of providing a clergyman to minister among them; that subscriptions are being collected for this purpose; and that in addition to the contributions made by residents on the spot, some assistance will probably be obtained from persons travelling by way of Egypt to India.

The Board agreed to grant one hundred pounds towards building a church at Alexandria.

A letter was read from the Rev. R. Monro, requesting a grant of books and tracts from the SOCIETY's catalogue, for the use of Miss Holliday, who has been appointed to superintend the education of the ladies and children of the family of the Pasha of Egypt, and who is desirous of translating such of the works as appear suitable for the purposes of instruction.

The Board granted the books required.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Secretary, of which the following are extracts:—

*"Steamer St. George, River St. Lawrence,
14th Nov. 1838.*

"In my letter of the 14th June last, I stated my intention of communicating with you respecting the best appropriation of the truly munificent and most acceptable grant of the SOCIETY for the spiritual wants of Upper Canada, after I should have completed my visitation in that province. Having now accomplished this duty, and being on my way down to Quebec, I beg to say that, after consultation with the two Archdeacons, and the personal opportunities which I have enjoyed of knowing the wants of the province, I have come to the conclusion of recommending to the SOCIETY the distribution of their bounty, of which a statement here follows:—

"It is calculated that 2000*l.* will produce, with the average premium upon the bill, about 2500*l.* currency, of which I would propose to allot,—

1. For engaging the services of Clergymen for a period of two or three years for some portion of the destitute settlements.....	£1000 Cur.
2. For aiding in the completion of Churches.....	500
3. For aiding in the completion of Parsonage Houses.....	500
4. For Sunday School and other Books for distribution, from the Catalogue of the SOCIETY	500

"Under No. 1, I would propose to comprehend a very small grant for assisting one or two very zealous young men of straitened means, who are preparing for the ministry, and in the mean time are acting as catechists and lay-readers.

"This arrangement supposes that the SOCIETY will place the 2000*l.* at my disposal, without any deduction.

"The details which I shall be able to render of this expenditure, if authorized, will amply satisfy the SOCIETY that the supplies of their bounty are like a refreshing source opened in a thirsty land. I am about also preparing a report for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, which will exhibit a strong picture of spiritual destitution among the inhabitants of Upper Canada."

The Secretary informed the Meeting that the Standing Committee, at whose disposal the grant was placed by the Board in July, 1837, approved of the arrangement suggested by his lordship.

A memorial from Mr. Thomas Knox, Secretary to the Committee of subscribers to a new Scottish Episcopal Chapel at Stornoway, Island of Lewis, Ross-shire, was laid before the Meeting. By this it appeared that many of the inhabitants, not understanding the Gaelic language, in which language alone public worship is celebrated in the only place of worship in Stornoway, have resolved to build a

chapel, where the service will be in English. Much benefit is expected to arise from hence, not only to the residents, but to crews of vessels which in the winter are occasionally wind-bound at this place. A subscription has been commenced, but the people are stated to be very poor, and aid is requested from the SOCIETY.

The Secretary read an application from the Rev. W. C. Maclaurin, Minister of the chapel at Elgin, in behalf of a new chapel at Forres. Mr. Maclaurin states that there is no Episcopal chapel between Elgin and Inverness, a distance of forty miles, and that at the desire of the Episcopalians at Forres, twelve miles from his residence, he has, after his own afternoon duty, frequently gone thither to afford them an evening service. At the suggestion of Bishop Low, it is now proposed to build a chapel at Forres. The Bishop has contributed handsomely, and requests a grant from the SOCIETY.

The Rev. James Walker applied for assistance towards building a new chapel at Huntly, of the Episcopal congregation of which he has had the charge for fifty-five years. After suffering many hardships and inconveniences, in consequence of the penal statutes of 1746 and 1748, and meeting for public worship in very humble places, this congregation, in 1772, built a small chapel in the form of an obscure dwelling-house,—the only form in which they could attempt it. This house is now in an extremely dilapidated state; and rather than lay out their small means upon repairs, they are anxious to build a new chapel on a moderate scale, towards which they pray a portion of the SOCIETY's bounty.

A letter was read from the Right Rev. Bishop Low, thanking the SOCIETY for its grant of 100*l.* towards the chapel at Inverness, and adding, that should the Board see fit to grant an additional sum of 100*l.* among the three chapels now contemplated in his diocese, namely, at Stornoway, Forres, and Huntly, he would take care to apportion the amount to the several necessities of the congregations. The Board agreed to place 150*l.* at the disposal of Bishop Low, for the purposes mentioned in his letter.

In every instance in which assistance has been granted by the Board in aid of the erection of new chapels in the Scottish Episcopal Church, the sanction and recommendation of the Diocesan have been obtained.

At this Meeting it was agreed to present a Bible and Common Prayer Books for the desks, and books for the communion-table, for the use of each of the three new churches at Mitton, Hurst Green, and Howgill, Yorkshire.

Two Common Prayer Books for the desks were granted for a chapel recently consecrated at Ivy Bridge, Devon.

A quarto Bible and Common Prayer Books were granted for the use of a room licensed by the Diocesan, for Divine service, at Longnor, near Leek.

Twenty-seven gratuitous grants of books were made for various purposes.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR FEBRUARY.

At the General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 5th of February, 1839, the Rev. Dr. Short in the Chair. A letter was read from Viscount Melbourne, First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury, in reply to a communication to him from his Grace, the President of this SOCIETY. By this it appeared that Her Majesty had graciously consented to become the Patron of the SOCIETY.

This letter having been read, it was agreed unanimously,

"That this board entertains a lively sense of the distinguished honour graciously conferred by Her Majesty on the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE; an Institution which has been actively engaged for one hundred and forty years in advancing the cause of the Christian Religion, on the principles of that pure and Apostolical branch of Christ's Church established in this kingdom; and which, encouraged by Her Majesty's patronage and favour, will steadily persevere in its pious endeavours to promote the glory of God, and the best interests of mankind."

Agreed unanimously.

"That this Board do humbly submit to Her Majesty, a copy of the SOCIETY's Annual Report for 1838, which contains an account of the proceedings of the SOCIETY during that year, both at home and abroad, especially in the colonies and dependencies of the British Empire."

Agreed unanimously.

"That his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the SOCIETY, be respectfully requested to sign the above Resolutions, and to lay the same, together with the Annual Report, before Her Majesty."

The twelve under-mentioned Members of the SOCIETY were appointed by the Board to form the Committee of General Literature and Education for the year ensuing; namely, The Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester; John Leicester Adolphus, Esq.; Rev. R. W. Browne; Rev. A. M. Campbell; Rev. Thomas Dale; Rev. T. G. Hall; J. R. Hope, Esq.; J. H. Markland, Esq.; John Diston Powles, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Russell; Rev. William Short; Dr. Thomas Watson.

At this Meeting it was agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, that the Resolution of March 1, 1836, empowering the Committee to take measures for promoting the translation and circulation of the SOCIETY's publications in French should be extended to foreign languages generally.

A memorial from seventy-three clergymen in Somersetshire, of whom twenty-nine are Members of the SOCIETY, urging a further revision of the SOCIETY's Books and Tracts, was read to the Meeting.

Mr. Rochfort Clarke moved as follows:—

"That this Meeting, having taken into consideration a memorial from seventy-three Incumbents and Curates in the County of Somerset, in support of a Memorial from five Clergymen, in the County of Essex, in which certain of the SOCIETY's Tracts were reviewed, and stated, in some things, to contradict the Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy of the Church of England, do record their anxious wish, that every effort may be made to bring this SOCIETY's publications into perfect conformity with the Word of God."

This was seconded by Mr. Thomas Dornford.

The Dean of Chichester moved by way of amendment,

"That this memorial be referred to the Standing Committee."

This was seconded by the Rev. G. S. G. Stone-street, and carried.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, who is now in London. The following is an extract:—

"The progress of the present year reminds me of the bounty of the SOCIETY towards the church in my Diocese, and especially calls for the repetition of my gratitude for the benefit which has been derived from the valuable assistance of the SOCIETY in the education of Divinity scholars at King's College, in Nova Scotia. The good work, thus aided, is, by the blessing of God, going forward, with good ground for the best hope that the liberality of the Board will not be lost.

"Knowing that the SOCIETY is not weary in well doing, I venture to request a renewal of its gift in the present year, for the same important object, and earnestly implore a blessing upon all its labours of love."

The Board agreed to make a grant of 200*l.* towards this object for the present year.

The following letter was read from the Rev. C. J. Shreeve, of Guysborough, Nova Scotia, to the Secretary:—

"Guysborough, Dec. 22, 1838.

"Reverend Sir,

"Some time since I informed the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia that there was a want of Bibles and Testaments in this extensive parish, and that many of the people were exceedingly poor; and was desirous to know from him whether there was any hope of my being supplied by the liberality of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE with about 20*l.* worth of its books. He directed me to write, and kindly offered to forward the letter to the SOCIETY. From that time to the present I delayed writing; but owing to the failure of the

fisheries and crops for three several years in succession in this neighbourhood, the poverty of the people has increased, and I am now induced to call upon the SOCIETY for aid, in the hope that all those who are desirous of having a copy of the Word of God may be supplied. There are many in this parish who could not afford to pay the full value for a Bible; and unless the Scriptures are obtained for them at a low rate, they could not provide themselves with a copy. There are others, again, to whom it would be necessary to distribute copies gratuitously, or themselves and children would grow up in a measure ignorant of the Word of God. If the prospects of this parish were more favourable than they have been for these several years past, I would not be disposed to make a demand upon the kindness and liberality of the SOCIETY; but the reverse is the case.

"Upon my coming to this parish in 1832, upwards of 100*l.* were expended in repairing the church, the half of which sum remains unpaid at the present time, owing to the poverty of the people; and I really know not how we are to discharge the debt, unless we receive aid from those who, having the interest of the Church at heart, can afford to give.

"In a parish like this, where the inhabitants are scattered over a large tract of country, many individuals are prevented from attending the House of God on the Sabbath. I would rejoice, then, to feel assured, that every family, even the poorest, was supplied with the Scriptures, that, on the Lord's day, the bustle and noise of the world being forgotten, and its cares excluded, they who are kept from the House of God, might, at their own homes, read His Word, and learn His will. Hoping that the SOCIETY will kindly take into consideration the wants of this extensive parish (nearly fifty miles square), and furnish me with a supply of Bibles and Testaments for the benefit of the parishioners."

A recommendation of this object by the Bishop of Nova Scotia was also read.

The Board agreed to grant books to the amount of 30*l.*

A letter was read from Mr. C. J. La Trobe, requesting some assistance in behalf of the rising colony of Port Philip, Australia, to which he is on the point of proceeding, as Government Superintendent. He thinks there is a population of about 1500 in this township; 1100 of this amount being in its principal town of Melbourne. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has expressed its willingness to aid in the appointment and maintenance of a clergyman there; and Mr. La Trobe is anxious that a church may be erected: he also wishes for a grant of books for the use of the schools.

The Board agreed to grant 100*l.* towards the erection of a church at Melbourne.

The sum of 25*l.* was granted for books.

The Rev. G. Tomlinson requested, in behalf of the Rev. H. D. Leeves, a grant of books towards forming a library at Athens, in connexion with the English Church, now erecting in that city.

Books to the amount of 20*l.* were granted for this purpose.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. F. Vance, Secretary and Chaplain to the Corporation of the Refuge for the Destitute, Hackney and Hoxton, requesting a grant of Bibles and Common Prayer Books for the use of the persons whom that Institution sends out as Apprentices, Emigrants, Servants, &c.

One hundred Bibles, and one hundred Common Prayer Books were granted.

It was agreed, on the motion of the Rev. R. Harvey, seconded by Mr. W. W. Hull,

"That there be laid on the table at the next Meeting, an account of all the grants which have ever been made by the SOCIETY towards the enlargement or erection of churches, specifying the amount of the grant, the time when the vote was made, and the place for which it was granted."

At this Meeting it was agreed to present a large Bible and Common Prayer Books for the desks, and books for the communion-table, for the use of a new church at Noss-Mayo, Revelatke, Devon, and for each of two new churches at Bolde, on the New Forest, Hants. A Bible and two Common

Prayer Books for the reading desks were granted for a new chapel at Dover.

A quarto Bible and two Common Prayer Books were also granted for the use of a school-room licensed by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, for the purpose of Divine service, at Horton, Yorkshire; and for each of two chapels at Hertford Heath, Hertfordshire, and Brompton, Easeby, Yorkshire.

Nineteen gratuitous grants of books were made for various purposes.

One hundred and six new members were admitted.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

The following are extracts from a letter of the Bishop of Australia to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, giving an account of his primary episcopal visitation of Van Diemen's Land.

"We had a favourable passage of six days to Port Philip, a settlement recently formed on the southern coast of New South Wales, which from its favourable position, and the good quality of the surrounding country, bids fair to become very speedily an opulent and important scene of business; and consequently to advance a correspondingly strong claim upon our attention to its religious interests. The town of Melbourne is established on a river named Yarra Yarra, (its native name), and contains already 600 resident inhabitants. They have no church as yet erected; but morning and evening prayers, with printed sermons, are read every Sunday in a small wooden building (used also as a schoolhouse,) by Mr. James Smith, a worthy and much respected settler. To him I must express my cordial acknowledgments for the labours which he has thus voluntarily and gratuitously undertaken for the benefit of his brethren of the Church of England, until a clergyman can be stationed among them. On Easter Sunday I officiated twice in the above-named building, and administered the Holy Sacrament of the Lord's Supper for the first time in that part of the territory. Although the weather was most unfavourable, torrents of rain falling during the day, the building was completely filled by the congregation, and the number of communicants exceeded twenty. From Captain Lonsdale, the police magistrate, I experienced great hospitality, and the readiest attention to promote the objects of my visit. An address signed by that gentleman, and by a very considerable proportion of the principal settlers, was presented to me, expressive of their confirmed and zealous attachment to the Church of England, and of their anxious desire to enjoy again the administration of its ordinances by a resident clergyman.

"In compliance with wishes thus expressed, and with the pledge which I gave them in replying to their address, it is my intention to station at Port Philip one of the clergymen, who through the exertions of the Society I have reason to hope may be even now on their passage to join me. It is, indeed, an ample and a promising field, and I cannot express the anxiety which I experience that it should be speedily occupied. Earnest and sincere as the attachment of the inhabitants in general to the Church of England is, it is exposed to a very dangerous trial by long delay in obtaining those objects of their desire, a Church and Clergyman. Hope deferred appears to subside into despair; and then, as I have daily occasion to notice, arises a disposition to argue, that rather than continue bereft of all outward ordinances of religion, it will be better to unite with some one or other of those religious bodies, who are not slow in proffering their ministrations wherever the Church is left long unoccupied by those whom the inhabitants would fain see in possession of it. During my residence at Port Philip, I concerted with the District Committee of the Societies which has been established there, the means of erecting a Church; and also consecrated a burial-ground. The subscriptions which had been already promised, and have been since increased, are of such an amount as justifies my expectation that this important object will be accomplished. I have engaged to contribute 100*l.* from the Societies' joint bounty, towards the Church and Parsonage; and I am persuaded that you will hear with satis-

faction of the funds being thus appropriated to effect a gradual but firm establishment of all our most sacred ordinances and institutions along the hitherto desert shores of this great continent.

"On the 20th of April we sailed from Port Philip, and on the 23d, after a somewhat stormy passage, entered the River Derwent, and came to an anchor off Hobart Town. Five years having elapsed since I was last here, the increase and improvement of the town are very visible. I was welcomed by Mr. Archdeacon Hutchins and the Reverend Mr. Bedford, the senior chaplain, who came immediately on board; and as soon as we landed, I waited on the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Franklin, who gave me a cordial welcome. To his Excellency's great personal kindness I have ever since been most deeply indebted, and he has employed all the public resources at his command to enable me to visit with facility and security those parts of the island to which it was requisite my personal attention should be directed. In Hobart Town a large additional church (to be called St. George's) is just completed, and the consecration is appointed to take place on Saturday next. It has been built at the joint expense of the Government and inhabitants, and will hold about 800, exclusive of a gallery which will be erected to contain about 200 more. As the expenses have been heavy, and are not yet wholly defrayed, I shall devote a sum of money from the Society's funds to the use of the trustees.

"At Newtown, four miles from the capital, the male and female orphan schools have been completed since my previous visit, and between the two schoolhouses, a handsome church with a lofty square tower has been erected. The whole of the buildings being in a corresponding style, the effect is very pleasing and impressive.

"I have visited the schools, and examined the whole of the interior economy, and the acquirements of the children. The institution is one of the noblest monuments of the anxiety of Government for the public welfare; and especially, I am bound to add, it does honour to Sir George Arthur, under whose administration it was organized and completed, and whose personal anxiety and attention were most undeviatingly directed to the accomplishment of this object. The consecration of the Church is appointed to take place on Tuesday next, and at the same time a confirmation will be held, which I am led to expect will be attended by many of the orphan children.

"An account of the visitation from which I have just returned, and of the occurrences which took place at the various stations, may prove interesting to the Society, as illustrative of the general state of this community, and of the progress which is making in affording to the inhabitants the regular administrations of religious ordinances, with the means of education and of public worship.

"On Monday morning early I set off, and in the first instance arrived at New Norfolk. The Rev. W. Garrard is stationed here. The church is kept in a very creditable state of neatness and repair though but a plain brick building, of no architectural pretensions. It will hold a considerable congregation, and, I am happy to add, is very fully and regularly attended. The confirmation here was attended by nearly sixty young persons; and I have witnessed very few scenes which afforded me more sincere pleasure than that of such an orderly, numerous, and, I trust, devout attendance as was here presented to me. A very respectable congregation witnessed the ceremony, to which they exhibited the greatest attention, as well as to the charge which at this place (as at all others) I delivered to those who were confirmed. On the following day I proceeded through a wild country, and by a difficult road, to Hamilton, a township pleasantly situated, and much improved since my former visit, by the erection of a Church, a goodly edifice of stone, with a tower of fair proportions, and the interior well fitted up and provided. The consecration of this edifice, and of the burial-ground, took place with the usual solemnities. There was a full and respectable attendance of the inhabitants.

"From Launceston we proceeded to Longford, where I held a confirmation, which was the most numerously attended of any that had as yet occurred. This is one instance so satisfactory and

which will afford so much pleasure to every friend of the Church of England, that I cannot forbear particularly referring to it. Eight years ago the Rev. R. R. Davis commenced his ministry here, being the first Clergyman ever stationed in this district. His congregation at first consisted of five, and for a time appeared stationary. A Church (still standing) was erected, which it was then thought would never be filled. But experience has so far proved the groundlessness of this persuasion, that the walls cannot contain those who are anxious to hear the word of God within them. The grain of mustard seed has literally grown into a spreading tree. The congregation has multiplied an hundred-fold, and preparations are now making for the immediate erection of a larger Church, towards which the inhabitants have contributed more than 1500*l*, and the Government grants an equal amount.

"From the preceding detail the Society will gather, that wherever Churches are provided, there is a strong and very gratifying disposition shown on the part of the inhabitants to attend them, and to partake of the holy ordinances which are there administered; nor can I doubt, that under such a dispensation of the means of grace a gradual but certain improvement of the moral and religious condition of the inhabitants is taking place. Many severe imputations are laid to the charge of the people of these colonies, proceeding, I think, too often from the information afforded by persons who look only upon the unfavourable features of our Society, or whose own habits and dispositions disqualify them from noticing or appreciating whatsoever there may be of an improving or redeeming character. My own opportunities of observation have been very numerous; and I do not hesitate to say that in either colony, surrounded, it cannot be dissembled, by much that is base and disgusting, there is nevertheless an extensive, and, in point of actual influence, a preponderating proportion of integrity and worth, from which, if suitably encouraged and supported now, there may hereafter spring forth a wise and understanding people to occupy this land. It is on behalf of these truly exemplary and deserving people that I am anxious to make every exertion, and I am happy to find that they are universally disposed to make an effort for themselves. Wheresoever I have gone the same anxiety has been manifested to possess the observances of religion, and the guidance of their proper ministers; and in every district the inhabitants are proceeding to fulfil the conditions under which, according to the existing law, the aid of Government will be afforded in erecting Churches and Parsonages, and maintaining Clergymen.

"I cannot conclude without conveying to the Society an assurance of my unabated gratitude for the services which they have rendered to me and to those under my charge; and I endeavour to acquit myself of the corresponding obligation by labouring to promote those sacred objects upon which I know the attention of the Society has been and continues to be fixed. I meet with many trials both of faith and patience; but in the persuasion that God will defend and provide for all those who with sincerity of purpose seek to advance His kingdom by the use of those means which He has appointed, I am encouraged to go forward, not doubting but that so far as is good for us and for the world, the same God who has sent us forth will crown with a prosperous result our labours in the name of His ever blessed Son. The truest gratitude I have experienced many years has been in the arrival of the additional Clergymen engaged by the Society. We all, I am happy to state, continue to labour together in harmony and goodwill; and if they who are applied for shall be found to combine in the same spirit, my consolation and encouragement will be great indeed. I shall esteem it as a sign that God is with us of a truth.

"I annex a copy of the result of a religious census of the free population of this colony, as the document is important, and should be made as public as possible in England, in order to undeceive the public as to the real strength of parties here. The following is the summary:—

" Church of England	16,094
Church of Scotland	2,551
Church of Rome	2,288
Wesleyans	1,289
Baptists	175
Independents	635
Quakers	80
Jews	132

Total.....23,244

"The above is the result of two enumerations carefully taken from house to house, and is published officially by government authority."

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

INDIA—OBITUARY OF MOHESH CHUNDER GHOSE, A CONVERTED HINDOO, LATE A SUPERINTENDANT IN THE SCHOOLS OF THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY IN CALCUTTA.

Mohesh Chunder Ghose was a young Hindoo, of great respectability, in station as well as character; and for some time before his death superintended the schools of the Church Missionary Society, near Calcutta, with the view of eventually entering into the service of the SOCIETY, as an ordained missionary. On occasion of his death, a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjee, at the Old Church, Calcutta, on the evening of Thursday, Oct. 12, 1837, from Revelation xiv. 13. The course through which, under the providence and grace of God, the preacher himself had been led, are so remarkable, that we prefix a brief notice of the circumstances.

The author of the sermon from which the following account is taken, was first a student at the Hindoo College, where he became acquainted with the English language and literature. Renouncing the folly of his Hindoo superstitions, he became an infidel; but, subsequently attending the lectures of the Rev. Dr. Duff, the able missionary of the Scotch church, under the Divine blessing he became a decided Christian. Upon its being submitted to him, through the liberality of Dr. Duff, to which body of Christians in India he would choose to attach himself, after much consideration he expressed his decided wish to become a member of the Church of England. He then became connected with the Church Missionary Society, and for some time superintended the Mission School on their premises at Mirzapore, near Calcutta. He was subsequently ordained as a clergyman of the Church of England, by the Bishop of Calcutta. It is an interesting fact, that Krishna Mohana was the editor of an English newspaper, at Calcutta, called "The Enquirer;" which he conducted, first on Infidel, and afterward on Christian principles. The fact of his having been thus occupied will account for the knowledge of the English language which this sermon evinces.

WEST-AFRICA MISSION.

The large number of labourers who were added to this mission in 1837, arrived in the colony, December 4th, of that year. Some of them had previously laboured there; others were commencing their missionary course: their company consisted of three ordained missionaries, two of them with their wives, and four catechists. Arrangements were made, at an early meeting of the local committee, to distribute their augmented numbers among the different stations.

Extracts from the journal of their proceedings are given in the Church Missionary Record, ending with the following statistical details:—

Summary of this Mission, at Quarter ending March 25, 1838.

Average attendance on Public Baptisms.....	167
Worship: Candidates	798
Sunday Morning	4054
Evening	2454
Week-day Evening	1950
Communicants	848
Students in the Institution	13
Day Scholars	2414
Sunday Scholars	1656
Evening Scholars	26

* No returns from either Gibraltar chapel or Hastings, except the Hastings' schools.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

The Committee, in sending out their fifth occasional paper, feel they have every reason to be thankful for the measure of prosperity which God is

giving to the SOCIETY. They desire to praise Him for the additional amount of aid which they have been enabled to grant, the satisfactory results which their correspondents continually bring before them, and the growing interest which the friends of our beloved Church are taking in the SOCIETY's operations. Since July last, 35 new associations have been formed in different parts of the country, from which, with additional and increased subscriptions and donations to the Parent Society, a considerable augmentation to the general fund may confidently be anticipated. At present, however, the increase in the SOCIETY's finances is not in proportion to the urgent appeals which are weekly presented to the Committee.

The SOCIETY's Grants now pledge them to an annual expenditure of 14,000*l*; they are made to 165 incumbents, for 160 additional curates, and 26 lay assistants, in a population of 1,324,155, for which, before the aid of this SOCIETY, there were only 184 clergymen; each incumbent having an average charge of 8,000 souls, and an average income of 160*l*; 80 without parsonage houses. While, therefore, the Committee call upon the friends of the Church to join them in heartfelt thankfulness to Almighty God for past and present blessings, they would earnestly press upon all, both the duty and privilege of assisting, by self-denying exertions, in the enlargement of the SOCIETY's operations. Let those who love the Lord, and are looking for the accomplishment of that for which they daily pray, "thy kingdom come, thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," subscribe more largely to the SOCIETY's funds, collect for it in their parishes and neighbourhoods, make known among their friends the unspeakable blessings which such an institution is calculated to bestow on our Church and nation; and, in earnest prayer, call upon the Lord of the harvest to raise up amongst us faithful men for the work of the ministry.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND METROPOLITAN COMMERCIAL SCHOOLS.

ON Monday, Jan. 28, the first of a series of institutions now in course of formation throughout the metropolis, (the design of which is to provide for the children of tradesmen, mechanics, and others, in the metropolis and its suburbs, a sound and comprehensive education, of which an essential part shall be religious instruction, in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England,) situate in Rose-street, Soho-square, was publicly opened by the Bishop of London, who presided. The Right Rev. Prelate having opened the business of the day with an impressive prayer,

The Dean of Chichester addressed the meeting. He proceeded to show that knowledge and education, divested of religion, was fruitless, as without it there was no security for the formation of virtuous habits. Though the Church of England, with fostering and parental care, had, from its Universities down to the National Society, provided education in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, yet they had now felt that there was still a very large and important class of persons for whom no similar provision had yet been made, who required an education superior to that which is given to the children of the poor, yet somewhat different from the course of instruction pursued in King's College and the Proprietary Schools in union with it. The Dean of Chichester then describes this class and the objects of the institution thus:

"In my descending scale, I am now arrived at a class, important from its numbers,—important from its social influence,—important from its growing intelligence and eagerness in quest of knowledge; a class below the highest and above the lowest; consisting, in the country, principally of farmers,—in towns, of traders, clerks, and the superior order of mechanics. And, if I say that I must for a moment pass by this class, I am sure the very occasion of our meeting will convince you that the silence is intended to be only temporary; and, in order that I may return to this, the especial subject of my discourse, without encountering any future interruption. But my design of bringing before your attention what has been done by our Church for the religious instruction of the youth of the country, would be indeed defective, if I omitted to mention

the poor, the most appropriate field for her charitable care. Now to this task she has addressed herself earnestly, zealously, and, I must add, most successfully. For them she has, through her National Society, organised a regular system of instruction,—she has trained masters and mistresses,—she has built school-houses,—she has given encouragement and assistance to every local effort; and, while it appears that she has now about 600,000 children under her immediate tuition, she may add at least 400,000 more belonging to schools, which, if not formally and technically united with the National Society, adopt its principles and pursue its system; thus making the total number of children who receive a Church of England education to amount to 1,000,000. But even this is not the most important view of the case. The Church is far from denying that she must keep pace with the advancing knowledge and intelligence of the community; and, feeling that some extension and improvement of her system of instruction for the poor is needed, she is at this moment diligently employed in arranging plans, by which, while the religious character of her schools for those classes is preserved, they shall be extended and improved. She wishes to create a good Normal School; to train up a set of masters and mistresses better qualified for the office of teaching; to establish a complete system of visitation for the schools now in action; and, by means of Boards of Education formed in every diocese, and connected with the cathedral clergy of the respective cities, to arrange her measures in such a way, that the fault shall not lie with her, if a single poor child within the kingdom be excluded from the advantages of a sound religious education.

"I now revert to the immediate and direct subject, which has given occasion to the present meeting. If it has been made to appear that religion should be intimately blended with all education, and that, in point of fact, a higher tone of religious instruction now prevails throughout almost all orders of society in this country, it would be a matter seriously to be lamented, that there should be an exception in the case of any one single class. Now, without entering into details, which would be neither proper nor desirable, I may say there is reason to suppose that the class to which I before alluded but slightly, and which I described as below the highest and above the lowest, is not furnished so adequately as might be desired with schools, where suitable instruction is given, still less where there is any safeguard on the great point of religious instruction. I do not enter into any consideration of the circumstances which have led the way to this deficiency. Indeed, I purposely abstain from that subject. It is enough to state the fact, a fact as unfortunate to themselves, as it is injurious to the general interests of the community. It is enough to say that the friends of religion, anxious that no one class of our countrymen should be without the advantages of sound Christian education, have now turned their attention to this point; and are desirous that, in every considerable place throughout our land, there should be one school;—in every place of great population and opulence, there should be more than one,—which, call them middle, call them commercial, call them by what name you will,—shall offer to the tradesmen and artisans of that locality, an opportunity for their children to receive such secular instruction as is suitable to their wants; and, at the same time, there shall be a security,—a security derived from the character of the master, and from the declared object of the institutions,—that the immortal interests of religion shall not be disregarded. This addition was alone wanting to round and complete the circle of religious education now provided by our church for the entire mass of our people. The design is a noble one; and I feel it no slight distinction and happiness to be the organ to pronounce that this day such a School is opened for the benefit of the inhabitants of this part of our metropolis. If it be not absolutely the first on this plan that has been instituted within the kingdom, it is the first upon any fixed and systematic plan; and it is hoped that it will be followed by many others, not only among ourselves, but in every other diocese in our land. It does not pretend to deny, on the contrary, it

bears upon the very head and front the declaration, that it is a Church of England School. With the Primate of all England for its patron,—with the Bishops of London and of the adjoining diocese of Winchester for its Presidents,—with many laymen eminent for their attachment to our ecclesiastical system, and many of the principal clergy of the metropolis, for its committee,—it would be impossible to suppose that it should be conducted otherwise than on strictly Church principles. At the same time, having stated what the School professes to be and to do, I wish to add a few words of explanation on certain points respecting it, on which it is possible that some unfounded apprehensions, perhaps some false expectations, may exist.

"In the very first place, let it be well understood that we have no intention or wish to place ourselves in a state of hostility to schools for the middle orders now in existence. Our sole object is to establish in such schools a good system of religious instruction. To those, who are already mindful of their duty in this important respect, we cordially, and at once, hold out the right hand of fellowship. If any, where a different system has hitherto prevailed, shall now be induced to raise and amend the tone of their teaching, we shall consider our purpose to be gained, and gained by a process much more satisfactory, than if they had been supplanted or silenced by us. Our language is that of conciliation, not of rivalry. We wish to encourage such institutions as are good, to amend such as are faulty; and by our advice and influence, by our support and assistance, if needed, to bring them all into a state of harmonious co-operation, if not of direct and positive union, with ourselves.

"In the next place, we wish it to be observed that our School does not attempt to narrow or circumscribe the customary range of secular instruction. You have only to look to the paper which explains the designs and purposes of the School to perceive that, in addition to reading and writing, to grammatical instruction in English, to arithmetic, geometry and mensuration, it professes to teach history, geography, the elements of natural history and philosophy, vocal music, linear drawing, and even French and the rudiments of Latin. By this sketch you will at once perceive that this School fully reaches, perhaps exceeds, the standard of instruction usually given in like schools now in existence: with the satisfactory assurance that all these things will be taught by masters carefully selected for their office, and well qualified to fill it with credit to themselves and benefit to the pupils. Certainly, we have a good omen of our future success and reputation in the circumstance, that our first master has given one strong proof of his sufficiency to teach others, by having recently obtained an honourable distinction for himself at his university.

"In the next place, it does not pretend to be a charitable institution,—to impose any burden of pecuniary obligation on those parents, who choose to avail themselves of its advantages. They pay for the instruction of their children, as at any other school. They subject themselves in no respect to the committee,—whose whole care is restricted to the single point of satisfying themselves that the School is conducted on the principles of sound religion.

"Neither in the very matter of religion, would I wish it to be supposed that the School pretends to do more than lies within its proper sphere of action. None can be more thoroughly convinced than ourselves that religion is not a thing to be taught by a series of set lessons. Its seat is in the heart. It consists in submitting every act, word, and thought, to the will of God. It is called into operation at every passing moment of our lives. These are things, which can be directly taught, neither in this School, nor in any other, in all the ascending series from the humblest dame's school to the brightest university that adorns our land. Still, much that is at least instrumental towards forming the religious principle, is a matter of direct tuition. It is something to learn the contents of the Sacred Volume, and to know various subjects historically connected with our holy faith. It is something to have its precepts and its doctrines properly expounded. It is something to be made acquainted with the evidences on which it rests. It is something to under-

stand its connexion with various secular arts and accomplishments. It is something to hear it treated habitually with reverence, and to acquire the habit of beginning and ending every lesson with prayer to God. It is something to be instructed in the principles and tenets of our excellent Church, and to know what are her claims to the respect and the filial obedience of all her children;—while there can be no doubt that the School, both in the intercourse of the master with the scholars, and of the scholars among themselves, will afford many occasions, when the theory of religion may be reduced to practice,—when its precepts may be brought into action. Still, it remains unquestionably true that this, as every other school, ought to be subsidiary and auxiliary to domestic education. All subjects of positive information and science will generally fall within its exclusive province:—all that constitutes more the technical part of religious instruction may also be considered to belong principally to its charge. But all, in which the formation of the principles and the improvement of the heart is concerned, is the business, not less of home, than of the school; and, unless the two systems conspire harmoniously together, it is very seldom that a favourable result will ensue:—and to this observation, I would claim your especial attention; because we may justly attribute much of the want of success, and of the consequent disappointment of our hopes, that has attended some, even of our best conducted systems of scholastic education, to the disregard of this very obvious truth.

"I have now laid before you what appear to be the advantages likely to result from the establishment of this School. I trust that I have stated them fairly and without exaggeration,—explaining what the School professes to do, and in what respects it must depend upon the co-operation and support of others. I would wish it to be borne in mind that the Church has stepped forward on this occasion with the kindest and most parental feeling,—with a wish that, in her general plan for providing a religious education for the community at large, there should remain no one class less adequately provided with the means for enjoying this inestimable advantage. In this enterprise she has not had to follow slowly in the track of others, who have entered on the same career before her: she has taken the lead, and is the first to establish a systematic plan for preparing schools, on sound religious principles, for the children of the tradesman, the artisan, and, in general terms, of the middle orders of society. As I said at the commencement of this discourse, the present School is but the first,—the first, we hope, in a long series of similar establishments, which will overspread, not only this vast metropolis, but every considerable town within the kingdom. A greater blessing, I sincerely believe, cannot be conferred on our country. And, knowing that neither this, nor any other work, can prosper unless the blessing of Almighty God be upon it, let us pray to Him that, as it has been begun in a humble desire to promote the glory of His name on earth, so He will vouchsafe to visit it with His countenance, and to bless it with His favour, that it may flourish and abound unto righteousness; through the merits of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

These extracts are made from the speech as since published. The whole of it will be found well worthy of attention.

(Abridged from a Staffordshire Paper.)

DIOCESAN EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT LICHFIELD.

In conformity with a requisition addressed to the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, and signed by a great number of the nobility, clergy, gentry, and others of the diocese, favourable to the extension and improvement of education in connexion with the Established Church, his lordship convened a public meeting, which was held in the Guildhall, Lichfield, on Thursday last. Independent of those who signed the requisition, to which were appended not less than 200 names, a number of other noblemen and gentlemen favourable to the object of the meeting, were in attendance. We recognised Lord Dartmouth, Lord Harrowby, Lord Sandon, Lord Ingestrie, the Hon.

R. Curzon, the Hon. F. Greville Howard, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., the Hon. and very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield, Archdeacon Hodson (Stafford), Archdeacon Bather (Salop), Archdeacon Hodgson (Derby), Rev. H. R. Woolley, Shenstone; Rev. A. Kenney; Rev. F. Smith, Hammerwich; Edward Grove, Esq., Shenstone park; S. Smith, Esq., Elmhurst; John Haworth, Esq., Lichfield; Mr. C. S. Forster, Captain Majendie, Mr. S. P. Shawe, Mr. Ackland, Mr. Richard Hinckley, Mr. John Mott, Mr. William Leigh, Little Aston; the Hon. and Rev. A. C. Talbot, Mr. J. N. Lane, Rev. Thomas Levett, Mr. John Bott, Mr. J. C. S. Kynnersley, Rev. E. C. S. Kynnersley, of Draycott; Rev. — Inge, Rev. C. S. Royds, of Haughton; the Rev. W. E. Coldwell, rector of Stafford; the Rev. Wm. Dalton, of Wolverhampton; the Rev. S. Majendie, of Longdon; Rev. John Boyle, Wolverhampton; Rev. G. Fisk, Walsall; Rev. Wm. Webb, Tixall; Rev. Edward Whieldon, of Woodhouse; Rev. J. Edwardes, of Trentham; Rev. W. Parsons, Longton; Rev. T. Arden, Yoxall; Rev. R. B. Baker, Hilderstone; Rev. Joseph Salt, Penkridge; Rev. T. D. Atkinson, Rugeley; and many other clergymen of the diocese.

There were also present many elegantly dressed ladies, who appeared to take a warm interest in the proceedings of the day.

About one o'clock the Dean of Lichfield proposed, and Lord Sandon seconded the motion, that Earl Dartmouth do preside on the present occasion. The motion was unanimously agreed to; and, on taking the chair,

His LORDSHIP said, that he was highly honoured by being called upon to preside at such a meeting as that he now saw before him; but he had sincerely to regret that he owed that honour to the inability of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and of the Earl of Harrowby, to attend in consequence of ill health.

The meeting was addressed by Lord Sandon, Lord Ingestrie, Sir Robert Peel, Hon. R. Curzon, the Dean of Lichfield, Archdeacon Bather, Archdeacon Hodgson, Hon. F. G. Howard, Rev. Mr. Woolby, Rev. Mr. Groves, and the Earl of Harrowby, who came in during the proceedings.

We think it right to give the following extracts from the speech of SIR ROBERT PEEL:—

My lord, the question of education, based on religious principles, has been so fully entered into by my noble friend (Lord Sandon) as to render all further observation unnecessary. But I may be permitted to say, that I think it a great defect in our institutions, that they have no connection with religious instruction, in conformity with the principles and formularies of the Church of England. If this deficiency had been at an earlier period remedied, the obstacles of which we now have to complain would not have arisen. The question to be considered is, how are those difficulties to be removed? By the voluntary and combined exertions of the clergy and laity of the Church of England. (Cheers.) I believe it would be most advantageous if we could accomplish our object by voluntary exertions, rather than by soliciting the aid of authority; for it is vain to lament that we have not laws, which, if we had, would not pay for the education of the people. It is in vain to expect the aid of Government, but depend upon it if the clergy and laity of the Church of England will unite, and resolve to use their voluntary energetic efforts, they will assume a position, which they have the power to do, of establishing a system of Christian education independent of any Government, and of defying any attempt that may be made to proscribe any institution in connection with the Church. (Cheers.) They have the power, and it is better to avow their object, and to determine not to shrink from the principle they mean to abide by, namely, that they will require, as a condition of seeking education in their institutions, not that it will be a religious education merely, but that it must be in conformity with the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. (Cheers.) This avowal is better; the demand of this condition is better for the interests of all, than by compromise or sacrifice of any kind to attempt a system that must end in failure and disappointment. I consider the example of Ireland is not a rule to be followed in reference to this country, nor does the compari-

son at all apply. The position of the two countries is directly the reverse. Here the great majority of the people are professors of the principles of the Established Church. In Ireland the great majority of the people are of the Roman Catholic religion, and the minority are members of the Church of England. Therefore no precedent can be drawn from that country for England. Hence, then, it is necessary to avow a determination to maintain the integrity of the Established Church; and, as we have a right to do, to put it as a condition upon all who enter our institutions, that they will acknowledge the tenets of the Church of England. The authority of the Church of England is under-rated; for is it not the fact that the power to execute the laws of the country requires a proof of attachment to the Church? and if the landed gentry in connexion with the Church, would but feel the force of the obligations that are imposed on them, in consequence of the property they possess; if the clergy would feel more the necessity of exerting themselves—if both would resolutely unite, schools in abundance would soon be established, that would be well conducted and efficiently supported. There would, in a short time, be an ample supply of scholars, seeking for education based on the principles of your resolution, and these would not be confined to the children of the Church of England. I certainly approve of your project, and in conclusion, pray "May God prosper your handy work." The right hon. baronet resumed his seat amidst much cheering.

AN ACT TO ABRIDGE THE HOLDING OF BENEFICES IN PLURALITY, AND TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE RESIDENCE OF THE CLERGY.

(Continued from p. 90.)

LXXXVIII. And be it enacted, that if any incumbent of two benefices, residing *bonâ fide* in different proportions of every year on one or other of such benefices the full period specified by this Act, shall employ a curate to perform ecclesiastical duty interchangeably from time to time upon such of the benefices from which he shall be absent during his own actual residence upon the other thereof, it shall be lawful for the bishop to assign to such curate any stipend not exceeding such stipend as would be allowed under this Act for the larger of such benefices, nor less than would be allowed for the smaller, as to the bishop shall under all the circumstances appear just and reasonable: provided always, that if any such incumbent shall employ a curate or curates for the whole year upon each of such benefices, such incumbent so residing *bonâ fide* as aforesaid, in such case it shall be lawful for the bishop to assign to either or each of such curates any such stipend less than the amount specified in this Act as he shall think fit.

LXXXIX. And be it enacted, that in every case where the bishop shall find it necessary or expedient for obtaining the proper performance of ecclesiastical duties, to license any spiritual person holding any benefice to serve as curate of any adjoining or other parish or place, it shall be lawful for such bishop, if he shall think fit, to assign to such person so licensed a stipend less by a sum not exceeding thirty pounds *per annum* than the stipend which in the several cases in this Act specified the bishop is required to assign; and in every case where the bishop shall find it necessary or expedient to license the same person to serve as curate for two parishes or places, it shall be lawful for such bishop, if he shall think fit, to direct that during such time as such curate shall serve the churches or chapels of such two parishes or places, the stipend to be received by him for serving each of the said churches or chapels shall be less by a sum not exceeding thirty pounds *per annum*, than the stipend which in the several cases hereinbefore specified the bishop is required by this act to assign.

XC. And be it enacted, that all agreements made or to be made between persons holding benefices and their curates, in fraud or derogation of the provisions of this Act, and all agreements whereby any curate shall undertake or in any manner bind himself to accept or be content with any stipend less than that which shall be assigned by his licence,

shall be void to all intents and purposes, and shall not be pleaded or given in evidence in any court of law or equity; and, notwithstanding the payment and acceptance, in pursuance of any such agreement, of any sum less than that assigned by the licence, or any receipt, discharge, or acquittance that may be given for the same, the curate and his personal representatives shall be and remain entitled to the full amount of the stipend assigned by his licence; and the payment of so much thereof as shall be proved to the satisfaction of the bishop to remain unpaid shall, together with full costs of recovering the same as between proctor and client, be enforced by monition, and by sequestration of the profits of the benefice, to be issued by the bishop for that purpose on application made by the curate or his representatives; provided that such application shall in every such case be made to the bishop within twelve months after such curate shall have quitted his curacy, or have died.

XCII. And be it enacted, that in every case in which the bishop shall assign to any curate a stipend equal to the whole annual value of the benefice in which he is licensed to serve, such stipend shall be subject to deduction in respect to all such charges and outgoings as may legally affect the value of such benefice, and to any loss or diminution which may lessen such value, without the wilful default or neglect of the spiritual person holding the benefice.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that in every such case as last aforesaid it shall be lawful for the bishop, upon the application of the spiritual person holding the benefice, to allow such spiritual person to retain in each year so much money, not exceeding in any case one fourth part of the annual value, as shall have been actually expended during the year in the repair of the chancel and of the house of residence and premises and appurtenances thereto belonging, in respect of which such spiritual person, or his executors or administrators, would be liable for dilapidations to the successor; and it shall also be lawful for the bishop in like manner to allow any spiritual person holding any benefice, the annual value whereof shall not exceed one hundred and fifty pounds, to deduct from the stipend assigned to the curate in each year so much money as shall have been actually expended in such repairs above the amount of the surplus remaining of such value after payment of such stipend; provided that the sum so deducted, after laying out such surplus, shall not in any year exceed one fourth part of such stipend.

XCIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the bishop who shall have granted any licence to any curate to serve in any benefice the incumbent whereof is not resident for four months in each year, and who shall have required such curate to reside in the house of residence belonging to the benefice, to assign to such curate such house of residence, together with the offices, stables, gardens, and appurtenances thereto belonging, or any part or parts thereof, without payment of any rent, and also to assign any portion of glebe land adjacent to the house, and not exceeding four statute acres, at such rent as shall be fixed by the archdeacon of the archdeaconry, or by the rural dean, if any, of the deanery or district within which the benefice is situate, and one neighbouring incumbent, and approved of by the bishop, during the time of such curate's serving the cure, or during the non-residence of the incumbent of such benefice; and it shall be lawful for the bishop making any such assignment to any curate to sequester the profits of the benefice in any case in which possession of the premises so assigned shall not be given up to the curate, and until such possession shall be given, and to direct the application of the profits arising from such sequestration as is hereinbefore directed in the case of sequestration for non-residence, or to remit the same or any part thereof, as the bishop shall in his discretion think fit.

XCIV. And be it enacted, that in every case where the bishop shall assign to the curate licensed to serve in any benefice a stipend not less than the whole value of the same, and shall in addition to such stipend direct that such curate shall reside in the house of residence belonging to such benefice, such curate shall be liable during the time of his

serving such cure to the same taxes and parochial rates and assessments, in respect of such house, premises, and appurtenances thereto belonging, as if he had been incumbent of the benefice: provided always, that in every other case in which the curate shall so reside by direction of the bishop it shall be lawful for such bishop, if he shall think fit, to order that the incumbent shall pay to the curate all or any part of such sums as he may have been required to pay and shall have actually paid within one year ending at Michaelmas day next preceding the date of such order for any such taxes, parochial rates, or assessments as shall become due at any time after the passing of this Act, and the bishop may, if necessary, enforce payment thereof by monition, and sequestration of the profits of such benefice.

XCIV. And be it enacted, that every curate shall quit and give up the cure of any benefice which shall become vacant upon having six weeks' notice from the spiritual person admitted, collated, instituted, or licensed to such benefice, provided such notice shall be given within six months from the time of such admission, collation, institution, or licence; and that in all other cases it shall be lawful for the incumbent of any benefice, whether resident or non-resident thereon, having first obtained the permission of the bishop of the diocese, to be signified by writing under his hand, to require any one or more of his curates, who after the passing of this Act shall be licensed to any curacy, to quit and give up his curacy upon six months' notice thereof given to the curate, who shall thereupon quit the same according to such notice: provided always, that any incumbent resident on his benefice, or not resident but desiring to reside on his benefice, may, within one month after refusal of such permission as aforesaid by the bishop, appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall either confirm such refusal or grant such permission as to him may seem just and proper.

XCVI. And be it enacted, that every curate who shall reside in the house of residence of any benefice which shall become vacant shall peaceably deliver up possession thereof, with the appurtenances, upon having six weeks' notice from the spiritual person admitted, collated, instituted, or licensed to such benefice, provided such notice be given within six months from the time of such admission, collation, institution, or licence; and that in all other cases it shall be lawful for the incumbent of any benefice, with the permission signified in writing under the hand of the bishop of the diocese, or for such bishop, at any time, upon six months' notice in writing, to direct any curate to deliver up the house of residence, and the offices, stables, gardens, and appurtenances thereto belonging, and such portion of the glebe land as shall have been assigned to such curate, and such curate shall thereupon peaceably deliver up the possession of the premises pursuant to such notice; and if any curate shall refuse to deliver up such premises in any or either of the cases aforesaid he shall pay to the spiritual person holding the benefice the sum of forty shillings for every day of wrongful possession after the service of such notice.

XCVII. And be it enacted, that no curate shall quit any curacy to which he shall be licensed until after three months' notice of his intention given to the incumbent of the benefice and to the bishop, unless with the consent of the bishop, to be signified in writing under his hand, upon pain of paying to the incumbent a sum not exceeding the amount of his stipend for six months, at the discretion of the bishop, such sum to be specified in writing under the hand of the bishop, which sum may in such case be retained out of the stipend if the same or any part thereof shall remain unpaid, or, if the same cannot be retained out of the stipend, may be recovered by the spiritual person holding the benefice by action of debt.

XCVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the bishop to license any curate who is or shall be actually employed by any non-resident incumbent of any benefice within his diocese, although no express nomination of such curate shall have been made to such bishop by the incumbent; and that the bishop shall have power, after having given to the curate sufficient opportunity of showing reason to the contrary, to revoke, summarily and with-

out further process, any licence granted to any curate, and to remove such curate, for any cause which shall appear to such bishop to be good and reasonable: provided always, that any such curate may, within one month after service upon him of such revocation, appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall confirm or annul such revocation as to him shall appear just and proper.

XCIX. And be it enacted, that in every case in which a benefice shall be under sequestration, except for the purpose of providing a house of residence as aforesaid, it shall be lawful to the bishop and he is hereby required, if the incumbent shall not perform the duties of the said benefice, to appoint and license a curate or curates thereto, and to assign to him or them a stipend or stipends, not exceeding, in the case of any one such curate, the highest rate of stipend allowed by this Act, nor, where more than one curate is appointed, a stipend exceeding one hundred pounds to more than one such curate, such stipend or stipends to be paid by the sequestrator of such benefice out of the profits thereof: provided always, that not more than one curate shall be appointed to any such benefice in any case in which there is not more than one church, or the population does not exceed two thousand persons.

C. And be it enacted, that upon the avoidance of any benefice, by death, resignation, or otherwise, the sequestrator appointed by the bishop shall, out of the profits thereof, which shall come to his hands, pay to the curate or curates appointed by such bishop to perform the ecclesiastical duties of such benefice during the vacancy thereof, such stipend or stipends as shall be ordered to be paid to him or them by such bishop, not exceeding the respective stipends allowed by this Act, and in proportion only to the time of such vacancy.

CI. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if the profits of such benefice which shall have come to the hands of such sequestrator during the vacancy thereof shall not be sufficient to pay such stipend, the same, or so much thereof as shall remain unpaid, shall be paid to such curate by the succeeding incumbent of such benefice out of the profits thereof; and such bishop is hereby empowered and required, if necessary, to enforce payment of the same by monition, and by sequestration of the profits of such benefice.

CII. And be it enacted, that every bishop who shall grant or revoke any licence to any curate under this Act, shall cause a copy of such licence or revocation to be entered in the registry of the diocese; and an alphabetical list of such licences and revocations shall be made out by the registrar of each diocese, and entered in a book, and kept for the inspection of all persons, upon payment of three shillings, and no more; and a copy of every such licence and revocation shall be transmitted by the said registrar to the churchwardens or chapelwardens of the parish, township, or place to which the same relates, within one month after the grant of such licence or revocation thereof, to be by them deposited in the parish chest: provided always, that every such registrar shall for every such copy transmitted to such churchwardens or chapelwardens as aforesaid be entitled to demand and receive from the incumbent of such benefice a fee of three shillings, and no more: provided also, that in case the archbishop shall, on appeal to him, annul the revocation of any such licence, the bishop by whom such revocation shall have been made shall, immediately on receiving notice from the archbishop that he had annulled the same, make such or the like order as is hereinbefore directed to be made on the revocation of a licence for non-residence being annulled, which order shall be binding on the registrar and churchwardens respectively to whom the same shall be addressed.

CIII. And whereas in many benefices in Wales and in the counties adjacent thereunto, many of the inhabitants are imperfectly or not at all instructed in the English language, and it is expedient that persons to be hereafter instituted or licensed to such benefices should possess an adequate knowledge of the Welsh language: and whereas in and by an Act passed in the session of parliament holden in the sixth and seventh years of his late Majesty's reign, intitled "An Act for carrying into

effect the Reports of the Commissioners appointed to consider the state of the Established Church in England and Wales, with reference to ecclesiastical duties and revenues, so far as they relate to episcopal dioceses, revenues, and patronage," the said Commissioners were directed to prepare and lay before his then Majesty in Council a scheme for preventing the appointment of any clergyman not fully conversant with the Welsh language to certain benefices with cure of souls in Wales: and whereas it is expedient to repeal such enactment, and instead thereof to enact other provisions of more general and extensive application; be it therefore enacted, that the said enactment shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

CIV. And be it enacted, that within the several dioceses of Saint Asaph, Bangor, Llandaff, and Saint David's, it shall and may be lawful for the bishop, if he shall think fit, to refuse institution or licence to any spiritual person who after due examination and inquiry shall be found unable to preach, administer the Sacraments, perform other pastoral duties, and converse in the Welsh language: provided always, that any such spiritual person may, within one month after such refusal, appeal to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who shall either confirm such refusal or direct the bishop to grant institution or licence, as shall seem to the said Archbishop just and proper: provided also, that nothing hereinbefore contained shall be construed to affect or abridge any rights which the inhabitants of any benefice within the said four Welsh dioceses may at present by law possess of entering a caveat against or objecting in due course of law to the institution, collation, or licence of any spiritual person, or of proceeding to procure the deprivation of any such person.

CV. And be it enacted, that all the provisions and powers of this Act relating to the appointment of curates where the ecclesiastical duties are inadequately performed, shall within the several dioceses of Saint Asaph, Bangor, Llandaff, and Saint David's, extend and apply to cases wherein the bishop shall see reason to believe that the ecclesiastical duties of any benefice are not satisfactorily performed by reason of the insufficient instruction in the Welsh language of the spiritual person serving such benefice.

CVI. And be it enacted, that no spiritual person shall serve more than two benefices in one day unless in case of unforeseen and pressing emergency, in which case the spiritual person who shall so have served more than two benefices shall forthwith report the circumstance to the bishop of the diocese.

CVII. And be it enacted, that all the powers, authorities, provisions, regulations, matters, and things in this Act contained, in relation to bishops in their dioceses, shall extend and be construed to extend to the archbishops in the respective dioceses of which they are bishops, and also in their own peculiar jurisdictions, as fully and effectually as if the archbishops were named with the bishops in every such case.

CVIII. And be it enacted, that every archbishop and bishop, within the limits of whose province or diocese respectively any benefice, exempt or peculiar, shall be locally situate, shall, except as herein otherwise provided, have, use, and exercise all the powers and authorities necessary for the due execution by them respectively of the provisions and purposes of this Act, and for enforcing the same with regard thereto respectively, as such archbishop and bishop respectively would have used and exercised if the same were not exempt or peculiar, but were subject in all respects to the jurisdiction of such archbishop or bishop; and where any benefice, exempt or peculiar, shall be locally situate within the limits of more than one province or diocese, or where the same or any of them shall be locally situate between the limits of the two provinces, or between the limits of any two or more dioceses, the archbishop or bishop of the cathedral church to whose province or diocese the parish church of the same respectively shall be nearest in local situation shall have, use, and exercise all the powers and authorities which are necessary for the due execution of the provisions of this Act, and enforcing the same, with regard thereto respectively, as such

archbishop or bishop could have used if the same were not exempt or peculiar, but were subject in all respects to the jurisdiction of such archbishop or bishop respectively, and the same for all the purposes of this Act shall be deemed and taken to be within the limits of the province or diocese of such archbishop or bishop; provided that the peculiars belonging to any archbishop or bishop, though locally situate in another diocese, shall continue subject to the archbishop or bishop to whom they belong, as well for the purposes of this Act as for all other purposes of ecclesiastical jurisdiction.

CIX. And be it enacted, that in every case in which jurisdiction is given to the bishop of the diocese or to any archbishop, under the provisions of this Act, and for the purposes thereof, and the enforcing the due execution of the provisions thereof, all other and concurrent jurisdiction in respect thereof shall, except as herein otherwise provided, wholly cease, and no other jurisdiction in relation to the provisions of this Act shall be used, exercised, or enforced, save and except such jurisdiction of the bishop and archbishop under this Act; any thing in any Act or Acts of parliament, or law or laws, or usage or custom, to the contrary notwithstanding.

CX. And be it enacted, that every sequestration issued under the provisions of this Act shall have priority, and the sums to be thereby recovered shall be paid and satisfied in preference to all other sequestrations, and the sums to be thereby recovered, except such sequestrations as shall be founded on judgments duly docketed before the passing of this Act, and also except such sequestrations as shall have been issued before any sequestration under this Act under the provisions of an Act passed in the seventeenth year of the reign of King George the Third, for promoting the residence of the parochial clergy, and the monies to be recovered by such excepted sequestrations respectively.

CXI. And be it enacted, that all appeals under the provisions of this Act to any archbishop shall be in writing signed by the party appealing; and that in order to discourage frivolous appeals, no proceeding shall be had in any such appeal until the appellant shall, if required, have given security in such form and to such amount as the archbishop shall direct, of payment to the bishop of such costs as shall be awarded by the archbishop if he shall decide against the appellant; and that after such security, if required, shall have been given, the said archbishop shall forthwith, either by himself or by some commissioner or commissioners appointed under his hand from among the other bishops of his province, make or cause to be made inquiry into the matter complained of, and shall after such inquiry, and in the latter case after a report in writing from his said commissioner or commissioners, give his decision in such appeal in writing under his hand; and when he shall decide the merits of the appeal against the appellant he shall also award and direct whether any and what amount of costs shall be paid by the appellant to the bishop respondent; and in like manner when he shall decide in favour of the appellant he shall also award and direct whether any and what amount of costs shall be paid by the bishop respondent to the appellant.

CXII. And be it enacted, that in all cases in which proceedings under this Act are directed to be by monition and sequestration, such monition shall issue under the hand and seal of the bishop, and such monition, and any other instrument or notice issued in pursuance of the provisions of this Act, and not otherwise specially provided for, shall be served personally upon the spiritual person therein named or to whom it shall be directed, by showing the original to him, and leaving with him a true copy thereof, or, in case such spiritual person cannot be found, by leaving a true copy thereof at his usual or last known place of residence, and by affixing another copy thereof upon the church door of the parish in which such place of residence shall be situate, and also, in the case of such monition, by leaving another copy thereof with the officiating minister or one of the churchwardens of the said parish, and also by affixing another copy thereof on the church door of the parish in which the benefice of such spiritual person shall be situate; and such monition or other instrument, or notice as afore-

said, shall, immediately after the service thereof, be returned into the consistorial court of such bishop, and be there filed, together with an affidavit of the time and manner in which the same shall have been served; and thereupon, in case of such monition, it shall be competent to the party monished to show cause, by affidavit or otherwise, as the case may require, why a sequestration should not issue according to the tenor of such monition; and if such spiritual person shall not, within the time assigned by such monition, show sufficient cause to the contrary, such sequestration shall issue under the seal of the consistorial court of such bishop, and shall be served and returned into the registry of such court in like manner as is hereinbefore directed with respect to monitions issued under the provisions of this Act.

CXIII. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in any case of non-residence in which a monition shall have been served upon any spiritual person under the provisions of this Act, requiring such spiritual person to reside on his benefice, no sequestration shall issue until an order requiring such spiritual person to proceed and reside upon such benefice within thirty days, as hereinbefore enacted, shall have been served upon him in the same manner as is hereinbefore directed as to the service of monitions.

CXIV. And be it enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures which shall be incurred under this Act by any spiritual person holding a benefice, shall and may be sued for and recovered in the court of the bishop of the diocese in which such benefice is situate, and by some person duly authorized for that purpose by such bishop by writing under his hand and seal, and in no other court, and by or at the instance of no other person whatever; and that the payment of every such penalty or forfeiture, together with the reasonable expense incurred in recovering the same, shall and may be enforced by monition and sequestration; and that it shall and may be lawful for such bishop, by any order made for that purpose in writing under his hand, and to be registered in the registry of the diocese, which the registrar is hereby required to do, to direct that every such penalty or forfeiture so recovered as aforesaid, and which shall not have been remitted in whole or in part, or so much thereof as shall not have been remitted, shall be applied towards the augmentation or improvement of such benefice or of the house of residence thereof, or of any of the buildings or appurtenances thereof.

CXV. And be it enacted, that all fees, charges, costs, and expenses incurred or directed to be paid by any spiritual person holding any benefice under the provisions of this Act, which shall remain unpaid for the period of twenty-one days after demand thereof in writing delivered to or left at the usual or last place of abode of such spiritual person, may be recovered by monition and sequestration: provided always, that it shall be lawful for the person or persons of whom any such fees, costs, charges, and expenses shall be so demanded to apply to the bishop of the diocese to order the taxation thereof, and such bishop shall thereupon order some proper person to tax and settle the same; and the certificate of allowance, by the person so to be appointed, of such fees, costs, charges, and expenses so to be taxed, shall be final.

CXVI. And be it enacted, that if the registrar of any diocese shall refuse or neglect to make any entry, or to do any other matter or thing prescribed by this Act, he shall forfeit for every such refusal or neglect the sum of five pounds.

CXVII. And be it enacted, that all penalties and forfeitures under this Act incurred by persons not spiritual, or by spiritual persons not holding benefices, shall be sued for and recovered by any person who will sue for the same by action of debt in any of Her Majesty's courts of record at Westminster.

CXVIII. And be it enacted, that no penalty shall be recovered against any spiritual person under the provisions of this Act, other or further than those which such spiritual person may have incurred subsequent to the first day of January in the year immediately preceding the year in which such proceedings shall be commenced.

CXIX. And be it enacted, that all penalties

recovered under the provisions of this Act, the application of which is not specially directed thereby, shall be paid over to the treasurer of the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, to be applied to the purposes of the said bounty.

CXX. And be it enacted, that for all the purposes of this Act, except as herein otherwise provided, the year shall be deemed to commence on the first day of January, and be reckoned therefrom to the thirty-first day of December, both inclusive.

CXXI. And be it enacted, that for all the purposes of this Act the months therein named shall be taken to be calendar months, except in any case in which any month or months are to be made up of different periods less than a month, and in every such case thirty days shall be deemed a month.

CXXII. And be it enacted, that in every case where by the provisions of this Act the copy of any licence is required to be filed or entered in the registry of the diocese, a copy thereof, certified by the registrar, shall be admissible as evidence in all courts and places whatever.

CXXIII. And be it enacted, that when authority is given by this Act to any archbishop or bishop to require any statement or facts to be verified by evidence, or to inquire or to cause inquiry to be made into any facts, such archbishop or bishop may require any such statement or any of such facts to be verified in such manner as the said archbishop or bishop shall see fit; and that when any oath, affidavit, or affirmation or solemn declaration is or may be by or in pursuance of the provisions of this Act required to be made, such oath, affidavit, or affirmation or solemn declaration shall and may be made either before such archbishop or bishop, or the commissioner or commissioners, or one of them, of such archbishop or bishop respectively, or before some ecclesiastical judge or his surrogate, or before a justice of the peace, or before a master or master extraordinary in Chancery, who are hereby authorized and empowered in all and every of the cases aforesaid to administer such oath, affidavit, and affirmation, or to take such declaration, as the case may be.

To be continued.

•• In answer to a Correspondent who seeks for information respecting the Stipends of Curates, we can only state, that this Act does not alter the *minimum*. By the Clergy Residence Act, no Stipend of any Curate of a non-resident Incumbent instituted since 1813, ought to be less than eighty pounds, if the annual value of the benefice amounts to that sum; and the law still remains the same in this Act. It will be the safest way to refer the cases alluded to, to the Bishop of the Diocese. Certainly it would be very unwise to think of resigning, without first consulting the Diocesan.

OXFORD MEMORIAL OF CRANMER, RIDLEY, AND LATIMER.

OUR readers will be happy to learn, that on Jan. 31st, it was decided by a Public Meeting held at Oxford, in deference to the wishes of the Bishop of the Diocese, of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, that the proposed Memorial be a Church characterised chiefly by external decorations. Of course a large sum of money will be wanted to effect this object, as it will be impossible to erect an edifice as a National Memorial, which should be inferior to New College and Magdalen Chapels in the same city, founded by the munificence of individuals. The Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishops of London and Clogher, have subscribed 50*l.* each, the Marquis of Hertford 100*l.*, Earl of Eldon 100*l.*, and in the general list of contributors we see the names of the Archdeacons of Berks and Oxford, Archdeacon Watson, Rev. H. H. Norris, Rev. G. S. Faber, Rev. T. Fowler Short, Lord Dartmouth, Lord Bexley, Lord Churchill, Rev. H. Mc Neile, Rev. Mr. Close, of Cheltenham, Rev. Mr. Bickersteth, the Vice-Chancellor, and the great majority of the leading Members of the University of Oxford, Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Rev. Professor Lee, Rev. Professor Whewell, and other distinguished Members of the

University of Cambridge, and a considerable number of other eminent persons, whether among the Clergy or Laity.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, FEB. 5.

HER MAJESTY this day opened the Session of Parliament in person; and made her speech from the throne. We extract from it the only paragraph relating to Ecclesiastical matters, which is as follows:—

"It is also urgent that you should apply yourselves to the prosecution and completion of those measures which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of confirming its hold upon the affections and respect of my people."

LAW.

ARCHES' COURT.

DECEMBER 12.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY BREEKS AGAINST WOOLFREY.

SIR H. JENNER gave sentence in this case, which was argued on the 19th of November.

The learned Judge began by observing, that it was due to the arguments which had been addressed to the Court by the learned counsel who had argued the case on either side, that he should have taken time to consider of his judgment, and also to look into the authorities which had been cited; he had been ready to give his judgment on the by-day of the term, but the counsel having been engaged before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and it being unusual to deliver the judgment of the Court in such cases in the absence of counsel, he had fixed this as an additional court-day for the purpose. It unfortunately happened, however, that counsel were absent from the same cause this day likewise; but it would be inconvenient to the parties to postpone his judgment longer. It was a cause of office promoted by the Rev. George Breeks, vicar of the parish of Carisbrooke, in the diocese of Winchester, against Mary Woolfrey, of the same parish, widow, citing her to answer to certain articles addressed to her "for her soul's health, and for the lawful correction of her manners and excesses," which is the usual language of citations, and more especially for having unduly and illegally erected, or caused to be erected, a certain tombstone in the churchyard of the said parish to the memory of Joseph Woolfrey, late of the parish, deceased, with a certain inscription thereon, contrary to the articles, canons, and constitutions, or to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England. The cause was brought by letters of request from the diocese of Winchester (this Court having no original jurisdiction), the Chancellor of that diocese having consented to refer the matter to this Court, which he had a right to do; this Court, therefore, had no alternative but to accept the letters of request; for it was not contended—nay, it was admitted, that if the inscription was of the character attributed to it in the citation, no person had a right to erect a tombstone with an inscription impugning the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, and that a person so offending was liable to be punished, and the tombstone to be removed. The question then was, whether the inscription had been properly described in the citation, and the additional offence laid in the articles, that it was erected without leave of the incumbent, did not appear on the face of the citation. The question, therefore, was confined to the legality of the inscription. The inscription set forth in the articles was "Pray for the soul of Joseph Woolfrey," and "It is a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead." 2 Maccab. xii. 46. Now, from the nature of the case, which was a criminal proceeding, the burden of proof was on the party setting up the illegality of the inscription. The minister of the parish was the proper party to proceed, if the inscription was of the character described, for he was bound to remove what was a scandal to

the parishioners resorting to the parish church and contrary to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England as by law established. To the incumbent belonged the superintendence of the Church and churchyard, and it was his duty to take care that no inscriptions should be placed there which could be made the means of disseminating doctrines inconsistent with those of the established religion. The articles purported to state the law, and the facts to which the law was to be applied. The first article alleged that, by the 22d article of the Church of England, it was declared that the Romish doctrine concerning purgatory, pardon, and other things therein mentioned, is "a fond thing, vainly invented, and grounded upon no warranty of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the word of God." It then went on to state, that the defendant, notwithstanding, did erect a tomb or headstone in the churchyard of Carisbrooke, to the memory of her husband, on which were the beforementioned inscriptions, both of which it is alleged, are contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England, and to the articles, canons, and constitutions thereof; that notice had been given to Mrs. Woolfrey to remove the stone, and that she had refused, or neglected to do so, and that the same still remains; and the last article concludes with praying that she may be peremptorily monished to remove the stone, and be canonically corrected and punished, and condemned in the costs. The law then principally relied on is the 22d article of 1562; for although there is a general reference to the other articles, canons, and constitutions of the Church, the canon principally relied on is the 22d. In the argument in support of the articles against the defendant it was urged that the 22d article, in declaring the Romish doctrine of purgatory to be repugnant to the word of God, did in effect declare, that the offering of prayers for the dead was also opposed to the word of God, as constituting part of the doctrine of purgatory; for that the two were so intimately blended together, that it was impossible to separate the one from the other; consequently an inscription inviting passers-by to pray for the soul of Joseph Woolfrey, and containing the passage from the Maccabees, was an illegal inscription. It appeared to him that the point upon which the whole question turned was, whether praying for the dead was so necessarily connected with the Romish doctrine of purgatory as to form a part of it. It was no doubt true, that the doctrine of purgatory included the practice of praying for the dead, but it did not necessarily follow that the converse of the proposition was true—that is, that prayers for the dead necessarily constituted a part of the doctrine of purgatory as held by the Romish church. If that fact could be made out, there would be an end of the case. Many authorities had been cited in support of the different views of the counsel in the cause, and to some of them it would be necessary for the Court to advert. The counsel had very properly abstained from the theological part of the question; and it would not be proper for the Court to take upon itself the duty of inquiring whether the doctrine of purgatory, as received by the Romish church, was or was not supported by any warranty of Scripture. The law, that is, the 22d canon, had expressly stated, that it was "grounded upon no warranty of Scripture, but rather repugnant to the word of God;" and by this law he was bound to govern himself. The question, then, shortly was this—is praying for the dead involved in the doctrine of purgatory? and with a view to deciding that question, the first thing to determine was, what is the doctrine of purgatory as received in the Romish church? As far as he had been able to learn, it did not appear that there had been any declaration of the doctrine of purgatory by any general council, till that of Florence, in 1438, which contained the first allusion to the doctrine. This was afterwards followed up by the Council of Trent in 1563. It would appear, according to the best authorities to which the Court had access, that the notion of purgatory was first introduced about the fifth or sixth century. Bishop Tomline, in vol. ii. of his "Elements of Christian Theology," states that "the practice of praying for the dead began in the third century; but it was not till long afterwards that purgatory was even mentioned among Chris-

tians. It was at first doubtfully received, and was not fully established until the papacy of Gregory the Great, in the beginning of the seventh century." The doctrine then introduced, and which is declared by the 22d article of our church to be repugnant to the word of God, is described in the catechism of Trent:—"Purgatory is a fire, in which the souls of the pious are purged by torment for a definite period, that an entrance may be opened for them to an eternal home, into which nothing polluted can enter." It was also a part of the doctrine that the pains of purgatory may be alleviated or shortened by the prayers of the living, by masses, and by thanksgivings. This doctrine being declared by the Church of England to be without warranty of Scripture, the question was, whether prayer for the dead fell under the same condemnation. Now, the first argument that suggested itself against this supposition is, that prayer for the dead is a practice of a much earlier date than the introduction of the doctrine of purgatory, for it clearly appears that the doctrine of prayer for the dead prevailed amongst the early, if not the earliest, Christians, who had no notion of the doctrine of purgatory at that day. The object of prayers for the departed, offered by those who profess the Romish religion, is to relieve them from the pains of purgatory; but the object of the primitive Christians in their prayers for the dead was, that they might have rest and quiet in the interval between death and the resurrection, and that at the last day they might receive the perfect consummation of bliss. The learned Judge here cited the following passage from Bishop Taylor's "Dissuasive from Popery," vol. x. :—"There are two great causes of their mistaken pretensions in this article from antiquity. The first is, that the ancient churches in their officers, and the fathers in their writings, did teach and practise respectively prayers for the dead. Now because the church of Rome does so too, and more than so—relates her prayers to the doctrine of purgatory, and for the souls there detained—her doctors vainly suppose that whenever the holy fathers speak of prayer for the dead, they conclude for purgatory; which vain conjecture is as false as it is unreasonable; for it is true that the fathers did pray for the dead—but how? 'That God should show them mercy, and hasten the resurrection, and give a blessed sentence in the great day.' But then it is also to be remembered, that they made prayers and offered for those who, by the confession of all sides, never were in purgatory, even for the patriarchs and prophets, for the apostles and evangelists, for martyrs and confessors, and especially for the blessed Virgin Mary. And he cites authorities, Epiphanius, St. Cyril, and others. 'Upon what account,' he adds, 'the Fathers did pray for the saints departed, and indeed generally for all, it is not now seasonable to discourse; but to say this only, that such general prayers for the dead as those above-mentioned the Church of England never did condemn by any express article, but left it in the middle. But (he adds) she expressly condemns the doctrine of purgatory, and consequently all prayers for the dead relating to it.' And in the 11th vol. (p. 58) he shows, that though the ancient Fathers of the Church did sanction prayers for the dead, they did not even know the Romish doctrine of purgatory. Again, Archbishop Ussher says, 'our Romanists do commonly take it for granted that purgatory and prayer for the dead be so closely linked together, that the one doth necessarily follow the other; but in so doing they greatly mistake the matter, for howsoever they may deal with their own devices as they please, and link their prayers with their purgatory as closely as they list, yet shall they never be able to show that the commemoration and prayers for the dead used by the ancient Church had any relation with their purgatory.' Without reference to any other authorities, which were numerous on this point, it was clear that long before there was any notion of the doctrine of purgatory prayers for the dead were offered by the primitive Church. But it had been said, that whatever might be the case in the early ages, the Church of England had taken a different view of the subject; and with reference to what had taken place in the earliest times of the Reformation, and subsequently, that though prayers for the dead

were not considered in the first instance contrary to the principles of the Christian religion in later ages, they had been considered as opposed to the principles and doctrines of the Church, which had been shown by the alterations made at different times in its liturgy. The learned judge then referred to the alterations made in the Book of Common Prayer in the reign of Edward VI. It was true that the Prayer-book compiled for the public use of the Church was prepared by persons of great eminence and learning, called together by the King to consider the alterations necessary to be made in the public service of the Church, in consequence of the progress of the reformation of the established religion. It was not immaterial to see the manner in which the first Prayer-book had been compiled, and he could refer to no authority more satisfactory than the act of Parliament by which the book was established—namely, the 2d and 3d of Edward VI. cap. 1, which was entitled “An Act for the Uniformity of Service and Administration of Sacraments throughout the Realm.” The recital set forth that to the intent a uniform, quiet, and Godly order should be had, his highness, with the advice of his council, had appointed the Archbishop of Canterbury, and certain of the most learned and discreet bishops, and other learned men of this realm, “to consider and ponder as well the premises, and thereupon, having eye and respect to the most sincere and pure Christian religion taught by the Scripture, as well as to the usages in the primitive Church, should draw and make one convenient order, rite, and fashion of common and open prayer and administration of the sacraments to be had and used in His Majesty’s realm of England and Wales.” These, then, were the views with which this book of prayer was directed to be drawn up, “having as well respect to the most sincere and pure Christian religion taught by Scripture, as to the usages in the primitive Church,” and they drew up the first Prayer-book of Edward VI. with reference to these principles. Now, in this Prayer-book prayers for the dead were still ordered to be used, (though they were in some degree altered from those in the Primer of Henry VIII.) and, therefore, it must be presumed that the compilers of that Prayer-book did not consider that such prayers were necessarily connected with the doctrine of purgatory. This first Prayer-book of Edward VI. was afterwards revised, and some parts of it with reference to the communion service and the burial service were omitted, and amongst the passages omitted were those which related to prayers for the dead; and it had been argued from this omission, that the persons who were employed to revise the first Prayer-book of Edward VI. did not consider these prayers as consistent with the doctrines of the Church of England as then established; and that, therefore, if there is no express prohibition of prayers for the dead, by necessary implication the Church of England had decided that they were inconsistent with its doctrines. But what was the principle on which these prayers had been omitted? Various authorities had been referred to in support of the proposition that it was in consequence of a belief that the prayers were inconsistent with the doctrines of the Church of England, and several writers did take that view of the subject. But all agreed that there had been no express prohibition of prayers for the dead; it must therefore be taken to be by necessary implication that they were prohibited. It appeared, however, from writers and historians, that these alterations in the liturgy in the second Prayer-book of Edward VI. were principally acceded to at the instance of Calvin and Bucer, though he (the learned judge) had not been able to find the precise grounds on which the omissions were made in the writers he had referred to. But he thought that there was one authority at least to show that the surrender of this part of the first Prayer-book was not, that in the opinion of the majority of the persons employed in its revision, they were inconsistent with the doctrines of the Church of England. The act of Parliament by which the second Prayer-book of Edward VI. was established, the 5th and 6th Edward VI. c. 1, also entitled “An Act for the Uniformity of Service and Administration of Sacraments throughout the realm,” in its recital, which must

be taken to express the sentiments of the majority of the Legislature, stated—“Where (whereas) there hath been a very godly order set forth by the authority of Parliament for common prayer and administration of the sacraments, to be used in the mother tongue within the Church of England, agreeable to the word of God and the primitive Church,” adopting the words of the former act, which enjoined “a regard to the religion taught by Scripture, and to the usages in the primitive Church;” “very comfortable to all good people desiring to live in Christian conversation, and most profitable to the estates of the realm, upon the which the mercy, favour, and blessing of Almighty God are in nowise so readily and plentifully poured as by common prayers, due using of the sacraments, and preaching of the Gospel with the devotion of the hearers.” And it goes on to state, that “yet notwithstanding a great number of people do wilfully abstain and refuse to come to their parish churches, and other places, where common prayer, the administration of the sacraments, and preaching of the word of God is used;” and in the fifth section it sets forth, “and because there hath arisen in the use and exercise of the aforesaid common service in the Church heretofore set forth, divers doubts for the fashion and manner of the ministration of the same, rather by the curiosity of the ministers and mistakers than of any other worthy cause; therefore, as well for the more plain and manifest explanation thereof, as for the more perfection of the said order of common service, in some places where it is necessary to make the same prayers and fashion of service more earnest and fit to stir Christian people to the true honouring of Almighty God;” and it goes on to set forth that the King and Parliament had caused the Book of Common Prayer “to be faithfully and godly perused, explained, and made fully perfect.” This act had been repealed by the 1st of Mary, which was itself repealed by the 1st of Elizabeth, c. 2, which restored the 5th and 6th of Edward VI. Now, up to this period of time, it seemed that at least there was not any express prohibition of prayers for the dead, nor any notion that they implied a necessary belief in the doctrine of purgatory, though, in consequence of professors of the Romish religion taking advantage of the practice as an argument to support their own doctrine of purgatory, it was thought proper that the form of prayer should be altered, and those prayers omitted in the public service of the Church, as not being enjoined (which is admitted) or sanctioned by any warranty of Scripture. It seemed to him that all the authorities went no further than this—to show that the Church discouraged prayers for the dead, but did not prohibit them; and that the 22d article is not violated by the use of such prayers. The ground on which the Church consented to the omission of these prayers could not, perhaps, be better stated than by Mr. Palmer in his “Origines Liturgicæ,” to this effect—“When the custom of praying for the dead began in the Christian Church has never been ascertained. We find traces of the practice in the second century, and either then, or shortly after, it appears to have been customary in all parts of the Church. The first person who objected to such prayer was Aërius, who lived in the fourth century; but his arguments were answered by various writers, and did not produce any effect in altering the immemorial practice of praying for those that rest. Accordingly, from that time, all the liturgies in the world contain such prayers. Some persons will perhaps say that this sort of prayer is unscriptural; that it infers either the Romish doctrine of purgatory, or something else, which is contrary to the will of God, or the nature of things. But when we reflect that the great divines of the English Church have not taken this ground, and that the Church of England herself has never formally condemned prayers for the dead, but only omitted them in her liturgy, we may perhaps think that there are some other reasons to justify that omission.” And then this learned writer proceeded to state the probable reason of the omission of these prayers in the liturgy of the English church—namely, that they might be abused to the prejudice of the uneducated classes, to the support of the Roman Catholic doctrine of purgatory. He (the learned Judge) was therefore

of opinion that in this case there had been no violation of the 22d article of the church, so as to call for punishment by ecclesiastical censure. The 22d article did not prohibit prayers for the dead, unless so far as they necessarily involved the doctrine of purgatory, and he considered the inscription had not been shown to be a violation of that article. But it was said that other articles of the church had been violated, and reference had been made to the 35th article, which was to this effect:—“That the second book of homilies contained ‘a godly and wholesome doctrine, and necessary for these times, as doth the former book of homilies, which were set forth in the time of Edward VI., and therefore we judge them to be read in churches by the ministers diligently and distinctly, that they may be understood of the people.’” And it had been said that in the 7th homily, on prayer, the practice of praying for the dead was declared to be an erroneous doctrine, and therefore as the homilies were directed to be read in churches for the edification of the people, it must be necessarily inferred that they were forbidden and prohibited by the Church of England. Now, if this were clearly so, it would seem somewhat extraordinary that many divines of the Church should, in the face of these articles, and of the homilies, have fallen into the error of believing that the Church of England had not prohibited prayers for the dead, but merely discouraged them; but it was still more extraordinary, that considering the violent disputes which had occurred with respect to this point, there had been no express prohibition of the practice in the canons of 1562. If it had been the intention of the Church to have forbidden the practice, surely there would have been an express and distinct prohibition of it. In looking to the homily it must be considered what was the purpose for which it was composed—namely, to discourage the practice of praying for the dead as connected with the doctrine of purgatory; but in no part of the homily was it declared that the practice of praying for the dead is unlawful—merely that it is useless—that prayers for the dead could have no effect in altering the condition of the dead, and that in the word of God we have no commandment so to do; and referring to St. Chrysostom and St. Cyprian, it is said, “Let these and such other places be sufficient to take away the gross error of purgatory out of our heads, neither let us dream any more that the souls of the dead are anything at all holpen by our prayers.” It seemed clearly to have been the intention of the composer of the homily to discourage the practice of praying for the dead; but it did not appear that in any part of the homily he declares the practice to be an unlawful one. But supposing he had been of opinion that such prayers were unlawful, it is not to be necessarily inferred that the Church of England adopted every part of the doctrines contained in the homilies. If it had been the opinion of the framers of the articles and canons of the Church that prayers for the dead were opposed to the Scriptures, they would have expressly declared their illegality, as condemned by the Scriptures, and opposed to the doctrines of pure religion. On this part of the case, then, he was of opinion that there had been no violation of any of the articles of the Church. No other articles had been referred to specifically to make out the proposition that the Church considered prayers for the dead as an illegal practice. But it had been urged in this case, that the person by whom the tombstone had been erected being a Roman Catholic, it must be supposed that the invitation contained in the inscription, to pray for the dead, had a necessary reference to the doctrine of purgatory as received by the Church of which she is a member; and that the inscription must be taken in a Roman Catholic sense, because the quotation from the Maccabees was taken from the Roman Catholic version of the Bible, and not from that authorized by the Church of England. Now he thought this argument not sufficient to authorize him to put any other construction on the inscription than the words would bear, according to their plain meaning. It was true that the version did not agree with the English translation (in fact, in our translation, there was not a 46th verse in the 12th chapter of Maccabees); but the question was not whether the version was correct or not, but whether the meaning was or was

not inconsistent with that contained in the English version. Now, it was impossible to read the English version and not see that the sense of the quotation was the same in both; and that the reconciliation spoken of by Judas meant a reconciliation of the dead with a view to the resurrection. Whether the doctrine was taken from the text according to the Romish or English version, the question was whether it was a violation of the articles, canons, and constitutions of our Church? Was it contrary to Scripture? That was the view he must take of the case, sitting there as an ecclesiastical judge. If anything arose from the circumstance of the party being a Roman Catholic, or from the sense in which the words of the inscription were understood by the Romish Church, it should have been specifically pleaded; for the Court had no judicial information of the existence of a Roman Catholic Bible. He should conclude this part of the case with one observation—what had been the practice of eminent divines of the Church of England? It was correctly stated in the argument, that an inscription was placed on the tombstone of Bishop Barrow, in the cathedral of St. Asaph in 1680, to this effect—“*O vos, transeuntes in domum Domini, in domum orationis, orate pro conservo vestro, ut inveniat misericordiam in die Domini.*” It was not possible to conceive that Bishop Barrow would have suffered such an inscription to be placed upon his tomb if he had believed that it was contrary to the doctrine and discipline of the Church to which he had belonged. He was then of opinion, on the whole of the case, that the offence imputed by the articles had not been sustained; that no authority or canon had been pointed out by which the practice had been expressly prohibited; and he was accordingly of opinion, that, if the articles were proved, the facts would not subject the party to ecclesiastical censure, as far as regarded the illegality of the inscription on the tombstone. That part of the articles must therefore be rejected. The other branch of the case was subject to different considerations—namely, the erection of the stone without the consent of the incumbent, which was an ecclesiastical offence. It had been suggested in the argument, that the proceeding on this branch of the case should have been in a civil form, by monition; but it seemed to him that this was the proper form of proceeding; he was not aware of any case in which a different form had been followed. But this offence had not been specified in the decree or citation served on the party. The only ground of illegality on the face of the citation consisted in the inscription; the erecting, or causing to be erected, a monument, without leave of the incumbent, was a distinct and separate offence, which should have been set forth in the citation, in order that the party cited might know what she was called upon to answer. He was clearly of opinion, that according to the law and practice of the Court, the citation was insufficient to raise the question whether the consent of the incumbent had been obtained or not; and on this part of the case, likewise, he was of opinion that the articles were inadmissible. The Court, therefore, on this view of the case, was bound to reject the articles altogether, and to dismiss the party.

Dr. BLAKE, on the part of the defendant, applied for the costs.

Sir H. JENNER said, if the costs were pressed, he was not aware that the Court had any discretion.

Dr. BLAKE was instructed to press for costs, and Sir H. JENNER directed that the party should be dismissed with costs.

The QUEEN'S ADVOCATE wished to guard himself against misapprehension. He had not stated that the defendant was a Roman Catholic, or implied that there should be one law for one, and another for another.

Sir H. JENNER.—No; I only understood you to argue, that as the party was a Roman Catholic, the inscription must be taken in a Roman Catholic sense.—*Times*.

* * A correspondent requests us to insert the Bishop of London's animadversions on this judgment of Sir Herbert Jenner. We are authorized to state, that the Bishop of London never made any

such animadversions. If the judgment is as erroneous as our correspondent supposes it to be, it cannot stand. At all events, the remedy, or rather the prevention of the evils, to which it might otherwise have given rise, is in the hands of every incumbent. No tombstone can legally be erected without his permission.

TOMBSTONES AND EPITAPHS.

To the Editor of the Standard.

Sir,—It has been inferred in some of the public prints, since the judgment respecting the Papistical inscription, that the freehold of a churchyard is vested only in the rector. Considering this to be a question in which all incumbents who are not rectors are deeply concerned, I have taken the opinion of an eminent counsel, and I subjoin the questions, with the answer of Sir Frederick Pollock, for the information of my clerical brethren.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. B. ATKINSON,

Perpetual Curate of Cowes, and
Rector of Kingstone.

Jan. 19, 1839.

QUESTIONS.

1st. In whom, by the law of England, is the freehold of the churchyard vested in those parishes where the incumbent minister is vicar or perpetual curate?

2d. Has any person the right to erect a headstone in the churchyard without the consent of the incumbent minister, whether rector, vicar, or perpetual curate; and is there any difference in this respect between a parish having a lay impropriator (who is owner of the great tithes, or a part of them) and a vicar who is the incumbent minister, as in Carisbrooke, and a parish where the incumbent minister is also the rector?

ANSWERS.

1st. I am of opinion that “the soil and freehold of the church and churchyard belong to the parson.” 2 Cro. 367; Com. Dig., title “Eglise” (George I.); and I think the parson is the rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, according as the cure of souls belongs to one or other of these ecclesiastical persons.

2d. Whether in some places there may be a custom, or, as to some families or persons, a prescription to erect a headstone, monument, or memorial, I cannot undertake to say; but, generally, I am of opinion that any person has not a right to erect such memorial as he may think proper (or I think any memorial) without the consent of the parson, whether rector, vicar, or perpetual curate, and for this purpose I think there is no difference between the case of a rector and vicar, (the great tithes, or part of them, being in a lay impropriator,) or a perpetual curate.

FREDERICK POLLOCK.

Temple, Jan. 16, 1839.

CONSISTORY COURT.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

SPRY v. THE DIRECTORS AND GUARDIANS OF THE POOR OF ST. MARYLEBONE.

Dr. LUSHINGTON gave judgment in this case, which was argued last term. It was a suit by the Rev. Dr. Spry, rector of the parish of St. Marylebone, against the directors and guardians of the poor for burial fees on the interment of paupers in the new cemetery of the parish. The first question was, what jurisdiction had the Ecclesiastical Court over the subject? Some jurisdiction these courts had been permitted to exercise, because the courts of common law, where prohibitions issued, granted them on special grounds, which admitted the existence of the jurisdiction. The limitations affixed to this jurisdiction restricted it to fees due to the clergyman for spiritual duties, such fees being due by custom, and the duties being actually performed. Customary burial fees might, therefore, be sued for here; at least until the custom was denied. The subject, however, was not without difficulty; for no such suit had been brought for a century past; nor did it appear who were liable for those fees. The libel in the present case alleged that a customary fee of 1s. 6d. had been paid out of the poor-rate on the interment of paupers for a century prior to the local act of 51st George III., which fees were con-

firmed in 1703 by the chancellor of the diocese, and were paid by the churchwardens and overseers, till the appointment of the directors and guardians, who continued to pay them till June, 1838; that a new burial-ground had been made by virtue of a local act, and that the directors had power to settle a rate of fees for burial there, which they had not yet done. Now even suppose these fees had been for the ancient burial-ground, received for about a century, would they be customary fees? He apprehended not; for they were not alleged to be immemorial fees, and they had been paid out of the poor-rate, which disproved their ancient origin; nor could the chancellor of the diocese, of his own authority, create a new fee for common burial. It had been said, however, that the demand rested specially on the acts of Parliament. The statute which governed the case was the 51st George III. c. 151, which directed that a minister should be appointed for the burial of the dead in the new ground, and that the vestrymen were to settle the rates and fees. Now, it was expressly pleaded that the vestrymen had never exercised the power of settling the rates and fees. This appeared to dispose of the whole question. The act of Parliament did not say that, on the non-exercise of this power by the vestrymen, the same fees were to be taken in the new burial-ground as in the old. The ground, the fees, and all belonging to it, were the creation of the act, and did not depend on the common law. The act had provided a proper mode of proceeding; and if the vestrymen had neglected to comply therewith, he (the learned Judge) could not say that there were any fees legally existing at all. The case was not without a remedy, for the vestrymen might be compelled by *mandamus* to fix the rates and fees. But the case did not rest here. The act did not give this Court any jurisdiction, or even say how payment was to be enforced. This Court had jurisdiction only over ancient and customary fees. There was another point: The suit was against the directors and guardians of the poor, who appeared by their clerk, as their nominee. But they were not a corporation entitled to sue and be sued by their clerk, though the vestrymen might be; but the vestrymen were not the directors and guardians. Suppose the fees were legal, and the Court had jurisdiction, how could it enforce its decree against such a defendant? Could the Court pronounce this gentleman in contempt for non-payment of the fees, and cause a *significavit* to issue for his confinement? For these reasons, the learned Judge felt bound to reject the libel and dismiss the party, but he gave no costs.

IMPORTANT TO THE CLERGY.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

BAIL COURT, COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

(Before Mr. Justice Patteson.)

Last day of Term, Jan. 31st, 1839.

THE QUEEN v. THE TITHE COMMISSIONERS.

Sir W. FOLLETT applied to the Court for a *mandamus* commanding them to cause evidence to be heard as to the value of the Tithes in a parish called Tarrant Gunville, in the county of Dorset, (which Living is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of University College, Oxford). The application was made on the part of the rector, the Rev. John Watts, who stated that he had entered with the principal land-holder of the parish, James John Farquharson, Esq., into a composition of a peculiar kind. According to this agreement, the land-owner, besides the money to be paid under the composition, was bound to furnish and deliver at the parsonage-house, four good loads of wheat straw, and was also bound to bring a certain quantity of coals from the town of Poole, and to do other things, which very much increased the value of the composition beyond the mere amount of the rent-charge agreed to in exchange for the tithes. The act of Parliament had directed that the Commissioners should settle the value of the tithes at the average of the seven years preceding 1835, and directed that where there existed a composition, that should be taken as the average annual value; provided that where notice should be given to the Commissioners of any circumstance which had the

effect of preventing the composition from being a correct representation of the average value, it should, in that case, be in the power of the Commissioners to increase the amount of the composition by a sum not exceeding one-fifth of the amount. The statute also provided that a report presented to Parliament by the original Tithe Commissioners should have the same force and validity as if it had been enacted in Parliament; and that report had recommended that whenever the Assistant Commissioners were under any difficulty about ascertaining the value in any parish, they should receive evidence of compositions and voluntary commutations in neighbouring parishes, similar in quality and position, to assist them in ascertaining the value of the parish in question. All the circumstances which have been mentioned existed in the present case; but the Assistant Commissioner refused to take into consideration any reference to compositions and voluntary commutations in adjoining parishes.

Mr. Justice Patteson considered that the refusal of the Commissioner to act on the recommendation of the report, was, in substance, a refusal to obey an act of Parliament. His Lordship, therefore, granted the rule.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

Mr. Edward Marshall, B.A., Probationary Fellow of Corpus Christi College, has been admitted Actual Fellow of that Society.

Braenose College.—A Fellowship will shortly be vacant, the Election to which will be held on Thursday, February 21st. Natives of the county of York, being Graduates of this University, in Priest's Orders, and not exceeding, on the day of Election, eight years from their Matriculation, are admissible as candidates; and are required, for that purpose, to present to the Principal certificates of baptism, and of the locality of their birth, together with testimonials from their respective Colleges or Halls, on or before Wednesday, February 13th.

In a Congregation holden January 14th, being the first of Hilary or Lent Term, the following degrees were conferred:—**Bachelor in Civil Law.**—Rev. William Boodon Heathcote, Fellow of New College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. William Seyer London, Christ Church; David Melville, Brasenose college; Thomas Henry Allen Poynder, Brasenose college; Rev. William Hunter, Fellow of St. John's college; Rev. Frank Burges, Fellow of St. John's college; Rev. James Jones, Jesus college.

Bachelors of Arts.—William Currier, Christ Church; John Hawkeley, St. Edmund hall.

Mr. John Charles Littlehales admitted actual Fellow of New College, as of kin to the Founder.

Mr. Egerton John Hensley, B.A., of Corpus Christi college, admitted actual Fellow of that Society.

The Boden Professor of Sanscrit has given notice that his Lectures will commence on Wednesday, the 30th January, at the Clarendon, at 2 o'clock.

University College.—An Election will be holden to Four Scholarships, now vacant in this college, on Monday, Feb. 18. Two are open without any limitation as to place of birth; one, on Sir Simon Bennet's Foundation, is open to all persons born within the province of Canterbury; and one is open only to persons born in the County of York. Candidates are required to present in person to the Master the usual testimonials of good conduct from their respective colleges or schools, on or before Wednesday, Feb. 13. The examination will commence on Thursday, the 14th. Candidates for the Bennet and Yorkshire Scholarships are also required to present certificates of baptism, and the place of their birth.

A Bible Clerkship is vacant in St. John's college, which will be filled up in the month of February. Persons desirous of being candidates for it may learn particulars respecting the emoluments, &c., upon application to the President or the Tutors of the college.

On Jan. 24, the following Degrees were conferred:—**Bachelor and Doctor in Divinity, by Accumulation.**—Rev. Thomas Rowley, Christ Church, Grand Compounder.

Doctor in Medicine.—Henry Powell, Exeter college.

Masters of Arts.—John Smith, Exeter college, Grand Compounder; Wm. Adams, Fellow of Merton college, Grand Compounder; Rev. Alfred Gatty, Exeter college; Rev. Richard Robert James Mac Pherson, Queen's college; Rev. George Hulme, Balliol college; George Dempster Miller, Wadham college; Frederick Faber, Fellow of University college; Arthur Kensington, Fellow of Trinity college.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Hickson Mahony, Student of Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Matthew Inglett Brickdale, Student of Christ Church; Granville Edward Harcourt Vernon, Student of Christ Church; William Barnes, Student of Christ Church; William Lionel Darell, Christ Church; Edward Hood Linzee, Christ Church; Octavius Freire Owen, Christ Church; Henry Smith Lawford, Christ Church; Edwin Plumer Price, Lincoln college; Francis Charles Trower, Scholar of Balliol college; William Hulme, Balliol College; Charles Sydenham Ross, Magdalen hall; Waldegrave Brewster, Trinity college.

Mr. W. E. Buckley, Scholar of Brasenose college, appointed a Hulme's Exhibitioner in that Society.

Queen's College, Oxford.—An Election of Three Exhibitioners on Sir Francis Bridgman's Foundation at Queen's college will take place on the 14th of March next. The Exhibitioners (£80 per annum each) are open to natives of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Wiltshire, and tenable for four years; or seven years if the Exhibitioners continue resident. Candidates must appear before the Provost, with testimonials of good conduct and certificates of baptism, on Saturday, the 9th of March.

In a Convocation holden on Tuesday, a letter from the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, thankfully acknowledging the receipt of 500l. from the University Chest, for the general purposes of the Society, was read.

In the same Convocation, the nomination of the Rev. Richard Gresswell, B.D., to be a Public Examiner, in *Literis Humanioribus*, was approved.

At the same time authority was given to the Vice-Chancellor to vary the payments made by Members of the University for certain specific purposes, according to the circumstances of the respective funds, it having been found that the produce has, in some instances, been greater than the expenditure. The payments to be thus varied at any time the Vice-Chancellor shall consider it expedient to decrease them (for they are never to exceed the present contribution), are those for the preaching tax, the tax for protection against fire, and for preservation from drowning, and that levied for the keeping in repair the public walks.

The Regius Professor of Divinity has given notice that his Public Lectures will commence on Wednesday, March the 6th, and his Private Lectures, on St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, on Tuesday, February the 5th.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew has given notice that he will continue his Lectures in the Psalms on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during the present Term, at two o'clock, beginning on Thursday, February the 7th. The two Elementary Classes will commence this day, February the 2nd, and on Monday the 4th. Of these, the one is intended for those who are just commencing the language; the other for such as, being acquainted with the rudiments, require instruction in the higher parts of Hebrew Grammar.

The Examiners appointed by the Trustees of Dean Ireland's Foundation have given notice that an Examination will be holden in the Clarendon, on Saturday the 2nd, Monday the 4th of March, and the three following days, for the purpose of electing a Scholar on that Foundation. Gentlemen, who desire to offer themselves as candidates, are requested to leave their names with Mr. Carr, of Balliol college, together with the usual certificates, on Thursday, the 28th of February.

The Rev. Richard Lynch Cotton, M.A., and Fellow of Worcester College, on the Foundation of Dr. G. Clarke, was nominated Provost of that Society. The appointment is vested in the Chancellor of the University.

Lincoln College.—Four Scholarships, and one Exhibition on the Foundation of Lord Crewe, will be filled up on Tuesday, March 19. The Scholarships are without limitation as to place of birth. Candidates for the Exhibition must be natives of the diocese of Durham; or in default of such, of Northallertonshire or Howdenshire, in the county of York; of Leicestershire, and particularly of the parish of Newbold Verdon; or of the counties of Oxford and Northampton. The usual testimonials are to be presented to the Sub Rector, on or before Thursday, March 14, accompanied in the case of the Exhibition by an affidavit of the place of birth.

On Thursday, the 7th of February, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Henry Thomas Estridge, New Inn Hall, Grand Compounder; Andrew Ramsay Campbell, Balliol college; William Dunlop, Balliol college; Rev. Wm. Cottrell Lefroy, Christ Church; Howard Elphinstone, Merton college (incorporated from Trinity college, Dublin), Grand Compounder.

Bachelors of Arts.—John B. Maule, Christ Church; James P. Harrison, Christ Church; Edmund H. Haskins, Queen's college; William Pearson, Exeter college; William J. Upton, Fellow of New College; Howel William Lloyd, Jesus college; Edward Smart, Jesus college.

Mr. George Buckle, of Oriel college, a native of the county of Gloucester, and Mr. Thomas Everts, of Trinity college, a native of the county of Oxford, elected and admitted Scholars of Corpus Christi College.

CAMBRIDGE.

Smith's Prizemen.—Dr. Smith's annual prizes to the two best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were yesterday afternoon adjudged to:—

1st, Percival Frost, St. John's college,
2d, Benjamin M. Cowie, St. John's college,
the second and first Wranglers.

Bachelor's Commencement, January 19, 1839.—An asterisk is placed against the names of those gentlemen who have one or more terms to keep previous to being admitted to their degrees, although they passed their examination in the following order of arrangement.

Moderators.—Thomas Gaskin, M.A., Jesus college; Joseph Bowstead, M.A., Pembroke college.

Examiners.—Edwin Stevenson, M.A., Corpus Christi college; George Bullock, M.A., St. John's college.

Wranglers.—Cowie, St. John's college; Frost, St. John's college; Coulson, St. John's college; Reynier, St. John's college; Mathison, Trinity college; Hearn, Jesus college; Majland, Trinity college; Cory, Pembroke college; Croker, Caius college; Marett, Trinity college; Codd, St. John's college; Crowfoot, Caius college; Ferguson, Pembroke college; Baggallay, Caius college; Guillebaud, Trinity college; Gibson, Corpus Christi college; Mallinson, Magdalen college; Newmarch, Trinity college; Paget, Caius college; Ferguson, Trinity college; Ackland, St. John's college; Bailey, St. John's college; Drozier, Caius college; Ainsworth, Catherine hall; Caswall, Clare hall; Pownall, Trinity college; Williams, Emmanuel college; B. Smith, St. Peter's

college; Laurence, Trinity college; Peake, Sidney college; Garratt, Trinity college; Jago, St. John's college; Slipper, Caius college; Hare, Clare hall; Hall, Catherine hall; Whish, Trinity college; Bainbridge, St. John's college; Hill, St. John's college; Palmer, Trinity college; Christian, Pembroke college; *Ball, Christ's college.

Senior Optimes.—Oram, St. John's college; Morrice, St. John's college; Blow, St. John's college; Sharpe, Catherine hall; Relton, Pembroke college; Gell, Trinity college; Wallace, Trinity college; Simey, Trinity college; Martin, Sidney college; Searle, Pembroke college; Heather, St. Peter's college; Crowther, Caius college; Pattinson, St. Peter's college; Bolton, St. John's college; Plume, Queen's college; Abercrombie, Caius college; Giosop, St. Peter's college; F. Freeman, Trinity college; Thornton, Clare hall; *Hoskin, Jesus college; Thomson, Trinity college; Bedford, St. Peter's college; Arnold, St. John's college; Merry, Jesus college; Young, Emmanuel college; Micklethwait, Jesus college; Blight, St. John's college; *Brett, Caius college; Peat, St. Peter's college; Broadrick, Trinity college; Marsh, St. John's college; Eddis, Trinity college; Lawton, Jesus college; Vigers, Trinity college; Ritchie, Trinity college; Gray, Catherine college; Raster, St. Peter's college; Whitaker, St. John's college; Kelly, St. John's college; Gower, St. John's college; Mare, Magdalen college; Joy, Trinity college; Woodward, St. John's college; Thomas, Pembroke college; A. Mills, Queen's college; Lowden, Magdalen college; Kopper, Trinity college; Pierson, Jesus college; Lee-man, St. John's college; Heath, Jesus college; Molesworth, Pembroke college; *Yeoman, Trinity college.

Junior Optimes.—*Drake, Corpus Christi college; J. Stewart, Trinity college; Hides, St. John's college; Murray, Trinity college; Osborne, St. John's college; Maunder, Queen's college; Beck, Corpus Christi college; Jones, St. John's college; Southwood, St. John's college; P. Freeman, Trinity college; Harton, St. John's college; Wigson, St. John's college; *Mills, A., Queen's college; Wallace, Pembroke college; Martyn, St. John's college; Hutchins, Trinity hall; Snelgar, Jesus college; Gordon, Trinity college; Packer, Trinity college; Green, Jesus college; Haskelhurst, Trinity college; French, Caius college; Woodham, Jesus college; Julius, St. John's college; Humphreys, St. John's college; Penrose, Trinity college; Simpkinson, Trinity college; Watson, Emmanuel college; Holmes, Clare college; *Tucker, Emmanuel college.

Egrotant.—Cole, Christ's college; D. J. Stewart, Trinity college.

Bond, Emmanuel college; Cadman, Catherine hall; Easter, St. John's college; Goodwin, Clare hall; Heathcote, Trinity college; *Hore, Trinity college; Hunter, Trinity college; Kettlewell, Catherine college; Maxwell, Trinity college; Metcalfe, St. John's college; Micklethwait, Trinity college; Neate, Trinity hall; Norgate, Clare hall; Osborne, Sidney college; Roch, Trinity college; E. T. Smith, St. John's college; W. W. Smyth, Trinity college.

Marshall, Caius college; Pridmore, Clare hall; Sugden, Trinity college; Morewood, Queen's college; Brewin, Christ's college; Rhodes, Trinity college; Adcock, Trinity college; Barclay, Trinity college; Bampton, Christ's college; *Robinson, St. Peter's college; Francis, Christ's college; Christopherson, Queen's college; Trelawney, Trinity college; *Poulter, Queen's college; Copeman, Queen's college; Wright, Catherine hall; Vidal, Trinity college; Haslewood, Trinity college; Lowe, Catherine hall; Banbury, Trinity college; Garrett, Queen's college; Bateson, Trinity college; Parnell, Downham college; Lohr, Corpus Christi college; Royle, St. Peter's college; Maycock, Trinity college; Addison, St. John's college; *Hammer, St. John's college; *Stedman, Trinity college; Locke, Trinity college; Fowke, St. Peter's college; Gillett, Magdalen college; *Moo-yart, Trinity college; *Jackson, Caius college; Piercey, Clare hall; Theed, Sidney college; Thomson, Queen's college; Symonds, Clare hall; *Woosman, Caius college; Field, Pembroke college; Baber, Trinity college; Micklethwaite, Catherine hall; Stevens, Trinity college; Marsden, St. John's college; Thomas, Trinity college; *Stogdon, Trinity college; Warry, Trinity college; Gribble, Christ's college; *Sayce, Christ's college; Smith, Queen's college; *Lord J. Manners, Trinity college; C. Morrison, Trinity college; *Hon. C. M. Sutton, Trinity college; *Capron, St. John's college; Howes, Trinity college; *Marshall, Trinity college; *Melville, Trinity college; *Tindall, St. John's college; Percy, St. John's college; Moss, Clare hall; Hill, Corpus Christi college; Mousley, Trinity college; *Sharp, Caius college; Holmes, Emmanuel college; Chevallier, Caius college; Home Gordon, Trinity college; Mardon, St. John's college; *Stokes, Emmanuel college; *Sir C. De Creepigny, Trinity college; Lamb, Queen's college; *Turner, Trinity college; Wake, St. John's college; Howe, Pembroke college; Dixon, Magdalen coll.; Laugharn, Catherine hall; Freeman, Christ's college; Alston, Caius college; *Sherwood, Downham college; Payne, Caius college; Stevenson, St. John's college; Home, Clare hall; Hopkins, Corpus Christi college; Stirling, St. John's college; Elwin, Caius college; Rackham, Trinity hall; Stevenson, Trinity college; *S. Smith, Trinity college; *Deedes, Emmanuel coll.; Stirling, Trinity college; Congreve, Corpus Christi college; Dobie, Corpus Christi college; *Austen, Jesus college; Bull, St. John's college; Viret, Trinity college; James, Clare hall; Boynton, Trinity college; Mansel, St. John's college; Bidwell, Clare hall; Budworth, Jesus college; Leggett, Caius college; Pulling, Queen's college; Wits, Corpus Christi college; Eade, Sidmouth college; *Lighton, Sir J., St. John's college; Brothers, Corpus Christi college; Wharton, Christ's college; Baldock, Catherine hall; Barber, Magdalen college; Holland, Trinity college; *Frampton, St. John's college; Harrison, Magdalen college; *Yates, Emmanuel coll.; Burrell, St. John's college; *Fearn, Catherine hall; Halkett, Trinity college; Whitby, Emmanuel college; Gwynne, St. John's college; Burton, Corpus Christi college; Scott, Queen's college; Du Puy, Corpus Christi college; Egan, Caius college; Gregor, Trinity college; Hawke, Catherine hall; Jackson, St. John's college; *Kit-ton, Queen's college; *Mortlock, Caius college; Noot,

Corpus Christi college; Porter, Trinity college: Reid, St. John's college; Savile, Emmanuel college; Tindal, Trinity college; Walmesley, St. John's college; Wright, Caius col.

Egyptol—Alford, Trinity college.
Joshua King, Esq., D.C.L., President of Queen's college, in this university, has been elected Lucasian Professor of Mathematics in the room of Charles Babbage, Esq., resigned.
John Sparke, B.A., of Clare hall, in this university, has been elected a Fellow of that society.

The following will be the subjects of Examination in the last week of the Lent term, 1840.

The Gospel of St. Luke.
Paley's Evidences.
The First and Second Books of Xenophon's Anabasis.
The Third Satire of the Second Book of Horace.

We have been requested to correct an error (copied into the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*, of Jan. 8), in printing the subjects issued by the Vice-Chancellor for this year's Epigrams. They are as follow,—

For the Latin Epigram,—

Οὐχ ἄκακοις γίνεταί τὰ σήματα.

For the Greek Epigram, *φωδὸντα σωτηρίαν*.

Richard Potter, B.A., of Queen's college, has been elected a Lay Foundation Fellow of that society; and Robert Moon, B.A., and Joseph Townson, B.A., have been elected Foundation Fellows of the same society.

On Wednesday, 30th January, being the anniversary of the Martyrdom of King Charles the First, a sermon was preached by the Master of Peterhouse (Vice Chancellor) from the 14th c. St. Matthew, 9th v. "And the King was sorry: nevertheless for the oath's sake, and them which sat with him at meat, he commanded it to be given her."

At a congregation on Thursday, 30th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Masters of Arts.—The Hon. John Thomas Manners Sutton, Trinity college; Sir John Hamilton Lighton, Bart., St. John's college; Alexander Leslie Melville, Trinity college.

Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. James William Worthington, Trinity college; Rev. George Dodsworth, Catherine hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—Martin Stephen Cole, Christ's college; Bryan King, M.A., of Brasenose college, Oxford, has been admitted *ad eundem* at this university.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the Senate:—

To confirm the appointment of Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Esq., M.A., of Trinity college, to the office of Deputy High Steward.

To give the consent of the university to an agreement for the commutation of tithes of the parishes of Torrington St. Clement's, and Torrington St. John's, in the county of Norfolk.

To give the consent of the university to an agreement for the commutation of tithes of the parish of Pidley with Fenton, in the county of Huntingdon.

WHAT ARE OUR UNIVERSITIES DOING?

It remains that we make some calculation of the amount of influence thus exercised by the University of Oxford, that we may see clearly what is to be expected in a political point of view from her continued and unintermittent exertions. Now the number of men who annually take Degrees at Oxford may be reckoned at about 300, and considering their age and circumstances we may fairly assume that they will live, from the time they leave the University, on an average, thirty-three years. Thus the number of persons at any one time in the country who have taken their bias immediately from Oxford is probably about 10,000. The adult male population, however, of the whole United Kingdom cannot be computed much to exceed six millions; and so there is a monitor furnished by this University alone to every six hundred men throughout the country; and as, even under our present representative system, not a sixth of these possess the elective franchise, to every one hundred electors Oxford supplies a guide and an instructor. It is not, however, in number that our strength consists—it is in rank, in station, in talent, and in character. They whom we send forth are the sons of our nobility, of our gentry, of our clergy, of our great merchants, of our men of letters. Among them, especially, are a large proportion of those who, at the various schools and seminaries throughout the realm have given indications of unusual ability. Hence, almost every individual forms, in after life, the centre of a circle, wider or narrower in its compass of persons, who listen to him with respect, and are prepared to take their opinions from him. They move, too, as I observed in the outset, in every phase of society, in every rank and grade of life. The Bar is crowded with them, the senate teems with them, the literature of the country is one-half of it the work of their hands. But chiefly are they powerful as teachers in our holy church; scattered over the entire country in that capacity, influential by their learning, by their zeal, by their holy lives, and, above all, by the natural weight of the principles which they advocate, and by their sacred office, the opinions and feelings of their flocks are in a great measure dependent on the doctrines they inculcate. Nor is there any necessity for studiously introducing political subjects to their hearers—they cannot, if they would, avoid them. Political subjects are inextricably intertwined with all the principles of human conduct; and every precept of Christianity is plainly, or by implication, a prohibition of democratic feeling. It is their duty, however, at all times to dwell most frequently and most forcibly on those commands which most evidently forbid that conduct and that frame of mind to which they know their hearers are most prone: and on this principle, in times like the present, they will ever earnestly inculcate the duties of submission to authorities, of resignation, and of contentment. Here it is that Oxford is working in secret; she is combatting the malady directly in the seat of the disease—she is fighting the enemy in his stronghold—she is quieting, pacifying, and purifying the lower orders—she is making them better Christians, and, by a necessary consequence, more loyal subjects. And it is to this humble

quarter that we must chiefly look for the effects of her magnificent system: it is also from this quarter, humble though it be, that our political regeneration must commence. The tyranny of the mob, the triumph of physical force over right, and justice, and order, and authority, is the evil we have most to dread. In vain do we educate, in vain do we Christianize the high-born and the opulent few, if we leave the poor and lowly many in ignorance and irreligion.—*The Iris*, a new Quarterly Magazine.

ORDINATIONS.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, on Sunday, the 13th of January, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons.—J. Holmes Abbot, St. Bees; J. T. Darby, B.A., St. John's College, Oxon; R. Dawson Duffield, B.A., Downing College, Cambridge; T. Fearon, B.A., Queen's College, Oxon; T. Hutton, F. Kendall, St. Bees; Wm. Matthews, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; J. R. Quarmby, B.A., Lincoln College, Oxon; J. Rogers, late of Trinity College, Dublin; J. L. Simcox, B.A., Wadham College, Oxon; Wm. Thompson, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge; John Topham, B.A., Worcester College, Oxon; W. Lamb, St. Bees; H. Marshall, Literate (by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York).

Priests.—G. Alston, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin; W. Bates, B.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge; G. Atkinson, B.A., St. Peter's College, Cambridge; C. Johnson Cartwright, B.A., St. John's College, Cambridge; Alexander G. G. Crauford, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge; J. Finlinton, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; W. Faulkner, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; J. Hardinge, B.A., Worcester College, Oxon; J. W. Maher, B.A., Queen's College, Cambridge; G. H. Parker, St. Bees; J. Phillips, M.A., Pembroke College, Oxon; F. Teed, B.A., Jesus College, Cambridge; Arthur Fullerton, B.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge (by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York); W. George Kirk, B.A., Christ's College, Cambridge (by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York).

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Worcester, in the Cathedral, on Friday, the 25th of January, the Feast of the Conversion of St. Paul, the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons.—Wm. Nathaniel Tilson Marsh, B.A., Oriel College, Oxford; G. E. L. Cotton, B.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; F. S. Green, B.A., Caius College, Cambridge; G. M. Barrow, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

Priests.—Rev. E. F. Witts, B.A., Magdalen Hall, Oxford; Rev. John Morton, B.A., Worcester College, Oxford.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

As some aids towards calculating the progress which church building has already made in various parts of the kingdom, the following facts may be stated with reference to four dioceses:—

London.—The Bishop of London has consecrated in this diocese, since 1828, 60 new churches. His lordship, as Bishop of Chester, to which diocese he was appointed in 1824, had consecrated 27; in all 87 churches. He has also consecrated 39 burial-grounds in the diocese of London.

Winchester.—The number of churches consecrated in this diocese within the last ten years is 59, and between 200 and 300 more have been enlarged or improved.

Chester.—The number of churches consecrated in this diocese by the present bishop during ten years is 103; churches now building in the diocese, 35; chapels not consecrated, but having their own ministers, 20.

Gloucester and Bristol.—The bishop has consecrated 8 new churches since 1830, and 6 others are in the course of building.

The executors of the late Rev. W. Richardson, of the city of Chester, have this week paid to the treasurer of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, a bequest of 2000*l.*, free of duty.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

At the request of a Clerical Correspondent, we insert the following average prices, which are taken from the Annual Supplement to the Tithe Commutation Tables of Mr. Willich, in which our correspondent will find calculations of rent-charge, and other necessary information with reference to the Commutation:—

AVERAGE PRICES FOR SEVEN YEARS.

		Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
Per London Gazette.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
To Christmas, 1835	on 9th Dec., 1836	7	0	3	11	2	9
To Christmas, 1836	on 13th Jan., 1837	6	8	3	11	2	9
To Christmas, 1837	on 12th Jan., 1838	6	6	3	11	2	8
To Christmas, 1838	on 4th Jan., 1839	6	6	3	9	2	8

DISSENTING RETURNS.

To the Editor of the Oxford Herald.

Sir,—May I beg a corner to beseech my brethren of the Parochial Clergy to lose no time in examining the educational returns lately transmitted to the Home Secretary? In my own parish I find a sex-tuple multiplication has been effected.

The number of children receiving a Dissenting (Wesleyan) education being a little under 40. The number returned as receiving the education being 229!!!

The first process in this improved Dissenting arithmetic is to count each child twice over—once as a daily scholar; a second time as a Sunday scholar. This, of course, just doubles the whole. The next process is to return the remaining 89 children (supposing such children to exist) as belonging to this one parish, whereas they are really gathered out of the four or five adjoining ones, in which parishes, I doubt not, they are again reckoned. Within a mile of the site of this pious fraud, a Church school is by the returns given wholesale to the Dissenters. The form of return recognizes but two classes of schools;—those in connection with the National Society, and those not in connection, or Dissenting schools. The school in question, though strictly a Church school, is not in connection with the National Society, and is, therefore, returned as belonging to Dissenters! A few authenticated facts of this nature placed in the hands of Members of Parliament, would enable them to expose this infamous collusion between the Ministry and the Dissenters.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, C.
* * I subjoin my name and residence, for your private satisfaction.

THE DISSENTERS.

The Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty, have recently put forth a statement of their objects, with regard to the present Session of Parliament, which we publish, in the hope that it may serve to open the eyes of some of the members of our Church, who still continue to make common cause with Dissenters upon matters of religion. They complain of "most cruel and outrageous persecutions and riots (!) instigated by Tories and churchmen, by clergymen, magistrates, and persons of yet higher rank;" which "have proved that even in these days toleration is but imperfectly enjoyed, and that established superstition and selfishness pant to re-assume an harsh and extortionate dominion throughout the land." Where these dreadful proceedings took place, it is difficult to conjecture; for though they affect to name some of the counties in which they happened, they carefully abstain from naming one single place. Their objects however, are stated clearly enough: they are as follow:—

"4. That the approaching Session of Parliament will demand from this Committee, and from all who are not heedless of the best interests of their country and mankind, prompt, combined, and energetic exertions for—

"The Abolition of Church Rates,
"The Religious Education of the People on just and liberal Principles,

"The Protection of pious and Dissenting Poor in Workhouses,

"The Exemption of Dissenters from the oppressions of the Ecclesiastical Courts, and for the prevention—

"Of a New Establishment of Chaplains in Union Poor-houses,

"Of a Church extension in Scotland from the public Revenue,

"Of Grants for New Churches in England,

"Of the Misappropriation to Episcopalians in Canada of the National Lands,

"And of New Episcopalian Sees in our Colonial Possessions,

"As well as for the complete and final removal of the wrongs and grievances so often enumerated, and by which Dissenters are prejudiced and debased, and of which they have, long unavailingly, but most justly complained,

"And, 5. That to express the opinions of this Committee to their fellow-countrymen and the legislature, these resolutions be printed and advertised, and petitions be presented to both Houses of Parliament; and that to accelerate the accomplishment of wishes founded on truth and experience, they exhort all Dissenting congregations throughout the empire to forward petitions for these objects, so noble and urgent, without any delay; and to exert their legitimate influence over the members for their counties and towns, to induce them to give these matters their serious attention, and to afford to all efforts made for their attainment their strenuous and much-needed support.

(Signed) "J. B. BROWN, Chairman.
"JOHN WILKS, Hon. Sec."

METROPOLIS.

A List of the Preachers appointed by the Lord Bishop of London, to Preach in the City and Suburbs of London, in Lent, 1839, on Wednesdays and Fridays, in the Churches of—
St. Andrew, Undershaft.—February 13, Ash-Wednesday, Mr. Jones, Archdeacon of Essex; 15, Friday, Mr. T. H. Horne; 20, Wednesday, Mr. Stone; 22, Friday, Mr. Wrench; 27, Wednesday, Mr. Gelling. March 1, Friday, Mr. Blunt; 6, Wednesday, Mr. Bellamy; 8, Friday, Mr. Durham; 13, Wednesday, Mr. Leigh; 15, Friday, Mr. Sharpe; 20, Wednesday, Mr. Newberry; 22, Friday, Mr. Ellis; 27, Wednesday, Dr. Hollingworth; 29, Good Friday, Mr. Antrobus.

St. Andrew, Holborn.—February 13, Ash-Wednesday, Mr. Lyall, Archdeacon of Colchester; 15, Friday, Mr. Abbas; 20, Wednesday, Mr. Natt; 22, Friday, Mr. Lupton; 27, Wednesday, Mr. Faulkner. March 1, Friday, Mr. Roberts; 6, Wednesday, Mr. Hall; 8, Friday, Mr. Barham; 13, Wednesday, Mr. Beckwith; 15, Friday, Dr. Burnett; 20, Wednesday, Mr. Minchin; 22, Friday, Mr. Lettis; 27, Wednesday, Mr. Kynaston; 29, Good Friday, Mr. Robinson.

St. Paul, Covent Garden.—February 13, Ash-Wednesday, Mr. Cambridge, Archdeacon of Middlesex; 15, Friday, Dr. Vivian; 20, Wednesday, Mr. Parker; 22, Friday, Mr. Leigh; 27, Wednesday, Mr. Johnson. March 1, Friday, Mr. Maude; 6, Wednesday, Mr. Pratt; 8, Friday, Mr. Goode; 13, Wednesday, Dr. Birch; 15, Friday, Mr. Gambier; 20, Wednesday, Mr. Harding; 22, Friday, Mr. Snow; 27, Wednesday, Mr. Wix; 29, Good Friday, Mr. Bowers.

St. Martin in the Fields.—February 13, Ash-Wednesday, Mr. Pott, Archdeacon of London; 15, Friday, Mr. Tyler; 20, Wednesday, the Dean of Chester; 22, Friday, Mr. Ward; 27, Wednesday, Dr. Russell; March 1, Friday, Dr. Croly; 6, Wednesday, Mr. Short; 8, Friday, Mr. Dale; 13, Wednesday, Mr. Rodber; 15, Friday, Mr. Preston; 20, Wednesday, Dr. Ackland; 22, Friday, Dr. Shepperd; 27, Wednesday, Dr. Short; 29, Good Friday, Sir H. Dukinfield.

Lent Preachers appointed to Preach before Her Majesty at the Chapel Royal, for the Year 1839.—February 13, Ash-Wednesday, Dean of the Chapel, Lord Bishop of London; 15, Friday, Dean of York, Dr. Cockburn; 17, Sunday, Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; 20, Wednesday, Dr. Chafy; 22, Friday, Dean of Ely, Dr. Wood; 24, Sunday, Lord Bishop of Bangor; 27, Wednesday, Mr. Bouverie. March 1, Friday, Dean of Lincoln, Dr. Gordon; 3, Sunday, Lord Bishop of Chester; 6, Wednesday, Mr. Boves; 8, Friday, Dean of Christ Church, Dr. Gaisford; 10, Sunday, Lord Bishop of Winchester; 13, Wednesday, Mr. Banks; 15, Friday, Dean of Peterborough, Dr. Turton; 17, Sunday, Lord Bishop of Oxford; 20, Wednesday, Mr. Hatton; 22, Friday, Dean of Rochester, Dr. Stevens. 24, Palm Sunday, Archbishop of Canterbury, or Lord Archbishop of York; 27, Wednesday, Mr. Perkins; 29, Good Friday, Dean of Salisbury, Dr. Pearson; 31, Easter-day, Lord Almoner.

Lent Preachers appointed to Preach at Her Majesty's Chapel at Whitehall, on Wednesdays and Fridays, for the Year 1839.—February 13, Ash-Wednesday, Dean of Bristol, Dr. Lamb; 15, Friday, Mr. Seymour; 20, Wednesday, Mr. Anderson; 22, Friday, Hon. Mr. Stopford; 27, Wednesday, Dr. Maddy. March 1, Friday, Hon. Mr. Leslie; 6, Wednesday, Mr. Hamilton; 8, Friday, Hon. Mr. Capel; 13, Wednesday, Dr. Goddard; 15, Friday, Mr. Mills; 20, Wednesday, Dr. Irving; 22, Friday, Mr. Strong; 27, Wednesday, Dr. Sleath; 29, Good Friday, Dean of Gloucester, Hon. Dr. Rice.

King's College, London.—Death of the Rev. H. J. Rose.—The subjoined is a copy of a minute of the council of this institution, in reference to the decease of the late principal of the college:—"The council, having been informed of the death of the Rev. Hugh James Rose, late principal of the college, which event took place at Florence on the 22d of December last, are desirous of expressing the deep concern with which they have received this intelligence, and of recording their grateful sense of the conscientious and efficient manner in which their late lamented principal discharged the duties of his office, while bearing up against the pressure of an enfeebled constitution and failing health. Valuable as were the services for which this institution was indebted to him, the council are well aware that they formed but a part of those which his great talents, his varied learning, his ardent piety, and his unwearied energy, enabled him to render to the Church at large, to the interests

of sound learning, and to the cause of religious education."

An injunction has been issued by the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths, the Roman Catholic bishop of the London district, prohibiting the "faithful" under his particular tutelage from allowing all Protestant or Dissenting persons in their employ the use of flesh meat on those days which the Catholic church, in her wisdom, has fixed upon as days of abstinence and fasting. This injunction is said to be confined to the London district.—*Evening Paper.*

New Charity Schools of St. George's, Southwark.—On Monday, Jan. 14, the National and Charity School-house of the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, recently erected in the Borough-road, was formally opened for the reception of the scholars. The building, which is a neat Gothic erection, forms a striking ornament to that much-improved suburban district, and comprises a school-room capable of receiving and accommodating 300 boys, a second school-room for 150 girls, together with convenient apartments for the master and mistress.

Abolition of Church Rates.—At an interview which a deputation from the Committee of the Church-rate Abolition Society had, a few days ago, with the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the right honourable gentleman stated it to be the intention of ministers to move, at an early period of the next session of Parliament, for the re-appointment of the Committee on Church Leases, for the purpose of their completing the evidence, and agreeing upon a report to the house. He further gave the deputation an assurance, expressed in general but distinct terms, that it was the intention of Government to persevere in their endeavours to effect the abolition of Church-rates.—*Ministerial Paper.*

PROVINCIAL.

Leeds District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—We have much pleasure in drawing attention to the great success which has attended the operations of this venerable and truly excellent Society during the past year. Our readers will remember that, about twelve months ago, a plan was brought forward for dividing the town into districts, each to be under the care of the Clergyman and the Board of Visitors appointed by him, whose business it should be to canvass the district in order to provide all who might be in want of them with bibles, prayer-books, &c. This plan, we are happy to state, has fully succeeded; meetings to establish sub-committees in no less than 10 districts have been held, and such a degree of interest in the concerns of the Society has been excited as we have seldom witnessed. The exertions of the visitors have been beyond all praise: they have gone from door to door throughout their districts with the most patient assiduity, and truly Christian zeal, collecting the weekly payments of the poor, oftentimes in sums as low as 1d.: and when the amount sufficient for a bible or prayer-book has been raised, have displayed nearly as much gratification in carrying home to them the long wished for treasure as the joyful owners have felt in viewing it. At a meeting, for St. George's district, which took place at the close of the year, a beautiful copy of the holy Scriptures, with the book of common-prayer, was presented by the visitors and the clergy, under whom they were acting, to Henry Skelton, Jun., Esq., the devoted and indefatigable treasurer of the Leeds District Society, in testimony of their due appreciation of his most valuable services, and more particularly for his unwearied kindness and attention to the various district committees. The presentation was confided to the Rev. Doctor Hook, who, in doing it, passed a very warm eulogium upon Mr. Skelton. We trust that all concerned in this truly excellent Society, will renew their efforts with redoubled zeal, and we have no doubt, from its operations and the working of that most valuable institution, "the Church of England Library," which has been recently established, much, very much, will be done towards raising the religious and moral feelings of our dense population.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

St. Mark's District Parish.—On Monday evening, pursuant to adjournment, the anniversary meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge,

for the Woodhouse District, was held in the school-room at Feather-hill, and was numerously attended by persons of both sexes. The Rev. James Fawcett, incumbent of St. Mark's, ably presided, and opened the meeting with prayer, a statement of what had been done in the past year, and an exhortation to greater exertion in the present year. It appears that the books of the Society, consisting of bibles, testaments, prayer-books, and psalters, to the value of 40*l.*, have been taken, chiefly by the poor. This, said Mr. Fawcett, was far short of the wants of the district, yet it was an important and cheering beginning. But he begged to remind his hearers that as there were no surplus funds to remit to the parent institution, the Society had lost at least, in a money sense, ten pounds by what had been done; therefore he hoped that the wealthier inhabitants of the district would think of this and act upon it. Mr. Fawcett also stated that more collectors or visitors were needed, and he called for additional aid in this respect. Resolutions were then moved and seconded by the Rev. A. Craufurd, curate of St. Mark's, the Rev. G. S. Bull, of Bradford, R. Bramley, Esq., W. Skelton, Esq. (churchwarden), Henry Skelton, Esq., Mr. Perring, Mr. Frohisher, &c. Mr. Bull delivered two powerful and affecting speeches, and excited a deep feeling in behalf of the cause. The resolutions were all unanimously adopted; and the collection at the door was liberal. We are glad to see that a genuine Church feeling is rapidly extending itself in the Woodhouse District, as well as in all others where this excellent Society has been fairly brought into operation. But much remains to be done; and we call upon the friends of the Church not to relax in their efforts for the promotion of a cause which has for its object the glory of God, and the present and everlasting welfare of man. At the close of the meeting a most affectionate resolution of approbation of the devoted labours of the Rev. Chairman was moved by Mr. Perring, seconded by Mr. Bull, and cordially sanctioned by the meeting. The proceedings occupied upwards of two hours.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A meeting of the subscribers to the Oxford memorial was holden on the 31st of January in the Town-hall, to determine whether a new church should be erected in combination with the memorial of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer. Dr. Macbride, Principal of Magdalen-hall, was called to the chair, and was supported by the Vice-Chancellor and the Warden of New College. Several heads of colleges were present, and the meeting was numerously attended by members of the University and inhabitants. After several able speeches were made, discussing the subject, it was resolved by a great majority that a church should be combined with the memorial, and therefore the sums subscribed for each will be consolidated.

Very recently we had the pleasing duty of recording a princely donation by the Rev. Dr. Warneford in aid of the Gloucester Diocesan Church Building Society. We have now to state other instances of splendid liberality lately performed by the same much-respected gentleman. He has, we understand, given 4,000*l.* to the Radcliffe Lunatic Asylum at Oxford, 2,000*l.* to the Eye Institution in Cork-street, and 2,000*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The mere announcement of this discriminating and benevolent munificence is in itself the best eulogium such conduct can receive, and renders comment superfluous. By dispensing his bounty during his life, Dr. Warneford has the satisfaction of feeling that no part of it is lost in the shape of legacy duty by the objects he wishes to benefit.—*Gloucester Journal.*

The Rev. J. W. Minton, the esteemed and much-respected minister of Darlington, and his brother, have given the very magnificent sum of 2,000*l.* towards the endowment of the church at present in course of erection at that place.

Bungay Church Rates.—On Thursday, Jan. 31, the complaint of the churchwardens against Mr. Charles Childs, for refusing to pay church-rates, came on for decision, having been adjourned from Thursday, the 3d inst. The defendant had proved by the evidence of Mr. Mann, the churchwarden, that property in the parish had not been assessed to the rate, and therefore contended that the rate was, upon the face of it, invalid, and the complaint must

be dismissed. On this point the magistrates, Mr. J. L. Bedingfield and Mr. E. P. Montague, adjourned the case for consideration at the first hearing; and on Thursday Mr. Montague stated, they had decided that the property in question ought to have been assessed, and they should consequently give no judgment in the matter. If the churchwardens liked to carry the matter further, they could go to the Ecclesiastical Court. Accordingly the summons was discharged, with nine others which had been issued.—*Essex Herald*.

Registration Act.—At the Shropshire sessions, on Wednesday, Mr. E. Edmonds, the coroner for the Oswestry division of the county of Salop, was indicted for not complying with the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, in not sending to the district registrars certificates of those deaths on which he had held inquests as coroners, and for having refused to give such certificates when demanded of him. The case was proved against the defendant, and the honourable chairman in summing up said, that however vexatious the clauses of an act of Parliament might be, yet the subject was bound to obey them to the letter, as long as they remained the law of the land. The jury reluctantly found Mr. Edmonds "guilty," and the Court ordered him to enter into his own recognizances to appear to receive judgment, if called upon so to do.—*Salopian Journal*.

Consecration of the New Church at Cheadle.—The new parish church of Cheadle has been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Hereford. It is a very splendid edifice in the Gothic style, containing nave, side aisles, chancel, and tower, at the west end, and will seat 1,500 persons. It is built by subscription.—*Staffordshire Gazette*.

The Duke of Somerset has given a piece of ground for the site of a new church at Holbeach, Devon.

Mr. Thomas Pemberton, M.P. for Ripon, has, we understand, sent 300*l.* to the Lord Bishop of Ripon for the Diocesan Church Building Society, and Earl Fitzwilliam 100*l.*, for the same laudable purpose.—*Leeds Intelligence*.

On Thursday evening, Jan. 3d, 1839, an address was presented from the parishioners of Saint Mary, Longfleet, to the Rev. W. B. Clarke, A.M., on quitting the scene of his recent labours for an ecclesiastical appointment in New South Wales.

On Tuesday, Dec. 11th, the new chapel of St. Clement's, Hastings, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, in the presence of a numerous assembly of clergy, resident gentry and visitors. This chapel is built on the barrack-ground, and is chiefly intended for the numerous and destitute population of that neighbourhood. It owes its erection chiefly to the munificent liberality of Mrs. Milward, assisted by the cordial co-operation of the Rev. J. G. Foyster, rector of the parish. The former has contributed 1000*l.* towards the endowment, 100*l.* towards the building, the ground on which it stands, and the stone used in its erection. The latter by himself and friends, upwards of 300*l.* towards the building, and the communion plate. The chapel is capable of containing 542 sittings, of which 362 are free and unappropriated for ever. It was opened for Divine service on Sunday, Dec. 16th, and filled in the afternoon with an overflowing congregation from the surrounding neighbourhood.

IRELAND.

Elrington Theological Prize, Trinity College, Dublin.—The Prize for 1838 has been awarded to T. R. Wrightson, A.B., scholar. The subject of the Prize for 1839 is, "Apostolical Succession essential to the Christian Ministry." This Prize is open to Bachelors of Arts of Trinity college, of not more than three years' standing. The essays are to be given to the Provost, or to the Regius Professor of Divinity, on or before the first day of October, 1839. The value of 40*l.* in books will be given to the best essay.—*Dublin Christian Examiner*.

Board of Education.—Meeting of the Roman Catholic Bishops.—The Irish Roman Catholic Bishops are at present assembled at their "annual conference" in Dublin. I have learned that the question of education was yesterday the subject of debate. After a very protracted discussion, a motion of confidence in the National Board, and of approval of

the system generally, was carried, in opposition to an amendment of Dr. M'Hale. The numbers on the division were—

For the vote of confidence..... 17

For Dr. M'Hale's amendment..... 9

The supporters of Dr. M'Hale were confined to his own suffragans and a few of the southern bishops

COLONIAL.

Jamaica.—Circular of the Bishop of Jamaica, accompanying the Report of the National Schools in that island:—

"Dearly beloved in the Lord,—The following statement is a satisfactory account of the progress making, under the blessing of God, in the National System of Education. Let me earnestly entreat your co-operation and support in a measure, in which the temporal and eternal interests of all are so vitally concerned:—A measure, in the furtherance of which, the liberality of Parliament, the contributions of Religious Societies in England, and the bounty of Individual Proprietors, have so harmoniously conspired in aid of your own exertions.

"No arguments will be required from me to convince you all, under the altered circumstances of the Colony, of the absolute necessity of these institutions, to form the habits and raise the character of our labouring population; nay, to prepare them for duly benefitting by the ministrations of the Clergy, and rightly understanding the inimitable services of our Scriptural Liturgy.

"The peaceable demeanour of the objects of our instruction, and their generally acknowledged good behaviour, are the natural fruits of being made better acquainted with the saving truths of the Gospel; and no stronger proof of their desire to obtain this knowledge can be given, than the fact, that their choice is often influenced, in fixing their settlements, by the opportunities afforded for their acquiring moral and religious instruction for themselves and their children.

"As the subjects then of a Gracious Sovereign, herself most anxious to promote this 'Labour of love,' and to sanctify the boon of freedom with the blessings of the Gospel, let me again exhort you all, in your several stations of life, to unite together in the promotion of this good work. Let your loyal attachment to the Throne be based on the practical Religion of Christ—your correct submission to the laws of man on your higher obedience to the laws of God—and strive to 'adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour in all things.'

"I am, dearly beloved,

"Your faithful friend and brother,

"Bishop's Lodge,

"C. JAMAICA."

"November 15th, 1838."

The total number of Schools in November last was 45; of Scholars, 5,113. The number of additional Schools proposed was 13.

Her Majesty, Queen Dowager, has announced her intention of erecting, at her own expense, a church capable of containing 1000 persons for the use of the English in Malta. An appropriate site has been granted by the local government; and the sacred edifice, which is to be dedicated to St. Paul, is to be commenced immediately.

FOREIGN.

France.—Chamber of Deputies.—Sitting of Jan. 18. The Minister of Justice, replying to M. Isambert's observations on the establishment of a bishopric at Algiers, explained, that as the Government was placed under the necessity of either abandoning its possessions in Africa to the congregations, or of appointing a bishop, the latter alternative had been adopted. He then proved the right, and laid down the limit of the intervention of the Government in the relations of the clergy with the population. He next censured the conduct of the bishop and clergy of Clermont in refusing the rite of Catholic burial to the remains of Count Montlosier. He maintained that the Government had restrained within suitable limits the tendency of the clergy to interfere in public instruction, and he reminded the Chamber that the (Jesuit) establishment of Saint Acheul, and others of a similar nature, had been closed. The Government confined its protection of the clergy within the limits of the laws, and impressed

upon the attention of that body the necessity of tolerance in the interest of religion itself.

M. Hennequin repelled the accusations directed by M. Isambert against the clergy. The refusal of the rite of Catholic burial, he thought, was not a case demanding the interference of the Government, but confined wholly within the province of the spiritual power. He concluded by dwelling on the necessity of seconding religious influence, which could alone ensure the happiness of society.—*French Paper*.

The Church of Rome is once more building great hopes upon the religious orders. Every where we see them re-organizing themselves with new eclat. They say that all this is with the object of bringing back Christians of the different Protestant communions, to Roman Catholicism. For our own part, it appears to us, that the Pope might employ them much better in bringing back the unity of the Faith to his own divided Church. For example, the divisions between the Archbishop of Cologne and the followers of Hermes; between M. Bautin and his bishop; between the Ultramanes and the liberals of Switzerland and Germany: to say nothing of the schisms which are caused in France by the Abbé de la Mennais, the Abbé Chatel, and many others.—*Predicateur Evangélique*.

The *Augsburg Gazette* states, under date Posen, 13th inst., that the aspect of the quarrel between the Prussian Government and the Catholic clergy was becoming hourly more and more serious.

A new chapel, to enable the British residents at Constantinople to assist in performing Divine service, has been erected, and was opened at Pera, on Christmas-day. The chaplain of the British Embassy, the Rev. Mr. Bennet, preached a sermon on the occasion. This pious and laudable achievement is, we understand, chiefly to be ascribed to the efforts of the Bishop of London.—*Morning Herald*.

Jamaica.—Kingston.—Annual Meeting of the National Schools.—On Wednesday morning, 12th inst., at the usual hour of service, the church on the parade was filled with the children of the national schools, and visitors who attended on the interesting occasion of their annual examination. His Excellency the Governor, the Lord Bishop, the Chief Justice, the Archdeacon, and a large number of clergy; Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Deleon, Mrs. Menzies, and a large party of ladies; Dr. Deleon, Mr. Davies, Mr. Scott, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bernard, Mr. Broughton, Mr. Titley, Mr. Wiltshire, and other gentlemen, were present. Before service, the anthem, "I will arise, and go to my father," was sung by the children, who also chanted the "Venite," "Te Deum," and "Jubilate," with an effect perfectly astonishing, when we consider that there was no accompaniment of instrumental music, and that a few days only had been occupied in preparation, under the zealous and able instruction of Mr. Burns, of the Church Missionary Society. Bishop Heber's beautiful hymn, "The Heathen," with the hymn on page 67 of the bishop's selection, were admirably sung.

From the church the children proceeded to the East Branch School, whilst the Asylum attached to the Central School was inspected by his Excellency the Governor, the Bishop, and the Chief Justice, patrons of the institution. The crowd at the East Branch was great, both inside and outside the capacious school-rooms. The first and second classes of boys passed a very creditable examination. In geography, scripture history, and parsing, the first class specially distinguished itself; and the monitors of the Central School obtained great credit for their Euclid; Jackson, W. Stevenson, and R. Robins, each demonstrating a proposition: Stevenson satisfactorily showing that he had passed the "pons Asinorum."

The report was read, after which his lordship the bishop rose, and in the name of himself, the clergy, and others interested in the National Schools, begged to return his most sincere thanks to his Excellency the Governor for his attendance that day, and the countenance he afforded the institution. His lordship then alluded to that part of the report which spoke of the difficulty of obtaining efficient masters, and stated that the object was to show the country at large the utility of the system; and he trusted, that the particulars in which defects

now existed, would urge all its supporters, both lay and clergy, to increased zeal and activity, and that shortly the establishment would be matured, and work with the full vigour of which it was pre-eminently capable.

His Excellency the Governor said, that as the chief officer of the island, he begged to return his most sincere thanks to the bishop and clergy for the pleasing sight which he had that day witnessed. "I have never," said his Excellency, "had a more gratifying day than the present since I have been in the country, and I trust that all in the colony will join in support of an institution which will be of such lasting benefit to the community."

The children then sang their dismissal, and the meeting broke up amid the cheers of the children in response to the expressions of universal gratification on the part of the visitors.—*Kingston Morning Journal*.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

Rev. Edward Miller, from the congregation of St. Mary's Church, Lambeth: a purse of 60 sovereigns having been presented to him.

Two pieces of plate have been presented to the Rev. Wm. Heslop, by his parishioners of Hutton and Forcett, as a testimony of their respect for him, their Minister upwards of 40 years.

A piece of plate has been presented to the Rev. William Stamer, D.D., from the parishioners of the parishes of Kensing and Seal, in the county of Kent.

A handsome silver waiter was presented on Christmas-day by the parishioners of Great and Little Stambridge, in the county of Essex, to the Rev. William Ramsden, as a tribute of respect for his pastoral services during twelve years.

A silver salver was presented to the Rev. John Hamilton, M.A., (now vicar of Linstead, Kent), by his late parishioners of Cliffe, near Rochester, on Thursday, the 7th instant.

Rev. T. Middleton, M.A., High Master of Stockport Free Grammar School, presented with a splendid piece of plate, inscribed, "From the Congregation of Christ Church, as a mark of their affectionate remembrance of his past talented and disinterested ministration among them."

The parishioners of Bisley and Stroud presented the Rev. Thomas Keble, vicar of Bisley, with a richly-carved bookcase of old oak, containing Benedictine editions of several of the Fathers.

The inhabitants of West Pennard, Somerset, have recently presented to their respected curate, the Rev. Joseph Bradney, a very handsome silver salver of 50 guineas value.

On Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1839, a deputation from the congregation of St. Thomas's Church, Stockport, waited upon the Rev. W. Pollock, and presented him with a handsome silver salver, and purse.

PREFERMENTS.

The Right Rev. S. C. Sandes, D.D., Bishop of Killaloe, has been translated to the See of Cashel and Waterford.

Hon. and Rev. Dr. Tonson, brother of Lord Riversdale, to be Bishop of Killaloe.

Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Wriothersley Russell, M.A., to the Deanery of Exeter; patron, the Queen.

Rev. Thomas Allanson, to the Vicarage of Kirby-on-the-Hill, Yorkshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, to the Rectory of Attleborough, Norfolk; patron, Sir E. Smyth, Bart.

Rev. John Charles Bently, to be Head Master of Stockwell Proprietary Grammar School, London.

Rev. Wentworth Bird, to the Second Mastership of the Collegiate School, Leicester.

Rev. R. Bloxham, M.A., to be Chaplain to the Pembroke Union.

Rev. Andrew Cassells, M.A., to the Vicarage of Batley, in Yorkshire; patrons, the Earls of Wilton and Cardigan, alternately.

Rev. C. F. Childe, to be Principal of the Church Missionary Institution.

Rev. Dr. George Crawford, to the Rectories of Kilroe and Temple Michael, Ireland.

Rev. Wm. Moore Crosssthalwaite, M.A., to the united Vicarages of Kilcor and Cape Clear, Ireland.

Rev. John Custance, B.C.L., to the Rectory of Blickling, with Erpingham annexed, Norfolk; patron, the Dowager Lady Suffield.

Rev. C. N. Cutler, elected Preacher of Hall's Sacramental Lecture at Norwich for the year ensuing.

Rev. J. Dewing, B.A., to the Rectory of Chillesford, Suffolk.

Rev. G. Digby, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary's, Harrowgate, Yorkshire; patron, the Vicar of Pannal.

Rev. Edward Dix, to the Vicarage of Newlyn, Cornwall; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. Mr. Dunne, to the Rectory of Churchtown; patron the Lord Lieutenant.

Rev. W. N. Falkner, to the Living of Mealfill, Ireland.

Rev. J. Fawcett, to the Vicarage of Bradford, Yorkshire; patrons, the Trustees of the Rev. C. Simeon.

Rev. R. Lane Freer, M.A., to the Rectory of Bishopstone-cum-Yazor, Herefordshire; patron, Sir Robert Price, Bart.

Rev. Wm. French, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Wangford, Suffolk; patron, the Earl of Stradbroke.

Rev. George Gildea, to the Living of Burrihoole, Ireland.

Rev. Wm. Grice, to the Perpetual Curacy of Flimby, Cumberland.

Rev. W. W. Harvey, to the Rectory of St. Mary, Truro; patron, the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe.

Rev. W. B. Hellins, elected Chaplain to the Devon County Prisons.

Rev. W. Holland, Rector of Cold Norton, to the Rural Deanery of Maldon, Essex.

Rev. Jenkin Hughes, to the Vicarage of Alconbury, Hunts; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Rev. A. La Touche Kirwar, to the Deanery of Kilmacduagh.

Rev. Wm. Leahy, to the Rectory of Ballyculter, Diocese of Down; patron, the Lord Lieutenant.

Rev. James Low, to the Rectory of Dunshaughlin; patron, the Lord Lieutenant.

Rev. William Lowth, B.A., to the Vicarage of Leintwardine, Herefordshire; patron, the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer.

John Martyn, B.A., appointed Senior Classical Master of the New Grammar School, Plymouth.

Rev. J. M. Maxfield, to the Perpetual Curacy of Marsden, Yorkshire; patron, the Vicar of Almondbury.

Rev. J. L. May, to the Rectory of West Puford, Devon.

Rev. Charles Otway Mayne, M.A., to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Frome.

Rev. W. R. Meade, to the Vicarage of Kinsale, Ireland.

Rev. Nathaniel Milne, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Radcliffe, Lancashire.

Rev. George Dempster Morley, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of the District Church of St. Peter's, Morley, Yorkshire; patron, the Earl of Cardigan.

Rev. Arthur Moore, M.A., to the Rectory of Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk; patron, the Queen.

Rev. Richard Newlove, M.A., to the Vicarage of Thorne, Yorkshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Charles Newmarch, to the Rectory of Pillham, Lincolnshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. John Peatfield to the Perpetual Curacy of Edwalton, Nottinghamshire.

Rev. George Shepherd Porter, M.A., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Anstey, Herts.

Rev. Richard Pritchard, B.A., to the Rectory of Whitchurch, Warwickshire; patron, J. R. West, Esq.

Rev. G. Rosselin, to the Chaplaincy of H. M. ship Ganges.

Rev. Mr. Scott, to be Chaplain to the Aylesford Union.

Rev. Richard Smith, to the Vicarage of New Romney, Kent; patrons, the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' College.

Rev. Mr. Stansbury to be Chaplain of Kingston Gaol.

Rev. R. W. Stoddart, M.A., to the Vicarage of Hutton, Suffolk; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus College, Cambridge.

Rev. W. Baker Stoney, to the Living of Castlebar.

Rev. S. F. Surtees, B.A., to the Rectory of Sutton Bonington, Notts; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Rev. William Thomas, to the Vicarage of Sidney, Cornwall; patron, the Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. Henry Thorp, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Dowager Marchioness of Headfort.

Rev. R. Ward, to the Rectory of Brandon, Suffolk.

Rev. James Williams, Lecturer of Limehouse, to the Incumbency of the new church, St. James's, Ratcliff.

Rev. Dr. Winstone, to be Chaplain to the Shrewsbury County Gaol.

Rev. James Wright, of Latchford Parsonage, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Ormonde.

The Bishop of Hereford has lately appointed Rural Deans throughout the Diocese, as follows:—

In the *Archdeaconry of Hereford*—Deanery of Archenfield, Rev. W. Thornton; Deanery of Ross, Rev. K. Money;

Deanery of Frome, Very Rev. the Dean of St. Asaph and Rev. William Cooke; Deanery of Weston, Rev. J. Hanson;

Deanery of Leominster, Rev. W. Evans; Deanery of Weobley, Rev. J. Webb and Rev. G. Lewis.

In the *Archdeaconry of Salop*—Deanery of Burford, Rev. E. Winnington Ingram, and Hon. and Rev. J. Somers Cocks;

Deanery of Stottesdon, Rev. William Otter and Rev. John Purton; Deanery of Wenlock, Rev. R. Pemberton;

Deanery of Pontesbury, Rev. Charles Drury; Deanery of Clun, Rev. John Bright; Deanery of Ludlow, Rev. Thomas Underwood and Rev. C. Langton.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has appointed the following Clergymen Rural Deans in the southern part of his Diocese:—The Rev. John Drake, Rector of Amerham; Rev. Thos. Carter, Vicar of Burnham; Rev. William M. Bradford, Rector of Heddon; Rev. William Kirke Bradford, Rector of Hambleton.

His Lordship has also been pleased to appoint the Rev. David Jenks, Rector of Little Gaddesden and Albury, and the Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, D.D., Rector of Hemel Hempstead, to be Rural Deans for Berkhamstead, Tring, Hemel Hempstead, Hitchin, &c.

DEATHS.

Dec. 20.—Of apoplexy, aged 62, the Rev. Thomas Hayes, of Alabaly Hall.

Dec. 22.—At Edinburgh, the Rev. Delabere Pritchett, M.A. late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Rector of Chaddle, Staffordshire; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College. He took his Degree of B.A. in 1796.

Rev. HUGH JAMES ROSE.—The Rev. H. J. Rose, Principal of King's College, London, and late chaplain to the Arch-

bishop of Canterbury, died on the 22nd of December, at Florence, on his way to Rome, where it was hoped the mildness of an Italian winter might amend the very exhausted and enfeebled condition of his bodily health. Although prepared in some degree for the probability of this serious event, yet will the announcement of it cause a deep affliction to the hearts of a numerous class of society, by whom his learning, his various endowments, and his kind nature, had made him respected and beloved. As a scholar and divine, though his life had been short (for we believe Mr. Rose was only in his 43rd year), yet has his fame been well extended by his great intellectual activity and energy in maintaining his principles and views of religious doctrine, discipline, and duties. In his heartfelt and ardent zeal in the cause of the church his bodily strength had long been consuming; and he may be considered a martyr to his love of, and upholding, high-minded opinions, and noble views and generous feelings, which he saw with heavy sorrow were neglected and destroyed in the government of the Church and State. As a scholar, he was of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the senior medalist of his year (1817). He soon afterwards engaged himself in and published his *Inscriptiones Vetustissimæ*, a very learned work, and one much wanted in our literature. He then delivered (1825) a series of discourses before the University "On the state of the Protestant religion in Germany," a volume which contains the vastest research and argument, and which will remain as the great and important picture of that controversy. In 1829 Mr. Rose held the office of Christian Advocate at Cambridge, and the publications it drew from his pen were superior, in the opinion of Bishop Jebb, to anything in modern divinity; indeed, his sermons delivered at this period, and for some years after, as select preacher, obtained for him the palm of pre-eminence at St. Mary's, and his powerful and pathetic eloquence, and his Christian appeals there to the youth and the seniors of the University, will be remembered, we are sure, in admiration and gratitude by thousands. These thoughtful and beautiful compositions were published in octavo, in 1830. In 1831 he preached and published at Cambridge, a course of sermons, "On the Commission and Consequent Duties of the Clergy." In 1832 he projected the *British Magazine*. To these various publications might be added many smaller tracts on divinity; and in other ways he gave his help to religion by new editing Parkhurst's Lexicon, &c. spreading by his pen, through various channels, Christian knowledge and instruction. This zealous, amiable, and learned servant of his Divine Master has now finished his career, and duties with us, and is possessing, we trust, that blessedness, and repose, and spirituality, and wisdom, after which his soul thirsted, and which his labours and discipline, his piety and conduct here, so fully prepared him to enjoy. To the Church of England he was an honour; to his friends, who were all the eminent of the age, he was a blessing and a delight. Mr. Rose was the eldest son of the Rev. W. Rose, now of Glynde, near Lewes. He was born at Uckfield, and educated at his father's school at that place. His first preferment was the Vicarage of Mersham, where his parochial administration is yet remembered by his parishioners with affectionate respect and gratitude. Sussex may place him, therefore, among her honourable children. He exchanged the living of Mersham for Hadleigh, in Suffolk; but illness obliged him to relinquish that also; and on the appointment of Dr. Otter to the See of Chichester, Mr. Rose succeeded him as the principal of King's College.—*Brighton Gazette*.

Dec. 29.—In his 90th year, the Rev. John Strode Foot, of Torr, near Plymouth, Vicar of Liskeard, Cornwall.

Jan. 6.—At Helliott, Northamptonshire, very suddenly, and deeply regretted, aged 36, the Rev. James Cooper, Incumbent of Catesby, in that county, and Curate to the late Rev. John Hyde, at the Vicarage of Helliott.

Jan. 8.—At New Brighton, Liverpool, the Rev. John Simmonds, M.A. late Incumbent of Upton.

Jan. 10.—The Rev. William Alderson, thirty years Rector of Everingham, Yorkshire, in his 63rd year.

Jan. 13.—Aged 77, the Rev. Edmund Williamson, M.A. Rector of Campton-cum-Shefford, Bedfordshire; patron, Sir J. Osborne, Bart.; and of Lolworth, Cambridgeshire.

Jan. 14.—At his father's house, at Bristol, from an attack of the measles, aged 25, the Rev. D. Brice, M.A., of Queen's College, who, during the last year, officiated as Chaplain to the present Chief Magistrate of Bristol. He preached his last sermon, at the Mayor's Chapel, on the 31st day of December, and a few days afterwards was seized with the illness, which terminated his existence. He was the second son of Durbin Brice, Esq., of Bristol, and entered as a Commoner of Queen's, in 1830; he took his Degree of B.A. Nov. 13, 1834; and proceeded M.A. Nov. 16, 1837.

Jan. 17.—At his house, Clifton, near York, in his 86th year, the Rev. Henry Kitchingman, M.A., of the University of Cambridge, Prebendary of York, Rector of North Witham, Lincolnshire; patron, Viscount Downe; Vicar of Kirby on the Moor, Yorkshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Jan. 17.—Aged 49, the Rev. Henry Heap, B.D., Vicar of Bradford, Yorkshire, to which living he was presented in 1816, by the Rev. C. Simeon.

Jan. 17.—Suddenly, at his house, Farnborough-lodge, Farnborough, Kent, the Rev. Fred. Wilson Sisson, aged 28.

On Sunday, Jan. 20, after a short illness, at his house, in Bath, aged 88, universally respected and esteemed for his eminent literary attainments and honourable conduct throughout his life, the Rev. Robert Hoblyn, M.A., Perpetual Curate of West Moulsey, Surrey.

Jan. 21.—At Catton, near Norwich, after three days' illness, in the 38th year of his age, the Rev. Dacre Barrett Lennard, sixth son of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, of Belhus, Essex, Rector of St. Michael's-at-Plea, Norwich, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, and Lord Western.

Jan. 23.—At Belmont House, near Shaftesbury, the Rev. John Christy.

Feb. 3, in the 80th year of his age, at his residence, Edgar Tower, Worcester, the Rev. Thomas Clerke, M.A., 40 years Rector of St. Michael in Bedwardine, and 18 years Vicar of Overbury, both in the county of Worcester, and in the

patronage of the Dean and Chapter. He was the principal Surrogate of the Diocese.

Aged 73, the Rev. George Gregory, M.A. of Oriel College, and 47 years Vicar of Dunsford, Devon; patron, B. Fulford, Esq. He was the son of Robert Gregory, Esq. of Morchard-Bishop, Devon, and was matriculated at the age of 18; he took the Degree of B.A. Feb. 26, 1788; and proceeded M.A. Oct. 26, 1790. He was for many years a very active Magistrate for the county of Devon.

At the Rectory, Ilfley, after a lingering illness, aged 64, the Rev. Edward Marshall Hacker, M.A. Fellow of Oriel College, Perpetual Curate of Ilfley, and Vicar of Sandford, near Eustone. The deceased was the son of Nicholas Marshall, Esq. of Eustone; was matriculated a Commoner of Worcester College, at the age of 18, May 21, 1792; took his degree of B.A. Jan. 26, 1796; and proceeded M.A. May 23, 1792. He was elected Fellow of Oriel College, in 1798; and some years since took the name of Hacker, in consequence of becoming possessed of an estate on the death of his brother.

At Alderley Hall, Salop, the Rev. Thomas Mawdesley, M.A. of Brasenose College, Perpetual Curate of Chelford, Cheshire, and eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Mawdesley, M.A., also of Brasenose College, Rector of St. Mary's, Chester. Mr. Mawdesley was matriculated at the age of 17, Nov. 14, 1805; took the Degree of B.A. Oct. 10, 1809; and proceeded M.A. April 8, 1812.

Rev. Charles H. Paynter, Perpetual Curate of Lower St. Colum and of Cranstock, both in the county of Cornwall, and in the patronage of Sir John B. Y. Buller, Bart., M.A.

Aged 94, the Rev. S. Trenoweth, 61 years Rector of North Benfleet, Essex.

In Dublin, the Rev. William Butler, Rector of Kilseely, Clare, Ireland.

At Cliffe House, Wilts, in the 78th year of his age, deeply regretted, the Rev. Edward Goddard, M.A., of Brasenose College, forty-eight years Vicar and patron of Cliffe Peppard, Wilts, and, for upwards of fifty years, an active Magistrate for that county. He was the son of the Rev. Edward Goddard, of Cliffe Peppard, Wiltshire, and matriculated of Brasenose College, Nov. 14, 1779; B.A. June 18, 1783; M.A. June 10, 1789.

In his 33rd year, the Rev. James Harris, B.D., for many years a Fellow of St. John's College.

At the Rectory House, Alhallowes, London, the Rev. T. Davies, aged 35, Curate of that parish, and Chaplain to the late Lord Mayor, Sir John Cowan.

Lately, the Rev. Henry Gordon, M.A., of Merton College, Rector of Bilthorpe, Nottinghamshire; patron, the Earl of Scarborough. Mr. Gordon was 44 years of age. He entered at Merton College in 1813; took his Degree of B.A. June 5, 1816; and proceeded M.A. Nov. 18, 1819.

On Tuesday morning last (the 1st inst.) the family of the Rev. Adam J. Walker, Rector of Bishopstone, in this county, were plunged into deep affliction by the sudden death of that rev. gentleman. Mr. Walker had been indisposed for several days, and had experienced many attacks of *angina pectoris*; on Tuesday morning he went up stairs, and on his descent he suffered a fatal attack of the affection; he fell down and immediately expired. The deceased was in the 70th year of his age; he was highly accomplished, and his death has occasioned the deepest regret to his friends and relatives.—*Hertford Times*.

At Henham, Essex, the Rev. J. Gore, late of Leamington. Rev. Langar Carey, of Glen Abbey, Tipperary, Ireland.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History of the Church of Christ, from the Diet of Augsburg, 1530, to the eighteenth century. In 3 vols. 8vo. in continuation of Milner's History of the Church. By the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M.A. *Cadell*.

A Defence of Paley's Moral Philosophy, in answer to the objections of Mr. Whewell and Professor Sedgwick. By the Rev. Christopher Nevill. *Ridgway*.

Letters to the Authors of the Plain Tracts for Critical Times. By a Layman. *Cadell*.

Fourteen expository Discourses on the Lord's Prayer, and on other important subjects. By the Rev. W. Dalton, A.M. *Hamilton and Co.*

Address at the opening of the Church of England Commercial School, Rose-street, Soho-square. By the Dean of Chichester. *Parker*.

The Evidence of Profane History to the Truth of Revelation. *Parker*.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW CHURCH, CARDIFF, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

THE TOWN OF CARDIFF, consisting of the two Parishes of St. John and St. Mary, comprises a population of 10,000 souls, of whom there is not at present church accommodation for more than 1200. The population of Cardiff has been trebled since 1821. Under such circumstances, an effort is now making to obtain sufficient contributions to erect a New Church in the Parish of St. Mary, capable of containing 2000 persons, the cost of which cannot be estimated at less than 7000*l*.

The amount of Subscriptions already obtained is 2391*l*. 17*s*.; and the contributions of the Public are respectfully solicited in furtherance of the object.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by C. C. Williams, Esq., Treasurer, the Revs. Thomas Stacey and H. L. Blossie, Secretaries; and at the Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire Bank, the National Provincial Bank of England, and the West of England and South Wales Bank, in Cardiff.

January 21, 1839.

PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.

AT A MEETING of the COMMITTEE held at Exeter Hall, Dec. 20, 1838, the Rev. T. P. Wright in the Chair; after much useful discussion, it was resolved—

"That an especial fund be raised for the printing of all works set forth by authority, according to the Society's engagements, both in Tracts and in Volumes, and that contributions be forthwith received."

The following contributions were immediately announced:—

Rev. T. P. Wright	£10
S. B. Brooke, Esq.	5
J. Stow, Esq.	5
Rev. F. Dollman	2
T. Hartley, Esq.	1

It is felt to be most important in the present day to republish the works that have been set forth by authority for the spiritual instruction of the people, that the public may read and understand what great pains were taken by our Reformers, the Restorers, under the Divine blessing, of the pure scriptural doctrines of the ancient British Church, to direct the minds of the people of this nation into the truth. The Christian Public are therefore earnestly and respectfully invited to join the Committee in so interesting a work, and to aid them by their prompt and liberal contributions.

Contributions to this particular fund will be thankfully received at the Society's Office, No. 1, Exeter Hall, Strand; at the following Bankers:—Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; Drummond and Co., Charing-cross; Hammersley & Co., Pall Mall; also at Messrs. Sooley, 160, Fleet-street; Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; and at the Office of the Record, Red Lion-court, Fleet-street.

WESTERN ANNUITY SOCIETY.

As a provision for Wife, Children, and other Relatives. Enrolled under stat. 10 Geo. IV. c. 56, as amended by 4 and 5 Will. IV. c. 40. Established at Exeter, 1831.

Scale of Annual Premium to Insure an Annuity not exceeding 40*l*. per annum—

Age under 25	£2 0 0	Age under 45	£4 0 0
30	2 10 0	50	4 10 0
35	3 0 0	55	5 0 0
40	3 10 0	60	5 10 0

This Society forcibly addresses itself to the Clergy, Professional, Official, and Commercial Classes, and to all whose incomes terminate with their lives (particularly those of limited income), enabling them to provide for their wives, children, and other relatives, upon the most economical system consistent with safety, offering unusual advantages as detailed in the Prospectus.

W. D. MOORE, Esq., Secretary,
High-street, Exeter.

Agent for London, Mr. G. H. WACDALE,
20, Broad-street-hill.

RUPTURE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY has relieved upwards of 28,000 poor persons afflicted with Rupture, of whom many hundreds have been perfectly cured. It is estimated (though the fact is not generally known) that at least one person in fifteen is ruptured; but among those classes of the community which are engaged in bodily labour, the average has been fixed at one in eight or nine. This complaint is not confined to any particular age, or sex; nor is it the consequence of immoral behaviour. Its tendency, however, is so alarming, that, without timely aid, it frequently terminates by a painful and rapid dissolution; though its fatal consequences may generally be prevented by the careful application of a Truss. The Society relieve Patients all over England; but not being able to look to any particular Parish for support, in the way of Parochial assistance, they feel this gives them an additional reason for appealing to the Public. Every Contributor of £1. 1*s*. annually, or £10. 10*s*. at once, including Parishes and Public Institutions, may recommend three Patients each year, to be supplied in any part of the kingdom, with single or double Trusses of the best quality, each of which would cost from one to three guineas at common Truss-makers.

Donations and Subscriptions will be most gratefully received by John Poynder, Jun., Secretary, Bridewell Hospital, New Bridge Street.

Jan. 25, 1839.

ADVOWSON AND NEXT PRESENTATION, VALE OF BELVOIR.

IN consequence of the numerous applications respecting the above Advowson, Mr. J. W. Buchanan, Solicitor, Nuneston, Warwickshire, through the medium of another advertisement furnishes the following particulars to his applicants:—

The Advowson and next Presentation will not be severed. The Vicarage consists of—

House, garden, orchard, &c.	A. R. P.
Church-yard	1 0 29
Allotment adjoining old inclosures	0 3 35
Allotment at a distance	93 3 14
	28 1 18

Total..... 124 1 14

Vicarial Tithes on homesteads, &c. about £4 per annum. Number of inhabitants last census 770. No land tax. Occasional duty small. Age of Incumbent 79 and upwards.

Tenders for the Advowson and next Presentation will receive immediate attention on being addressed (post-paid) to J. W. Buchanan, Solicitor, Nuneston.

OXFORD MEMORIAL.—At a Meeting holden on Thursday at two o'clock, pursuant to public advertisement, the Principal of Magdalen Hall in the chair, the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously carried:—

1. By the Rev. the Vice-Chancellor, and seconded by the Rev. Vaughan Thomas,

That the Memorial of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, be a Church near the spot, which shall be commemorative, chiefly by external decorations, of the three martyred Prelates.

2. By the Warden of New College, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Canon of Christ Church,

That the Committee, of whom five shall be a quorum, shall be authorised to obtain an eligible site, to advertise for plans, and to adopt such other measures as shall be necessary for carrying into effect the previous resolution.

3. By the Rev. Dr. Faussett, Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and seconded by the Rev. J. Hill, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall,

That the Committee be authorised to select out of the plans sent in three, to be submitted for a final choice of a public meeting of subscribers.

4. By the Rev. C. P. Gollightly, of Oriel College, and seconded by W. Thorp, Esq.,

That the Subscriptions be invested from time to time, as received, in the Government Securities.

5. By the Principal of New Inn Hall, and seconded by the Master of University College,

That the cordial thanks of the meeting be offered to the Bishop of the Diocese, for his Lordship's kind acceptance of the office of Patron of this undertaking.

6. By the Warden of Wadham, and seconded by the President of Corpus Christi College,

That the thanks of the Meeting be offered to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, for the use of the Town Hall.

J. D. MACBRIDE, Chairman.
By the Junior Proctor, and seconded by the Rev. T. Short, of Trinity College,

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Dr. Macbride, for his judicious and conciliating conduct in the chair.

The erection of a Church having been resolved upon unanimously, and having also received the sanction of the two Archbishops, and of the Bishop of the Diocese, it is now recommended by the Committee to the more extended support and enlarged subscriptions of the public, as a much greater expense must necessarily be incurred in order to carry into effect this design. Should any Subscriber to the Monument, exclusively, be disposed to withdraw his subscription, it is requested that such intention may be notified to the Committee, within two months from this time.

N.B.—Subscriptions will be received at all the Oxford Banks; and by Jones, Loyd, and Co.; Willis and Co.; Hammersley; Dorrien and Co.; and Masterman and Co., London.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, in full Orders, is willing to undertake the duty of a small Parish during the ensuing summer, in Devonshire, Dorsetshire, or the lower part of Somerset, and will consider the use of the Parsonage House, &c., a sufficient remuneration. Address M. A., Post Office, Wimborne, Dorset.

EXCHANGE OF LIVINGS.

THE INCUMBENT of a Living worth £160 per Annum, in a very healthy situation, with good society in the neighbourhood, within 4 miles of a large market town, and about 55 miles from the metropolis, is desirous of exchanging it for one of equal value in any part of England not exceeding 100 miles from London. The duty of the Church being single, it is probable that the Curacy of a small adjoining parish may be held with the above.

Address, if by letter post paid, to S. F., Mr. Robinson's Offices for the Valuation and Transfer of Ecclesiastical Real and Personal Property, No. 11 A, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square.

EXCHANGE OF LIVINGS.

A CLERGYMAN holding a most desirable Benefice about 55 miles from town, the Tithes of which have been commuted, and with the Glebe yield an income of £600 per annum, is desirous of exchanging for some preferment either in London or its vicinity.

Address, if by letter post paid, F. J., care of Mr. Robinson, No. 11 A, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square.

EXCHANGES.

CLERGYMEN desirous of Exchanging their Livings are requested to send full particulars of their Benefices to Mr. R. Valpy, who has been empowered to treat for the Exchange of Preferments varying in value.

Clerical and School Agency Office, 450 A, West Strand. All letters to be paid.

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

MR. VALPY has the honour of offering for Sale one of the best conditioned CHAPELS in the City of London. Terms may be known on application, if by letter post paid, to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, 450 A, West Strand, London.

AN M.A. of Cambridge, holding an appointment at Blackheath, would be glad to meet with a Title, within a moderate distance, if possible, or anywhere, if with a suitable stipend, and services not required before Midsummer.

Direct to A. B., at Messrs. Houlston and Hughes, 154, Strand; or 3, Grote's Place, Blackheath.

BIRMINGHAM CHURCH BUILDING SOCIETY,

Established November 27, 1838.

President,

The LORD BISHOP OF WORCESTER.

Population of the Borough..... 180,000

Church Accommodation for 24,000

It is proposed to ERECT and ENDOW TEN CHURCHES, within the next FIVE YEARS in the Poorer Parts of the Borough.

Each Church to be Endowed to the value of £1000, and to have a District assigned to it.

Each Church to hold 1000 Persons at first, with provision for the subsequent erection of Galleries for 500 more.

Some of the Sittings in each to be free, but the GREATER PART to be let at LOW RATES.

The Patronage to be vested in the Bishop of the Diocese, the Rector or Vicar of the Parish in which each Church is built, and Three Trustees elected by the Subscribers, with the usual power to fill up vacancies as they occur.

PRESENT SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Payable in Five Annual Instalments, or earlier at the option of the Subscribers.

	£	s.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester	100	0
Right Hon. the Lord Calthorpe	500	0
James Taylor, Esq.	500	0
William Chances, Esq.	500	0
Daniel Ledsam, Esq.	500	0
J. F. Ledsam, Esq.	500	0
W. Taylor, Esq.	300	0
Rev. Dr. Gardner, Rector of St. Philip's	200	0
Mr. W. Newton	200	0
George Bacchus, Esq.	200	0
Rev. T. Moseley, Rector of St. Martin's	150	0
Mr. Joseph Stock	150	0
Charles Tindal, Esq.	150	0
Hon. F. G. Calthorpe	150	0
Rev. G. O. Fenwick, Vicar of Aston	150	0
Mr. James Bagnall, West Bromwich	100	0
Rev. W. R. Bedford, Rector of Sutton Coldfield	100	0
Rev. T. F. Wright, formerly Curate of St. George's	100	0
James Russell, Esq., Handsworth	100	0
Mr. W. Smallwood	100	0
John Greensall	100	0
G. R. Elkington	100	0
E. T. Wilkes	100	0
A. S. Wilkes	100	0
Anonymously by the Rev. C. B. Lowe	100	0
Mrs. Taylor, Moor Green	100	0
Miss Taylor	100	0
John Taylor, Esq., Strensham Court	100	0
Mrs. J. F. Ledsam	100	0
Rev. J. Garbett, Rector of St. George's	100	0
Rev. J. P. Lee, Head Master, King Edward's School	100	0
Rev. E. Palmer, Minister of Deritend	100	0
Rev. J. C. Barrett, Minister of St. Mary's	100	0
Rev. Sydney Gedge, Second Master, King Edward's School	100	0
Rev. H. Kempson, Brewod	100	0
Rev. Edwin Kempson, Castle Bromwich	100	0
W. C. Alston, Esq.	100	0
Mr. Lewis, Duddleston Hall	100	0
J. Y. Bedford	100	0
J. O. Bacchus	100	0
John Cope, Sand-pits	100	0
John Homer	100	0
R. H., by the Rev. S. Gedge	100	0
Mr. John M. Knott	100	0
Clement Ingleby	100	0
Thomas Knott	100	0
Isaac Lea	100	0
John Mabson	100	0
Edward Armfield	100	0
W. Sharp	100	0
Messrs. J. and J. Smallwood	100	0
S., by Mr. Twells	100	0
James Turner, Esq., High Bailiff	100	0
Mr. P. M. Twells	100	0
T. Penn	100	0
Dr. Peyton Blakiston	100	0
Mr. Robert Smith, Edgbaston	100	0
J. W. Whateley, Esq.	100	0
St. George's Sunday School Teachers	60	0
Mr. John Bagnall, West Bromwich	52	10
William Bagnall, ditto	52	10
The Ven. Archdeacon Spooner	50	0
Rev. Wm. Marsh, Rector of St. Thomas's	50	0
Rev. S. F. Morgan, Rector of All Saints	50	0
Rev. T. Nunne, Minister of St. Bartholomew's	50	0
Rev. C. Pixell, Vicar of Edgbaston	50	0
Rev. G. Salmon, Coleshill	50	0
Mr. Isaac Anderton	50	0
John Arnold	50	0
John Aston	50	0
Mrs. Bodington	50	0
Mr. Badger	50	0
J. Barrows	50	0
T. Bembridge	50	0
Bullock, Caroline-street	50	0
H. H. Cracklow	50	0
Samuel Dawes	50	0
F. Dee	50	0
A Friend, by Rev. J. Allport	50	0
Mr. W. Fox, New-street	50	0
T. Hensman	50	0
S. Kempson	50	0
Labron	50	0
Lightfoot	50	0
E. Middleton	50	0
Otley	50	0

Mr. Joseph Pickard	50	0
Joseph Plevins	50	0
B. Price	50	0
Henry Rotton	50	0
J. G. Reeves	50	0
Richard Spooner, Esq.	50	0
Messrs. Sumner and Portal	50	0
Mr. G. N. Swinson	50	0
Rev. T. Holford, by J. W. Whateley, Esq.	50	0
Mr. Fred. J. Welch	50	0
G. Thomas	50	0
Uppill, Wheeler's-hill	50	0
J. Walthew	50	0
George Whateley	50	0
Wickenden	50	0
R. W. Winfield	50	0
John Ledsam	50	0
P. Kempson	50	0
Spencer, West Grove	50	0
John Unett	50	0
Miss Wakefield, Edgbaston	50	0
St. Mary's Boys' Sunday School Teachers	50	0
Right Hon. the Earl of Bradford	50	0
Rev. Sir S. Clarke Jervoise, Bart.	50	0
Mrs. E. Cooper, Smethwick	50	0
Miss Alston	50	0
F. J. Stockwell, Esq., Cheltenham	50	0
Mr. George Brighton	50	0
C. Powell	50	0
Messrs. J. and H. Bourne	50	0
Gough and Bowen	50	0
Mr. J. W. Tarleton	50	0
Dr. Evans	50	0
Miss Ledsam	50	0
Mr. Richard Thomas	50	0
Joseph Hodgson	50	0
Messrs. Rawlins and Son	50	0
Miss Primer	50	0
Mr. John Ratcliffe, a Wesleyan	50	0
S. Thornley	50	0
S. Thornley, jun.	50	0
E. Lloyd	50	0
C. F. Smith	50	0
E. Baker	50	0
R. C. Hussey	50	0
J. Deeton, Bridgnorth	50	0
William Mabson	50	0
G. Calley	50	0
James Keirle	50	0
William Anderton	50	0
T. Davis, Handsworth	50	0
St. Mary's Boys, Sunday School Teachers	50	0
St. Bartholomew's, ditto	50	0
Rev. J. G. Braeg, Minister of Christ Church	50	0
Isaac Spooner, Minister of St. George's, Edgbaston	50	0
D. Ledsam, Curate of Christ Church	50	0
Dr. Kennedy, Shrewsbury	25	0
J. Allport, Minister of Ashted Chapel	25	0
D. Irwin, Curate of St. George's	25	0
D. Davies, Hall Green	25	0
S. Crane, Minister of Trinity Chapel	25	0
R. Grasswell, Lichfield	25	0
C. Kennaway, Chipping Camden	25	0
M. A. Collison, Minister of Bishop Ryder's Church	20	0
M. W. Foye, Curate of St. Martin's	20	0
J. W. Downes, Lecturer of St. Philip's	10	0
B. Spurrell, Curate of St. Philip's	10	0
R. H. Hone, Halesowen	10	0
E. Hall, Curate of St. Mary's	5	0
G. R. Macdonald, Wesleyan Minister	5	0
W. B. Smith, Curate of Ashted	5	0
R. B. Fisher, Basildon, Berks	5	0
&c. &c. &c., making up	18,200	0

Subscriptions will be received in Birmingham by either of the Secretaries, the Rev. Sydney Gedge, the Rev. John Abbott, Mr. S. Rawlins, jun., or Mr. H. Rotton; and in London at Messrs. Hanbury, Taylors, and Co., 60, Lombard-street, or Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., 43, Lothbury.

Birmingham, Jan. 1, 1839.

A CLERGYMAN of active habits, in full Orders, and a Graduate of Cambridge, wishes to obtain a CURACY. He will be disengaged the latter end of this month.

Address, post-paid, to A. Z., Post-office, Commerce-place, Brixton, Surrey.

CURACY WANTED.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Cambridge, and of some years' experience in the Ministry, is anxious to meet with a CURACY in the course of the next three months. If with a House, so much the more desirable. Satisfactory testimonials will be given.

Apply, post-paid, to the Rev. O. W. O., Post-office, Bedford.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, residing in a healthy and picturesque part of North Wales, bordering on the sea coast, is desirous of dedicating a portion of the time not demanded in the discharge of his parochial duties, to the improvement of Two or Three Gentlemen who may wish to receive instruction in the WELSH LANGUAGE, preparatory either to their taking Holy Orders, or to their entering upon other pursuits in which a competent knowledge of that language may be essential.

Address (post paid) to the Reverend A. B., Post Office, Dolgellau, Merionethshire, North Wales.

CHAPEL PROPOSED TO BE BUILT IN THE PARISH OF HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE COMMITTEE appointed for effecting the above design, in soliciting the Public in aid of it, think that its necessity and utility will be apparent from the following statement of facts:—

The parish of Holbeach is twenty-two miles in length, and containing about four thousand inhabitants, some of whom live at the distance of twelve miles from the parish church, and many of them at an inconvenient distance from any other church or chapel belonging to the national Establishment: this circumstance, and the badness of the roads, make it often next to impossible for them to attend the public Worship of God, according to the rites of the Church of England, which has long been to them a subject of great regret. It is with joy and gratitude, therefore, that they have heard of the recent munificence of their Diocesan, who has given 800*l.* towards building and endowing a chapel for their benefit, in a situation which will render it beneficial to a part also of the adjacent parishes of Fleet, "Gedney," and Whaplode, whose houses are equally remote from their respective churches and chapels. But as for the building and endowment of the chapel, a much larger sum will be required, the Committee earnestly solicit the liberal contributions of the Public, as well as of those who, from local and other causes, are more particularly interested in the spiritual and moral welfare of the above-named parishes, in confident hope that they will generously forward a design so well calculated to promote the glory of God and the best interest of men.

Contributions will be received by Messrs. Gurney and Co., Holbeach; Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street, London; and by them through any of the Country Bankers.

For the Committee,
J. MORTON, Secretary.

Vicarage, Holbeach,
Dec. 19, 1838.

Contributions already received.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln	£800
The Rev. J. Morton, Vicar of Holbeach	100
The Rev. Richard Dods, Rector of Fleet	100
The Rev. James Jerrom, Vicar of Chobham	5
Thomas Junnard, Esq., Frampton	1
Miss Mossop, Stamford	5
Miss Martha Mossop, Stamford	5
The Rev. Samuel Maddock	5
The Rev. Charles Porter, Staines	5
Everson Harrison, Esq., Doletorp	5
George White, Esq., Grantham	5
The Rev. Charles Moore, Moulton	5
W. E. Tomline, Esq., Reby	300
The Rev. John Wing, Thornhaugh	10
The Rev. John Ellis, Wooten Wawen	20
Mr. Erasmus Gott, Holbeach Fen	5
His Grace the Duke of Somerset has given one acre of land for a site to the chapel.	

HEAD MASTER WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN of the Church of England, being a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, will be required at Midsummer next to conduct a large School for Gentlemen's Sons in Middlesex. He will be at liberty to receive Boarders upon his own terms. The salary increases with the number of pupils, but will not be less than £300 a year.

Age, degrees, and nature of the references to be given, must be stated in the answer (post-paid) to this advertisement, addressed to C. B., 16, New Broad-street, London.

Notice will be taken, of such answers as are likely to suit, within a week.

FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF QUEEN MARY, AT WALSALL, IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

AS the Headmastership of this School will shortly become vacant, by reason of the promotion of the present Head Master, the Rev. C. F. Child, to the office of Principal of the Church Missionary Institution, the Governors invite Gentlemen to become Candidates.

The Act of Parliament requires that the Master should be a Clergyman of the Church of England in Priest's Orders, and educated at the University of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin. He is, by virtue of his appointment of Head Master, Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, but may not hold any office which shall require him to perform parochial duty. He will be expected to instruct the boys under his care in the Classics and general Literature, and to superintend the schools on the foundation. In addition to a liberal salary as Head Master, a stipend as Minister of St. Paul's, and a good house, garden, and outbuildings, he will be allowed to take Boarders.

Periodical examinations of the boys will be held, and reports made upon the state of the schools. Gentlemen disposed to become candidates for this appointment, will be pleased to transmit their applications and testimonials before the 1st day of March next, to Mr. C. F. Darwall, the Secretary, who will communicate particulars.

It is earnestly requested that gentlemen will refrain from making any personal applications to the Governors.

Walsall, Feb. 1, 1839.

WANTED, a CURATE to take charge of a populous parish in a midland county. The incumbent is resident, but the visiting will entirely devolve on the Curate, who must unite to active habits sound piety and evangelical preaching. One duty only on the Sunday. Stipend £120 per annum. No house, but comfortable lodgings for a single man.

A Graduate of one of the Universities, and a man of gentlemanly manners and sentiments, indispensable.

Address, post-paid, H. H., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

SIBFORD DISTRICT CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE.

IN calling the attention of the Public to a Subscription already commenced for the purpose of Building and Endowing a District Church at Sibford, in the Parish of Swalcliffe, in the County of Oxford, the Committee have a double duty to perform,—to express their deep gratitude for the zealous support which they have already met with, and earnestly to solicit that further aid, without which the Inhabitants of Sibford Gower, Burdrip, and Sibford Ferris, Eight Hundred in number, and two miles distant from any Place of Worship, or any Minister of the Established Church, must remain in their present state of spiritual destitution.

EDWARD PAYNE,
Chairman of the Committee.

Swalcliffe Vicarage, Banbury, Jan. 24, 1839.

BENEFACTIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ENDOWMENT.

New College, Oxford ... £30 { Annual Rent-charge on the next Renewal of a Lease.
Rev. E. Payne, Swalcliffe 20 { Annual Rent-charge on the Living of Swalcliffe.
Rev. Dr. Warneford, Bourton on the Hill ... 50

For the Site, a piece of ground at Burdrip, Rev. Wm. Gilkes, Littlehampton.

The Reading Desks and Pulpit, Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Risley, Deddington.

The Font, Rev. E. Gibbs, Walford, Chipping Warden.

GENERAL DONATIONS.

	£	s.	d.
The Lord Bishop of Oxford ...	10	0	0
The Baroness Wenman, Thame Park ...	50	0	0
The Lord Saye and Sele, Broughton Castle ...	21	0	0
W. R. Cartwright, Esq., M.P., Aynho ...	10	0	0
E. J. Shirley, Esq., M.P., Eaton Park ...	5	0	0
New College, Oxford ...	100	0	0
Rev. C. F. Wyatt, Broughton ...	105	0	0
Miss Wyatt, the Green, Banbury ...	50	0	0
Miss E. B. Wyatt, ditto ...	50	0	0
R. Brayne, Esq., Banbury ...	50	0	0
J. Hitchcock, Esq., Horley ...	50	0	0
Rev. E. Payne, Swalcliffe ...	50	0	0
Mrs. E. Payne, ditto ...	10	0	0
Mrs. T. Payne, Winchester ...	10	0	0
Rev. R. Payne, ditto ...	5	0	0
The Misses Payne, &c., Midhurst ...	5	0	0
W. Adams, Esq., L.L.D., Thorpe, Surrey ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Cooke and Family, Alresford ...	6	10	6
Miss Walford, the Green, Banbury ...	20	0	0
W. Walford, Esq., Banbury ...	10	0	0
J. Whippy, Esq., South Audley-street ...	5	0	0
Colonel North, Wroxton Abbey ...	25	0	0
H. Tawney, Esq., Banbury ...	21	0	0
T. Gulliver, Esq., Bloxham ...	20	0	0
Mrs. Cotton, Adderbury ...	10	10	0
J. Barber, Esq., ditto ...	5	5	0
W. Holbeck, Esq., Farnborough ...	10	0	0
J. Stockwell, Esq., Cheltenham ...	10	0	0
Mrs. Chapman, Broughton Cottage ...	10	0	0
H. Brayne, Esq., Banbury ...	5	0	0
The Principal of St. Alban Hall, Oxford ...	10	0	0
Rev. Thos. Dand, Broughton ...	10	0	0
Rev. T. E. Middleton, Wroxton ...	10	0	0
Rev. G. M. Nelson, Bodicot Grange ...	10	10	0
Rev. C. Twisleton, Ashow Rectory ...	10	0	0
Rev. R. E. Hughes, Shenington ...	5	0	0
Rev. T. Lea, Bishop's Itchington ...	5	0	0
Rev. C. Alcock, Adderbury ...	5	0	0
Rev. L. Lee, Wootton ...	5	0	0
Rev. C. L. Kerby, Tetworth ...	5	0	0
Rev. T. Ballard, Cropredy ...	5	0	0
Rev. F. Litchfield, Farthinghoe ...	5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Williams, Winchester ...	5	0	0
Rev. H. H. Norris, Hackney ...	5	0	0
H. Norris, Esq., Wroxton ...	10	0	0
Joshua Watson, Esq., ...	10	0	0
H. Goring, Esq., Oxford ...	5	0	0
G. Warriner, Esq., Bloxham Grove ...	5	0	0
D. Stuart, Esq., Wykham Park ...	10	0	0
Mr. Dix and Family, Swalcliffe ...	15	0	0
Miss Scott, Winchester ...	5	0	0
Miss Emma Scott, ditto ...	5	0	0
S. C. Powell, Esq., Clapton ...	5	0	0
Miss Powell, ditto ...	5	0	0
Miss M. Powell, ditto ...	5	0	0
A. Powell, Esq., Shore-place ...	5	0	0
Mrs. Wilson, Shenington ...	5	0	0
H. Shelswell, Esq., Burdrip ...	10	0	0
T. H. Shelswell, Esq., ditto ...	5	0	0
Mr. W. Colegrave and Family, ditto ...	5	0	0
Sums under Five Pounds collected in Burdrip ...	11	5	0
Mr. Cockbill, Sibford Ferris ...	5	0	0
Mr. Howkins, ditto ...	5	0	0
Sums under Five Pounds collect. in Sibford Ferris ...	12	0	0
Ditto ditto in Sibford Gower ...	8	3	6
Ditto ditto collected elsewhere ...	95	4	0

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by Sir R. Carr Glynn and Co., London; Messrs. Gillett and Tawney; Messrs. T. R. and E. Cobb, Banbury; Messrs. Parsons and Co., Oxford; and by the Rev. E. Payne, Swalcliffe, near Banbury.

TUTOR.

A CLERGYMAN, residing in Kent, wishes to receive into his house for Education one or two young Gentlemen. Terms 150 guineas per annum. Testimonials, &c., will be found to be quite satisfactory.

Address (post-paid), for the Rev. G. C., at Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo-place.

A CLERGYMAN possessed of a Rectory in the County of Monmouth, distant two miles from a Market Town, wishes to exchange it for one of equal value within fifty miles of London. The Counties of Kent, Berks, Hants, or Sussex, would be preferred. There is a most excellent Parsonage House and Offices. The value of the Living is between £400 and £500 per annum.

Letters addressed (post-paid) to the Rev. A. B., care of J. Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament-street, will be forwarded.

TO CANDIDATES FOR ORDINATION OR DEGREES.

A CLERGYMAN, of decided piety, and distinguished Scholarship, and College honours, who is Incumbent of a small but beautifully situated Parish, wishes to receive into his Family one or two young Men to prepare for Holy Orders or the University. He has been the honoured Instrument of preparing some who are now usefully labouring in the Ministry.

The highest references can be given; and as the Advertiser confines himself to Two Pupils, he will require testimonials.

For Terms, and further Particulars, address, post paid, to G. C., Post Office, Halesworth, Suffolk.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A. of Oxford, of middle age, is desirous of meeting with a Permanent CURACY, or a small BENEFICE, with immediate possession. No objection to take Furniture, Stock, &c., of any kind, if approved of.

Full particulars, with name of place, from Principals, to be addressed, A. Y. Z., Journal Office, Oxford (post-paid). (Orthodox.)

A CLERGYMAN, residing in the vicinity of a large town in the North of England, is desirous of obtaining a CURATE. He must be firmly attached to the Church of England, of popular talents as a Preacher, and moderate in his opinions. Salary £120 per annum, with the probability of its being raised to £150. The neighbourhood is highly respectable, and peculiarly eligible.

Address (post-paid) X. Y. Z., Box, 642, Post-office, Manchester.

A CLERGYMAN, in full Orders, who has had four years' experience in the Ministry, and whose doctrinal opinions are those of the Articles of the Church of England, taken in their "full, plain, literal, and grammatical sense," is desirous of obtaining the Charge of a Church capable of holding from 500 to 1000 persons, with a Population of not less than 1000 within one mile round the Church, the Salary not to be under £75, derived either from pews let, or an endowment, or both; which Church he will resign at the expiration of one year, should his services not be satisfactory to his Patron. Or, a CURACY, with a Church and Population, as above stated, where the Incumbent is non-resident, with a Salary of £100. A personal interview will be afforded to any Patron, travelling expenses being paid. Or, the Charge of a Curacy for three months; Salary after the rate of £100 per annum.

References to well-known Clergymen will be given in answer to a Letter (post-paid) directed to the Rev. M. N. D., Post-office, Brighton.

CURATE WANTED immediately (a preference will be given to one in full Orders), to assist the resident Incumbent of a Market Town in a fine and midland situation. Good and reasonable Houses and Lodgings can be had. Salary £100 a year. It is requested that no one will apply whose voice is not equal to a fair-sized Church, and who cannot give a reference to some well-known Clergyman as to his entire devotion to the work of the Ministry. Please to apply (post paid) to the Rev. Dr. Cursham, Mansfield.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A LIVING of the value of £520, situated within 25 miles of London, is offered in exchange for a Living of similar value, at a greater distance from London, and in a good country.

Address (post paid) to X. Y. Z., Post-office, Gravesend.

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

WANTED, the Advowson or next Presentation to a Living (with a prospect of early possession) with a moderate Population and a suitable Residence, &c., within six hours of London: North or West would be preferred. Apply (post paid) to Alfred B. S., Mr. Cartwright, Law Stationer, Brownlow-street, Holborn.

CURACY.

THE RECTORY HOUSE (a roomy, comfortable Residence, and ready furnished) of a small Village in a Midland County, commanding a very interesting and extensive Prospect, with a few acres of land adjoining, to be had in consideration of doing the Duty. The Population about 230 souls.

A Line addressed (post paid) to J. K., Post Office, Banbury, will be duly attended to.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, in a pleasant and most healthy village, wishes to take Four Young Gentlemen as Boarders; and to instruct them in the different branches of Literature, the Latin and Greek Classics, Ancient and Modern History, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., with Hebrew and French if required.

Further particulars may be known either by letter (post-paid) or personal application to A.B., Stocklinch Parsonage House, near Ilminster, Somerset.

CAUTION TO THE CLERGY.

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1. Mr. Wyse's Education Project.—2. Confessions of Harry Lorrequer—Chap. XXIX.—Captain Trevanion's Adventure.—3. The Turkish Empire.—4. The Merchant and the Friar.—5. Female Portraits—No. 1.—My Aunt Emily—Part I.—6. Australia—Second Article—Van Dieman's Land.—7. Lord Herbert Maxwell of Caerlaverock—A Legendary Ballad of Nithsdale.—8. The Life of Thomas Reynolds.—9. By-ways of Irish History—Chap. XXIII.—The House of Stuart—Roman Catholic Ecclesiastics in their Interests.—10. Lodoiska—a Tale of Poland.—11. Youth—the Fountain—and Age.—12. Awful and Mysterious Occurrences!!! an Authentic Narrative of a Dialogue between Sir Robert Peel and the Ghost of his Father.

Dublin: William Curry, Jun., and Company; Samuel Holdsworth, London; Fraser and Crawford, Edinburgh. Sold by all Booksellers.

TO INCUMBENTS OF PARISHES.

The Rev. JOHN HODGSON is permitted by the ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY to state, that the object of his undertaking (*please to refer to Mr. Hodgson's Address to Incumbents amongst the Advertisements in former Numbers of this GAZETTE*) has been explained to, and is approved by, His Grace, who has been pleased to express his hope that the Clergy will render their kind assistance in promoting it.

CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

ESTABLISHED IN 1829.

Office, 40, Parliament-Street.

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HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

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MR. WILLIAM WEBB.

Application for Assurances or farther information, to be made to the Rev. J. Hodgson, or to JOHN BURDER, Esq., Secretaries to the Society, at the Office, 40, Parliament Street; or to any Local Agent in the Country.

. Prospectuses and Books of Rules may be had at the Office. Attendance from eleven to four o'clock, daily.

"This Society is strictly confined to the Clergy and their families, and is distinguished from other institutions by the title of 'THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.'" Particular attention is requested in the addressing letters to "No. 40, Parliament Street."

This SOCIETY was formed for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Clergy, 1st, To the important advantages to be derived from the system of Assurance in general; 2dly, To give them an opportunity of making Assurances not offered or admitted in other public Assurance Offices; and 3dly, To keep down the Rates of Assurance at the lowest possible sum, by an inexpensive management, and a division every FIVE YEARS of the TOTAL AMOUNT of Profits (in which no Proprietors share) amongst the assured Members who may be entitled to them. Assurances may be made for a sufficient sum to be paid during sickness, infirmity, and old age, to meet the unavoidable expense of a Curate; for capital Sums or Annuities, to provide for the education of Children at School, or College, and for equipping them out in the world; for the maintenance of Orphan Children during Infancy, from the day of the Death of the Father, &c. &c. &c.

The terms, conditions, and advantages, of these Assurances, and the Tables of Rates payable for them, are fully set forth in the Prospectus. For a proof of the prosperous state of the SOCIETY, the Clergy are referred to a Report of its Proceedings, which was read at a General Meeting of Members on the 29th of June, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair; and also to a Resolution which was moved by the Lord Bishop of Winchester upon the occasion, inserted in No. I. of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette*. One-fourth part of the total amount of premiums paid for Life Assurances in and during the first seven years of this Institution, was returned back again as a bonus to the assured Members, and appropriated to a reduction of their future premiums, thus making the Rates of Premium which had been paid for the same during such seven years, 25 per cent. less than in the following Table. For instance, a Clergyman at the age of 50, having assured £1000 upon his Life in the year 1832, and having paid for the same up to 1836, five Annual Premiums of £43. 13s. 4d. each, received a bonus in cash of about £50 to be appropriated to the reduction of his future premium, so that in fact he paid only £33. 13s. 4d. or thereabouts, during the five first years of his assurance, or £3. 7s. 4d. for each sum of £100 assured, instead of £4. 7s. 4d. Any sum not less than £50, and not exceeding £2500, may be assured upon Life by any Clergyman, or the Father, Mother, Wife, Widow, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister, of any Clergyman, upon terms as below, and the period appointed for the next bonus is 31st May, 1841. No charge for Stamps.

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RATES TO BE PAID ANNUALLY.

Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.	Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.	Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
14	1 10 4	30	2 6 4	46	3 14 10
15	1 11 0	31	2 7 6	47	3 17 6
16	1 11 8	32	2 8 8	48	4 0 4
17	1 12 6	33	2 10 0	49	4 3 8
18	1 13 4	34	2 11 6	50	4 7 4
19	1 14 2	35	2 13 0	51	4 11 4
20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
28	2 3 10	44	3 10 0	60	7 1 6
29	2 5 0	45	3 12 4		

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



No. 9.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1839.

No. 9.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month, and may be obtained at sixpence per number, or six shillings per annum, by ordering it of any Newsmen in the Kingdom.

It is also sent regularly every month, free of all charge, to the Resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

We have been induced to devote a considerable portion of our present number to the insertion of the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues' Bill, in order that so important a measure may receive the full consideration of our readers, more especially the Clergy, before it is finally settled in Parliament. We have been obliged to omit the fifty-seven heads under which the recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are recited; but we have omitted nothing in the enactments except the repetition of the technical words: so that the document as it stands in our pages may be safely used for all purposes of reference.

To render the information upon this subject more complete, we give under the head of Parliamentary Intelligence, abstracts of the principal speeches made upon the introduction of the Bill into the House of Commons.

The Parliamentary paper on Education, and the measures requisite for the preservation and extension of the Church in the Colonies, are also subjects which at the present moment demand great attention.

We have this month the honour and the satisfaction of placing at the head of our list of new Clerical Subscribers, the names of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

We have again to put forth a request to such of the Clergy as may happen to have duplicate or spare copies of Nos. 2, 3, and 4, of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, that they will favour us by returning them by post to the Publisher, in order that we may supply them to some of our new subscribers, by whom they are very much wanted.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of London will hold an Ordination on Trinity Sunday, May 26.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford will hold an Ordination on Trinity Sunday, May 26th.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury will hold an Ordination on Trinity Sunday, May 26th.

Adams, Rev. S. T. Combrook, Kineton, Warwickshire.
Alderson, Rev. S. Rise, Hull, Yorkshire.
Anderson, Rev. Edw. Hickling, Notts.
Aubin, Rev. Philip, Jersey.
Ayling, Rev. H. Guildford, Surrey.
Barton, Rev. H. J. Wicken, Stony Stratford.
Batchellor, Rev. William, Chilcompton, near Bath.
Beed, Rev. J. B., Felpham, Sussex.
Blackburn, Rev. S., Clothall, near Baldock.
Bland, Rev. Robert, Tutbury, Burton-on-Trent.
Blick, Rev. Francis, Millfield, Tamworth.
Blick, Rev. Edward, Rectory, Rotherhithe.
Branson, Rev. H. J., Armarthorpe, Doncaster.
Brocklebank, Rev. J. Teverham, Cambridgeshire.
Buller, Rev. John, St. Just, Penzance.
Burgess, Rev. W. C., Osmotherly, Yorkshire.
Buxton, Rev. G. P., Mildenhall, Marlborough.
Casson, Rev. G., Brasenose College, Oxford.
Causton, Rev. T. H., Highgate.
Clay, Rev. P. F., Chawleigh, near Chumleigh.
Clissold, Rev. H., Montpellier, South Lambeth.
Clough, Rev. C. B., Mold, Flintshire.
Cole, Rev. W. Sibthorpe, Dover.
Collins, Rev. Thomas, Knaresborough.
Cort, Rev. R., Kirkby, near Liverpool.
Courtney, Rev. John, Sanderstead, near Croydon.
Crawford, Rev. Charles, Wymondsbury, near Epsom.
Cree, Rev. J. R., Over Moigne, Dorchester.
Dampier, Rev. John, Codford St. Peter's, Wiltshire.
Daniel, Rev. Alfred, Frome.
Daubeny, Rev. E. A., Ampney, Gloucestershire.
Davis, Rev. Dr. Pendock, near Tewkesbury.
Dawson, Rev. E. H., Aston Clinton, near Tring.
Dixon, Rev. Thomas, South Shields.
Dodson, Rev. John, Cockerham, near Lancaster.
Dowell, Rev. S. B., Abbotley, St. Neots.
Drummond, Rev. H., Lekhamstead, Stony Stratford.
Eaton, Rev. Thomas, St. Mary's, Chester.
Eden, Rev. J. P. Gillingham, Shaftesbury.
Edwards, Rev. J. Prestbury, near Cheltenham.
Fenwick, Rev. C. F. Brooke, Isle of Wight.
Finch, Rev. B. S. St. Paul's, Deptford.
Flott, Rev. N., Edgeware, Middlesex.
Firth, Rev. William, Letcombe Bassett, Wantage.
Freeman, Rev. Matthew, Mellor, near Stockport.
Gazeley, Rev. R. C., Dunale, Stowbridge.
Gifford, Rev. James, Wootton, Barrow, Leicestershire.
Gilkes, Rev. Wm., Littlehampton, Sussex.
Gunning, Rev. Wm.
Gunning, Rev. Peter, Newton St. Lo.
Gunning, Rev. Peter, Chippenham, Wilts.
Hallward, Rev. John, Easthorpe, near Kelvedon.
Hamilton, Rev. James, Canterbury.
Harding, Rev. John, Goodleigh, Barnstaple.
Harding, Rev. L., Monkleigh, Devon.
Harrison, Rev. J., Heaton Norris, near Stockport.
Hawkins, Rev. B. D., Rivenhall, Essex.
Henslowe, Rev. W. H., Southery, near Downham.
Herbert, Rev. J. A., Penstrowed, Montgomery.
Herbert, Rev. Henry, Carna, Montgomery.
Hodges, Rev. R., Langford, near Lechlade.

Holland, Rev. William, Cold Norton, Maldon.
Holland, Rev. John, Aston Rowant, Oxfordshire.
Hopkins, Rev. James, Stambourne, Essex.
Howman, Rev. G. E. Sunning, Reading.
Jackson, Rev. J. Elm, near Wisbeach.
Jackson, Rev. Robert, Wonsaton, near Monmouth.
James, Rev. William, Cobham, Surrey.
Johnson, Rev. N. P., Aston, near Derby.
Kitson, Rev. Walter, Marksbury, Somerset.
Knottesford, Rev. F. F., Billesley, Warwick.
Le Bas, Rev. C. W., East India College, Hertfordshire.
London, Rev. Abel, Totteridge, Hertfordshire.
Manle, Rev. John, St. Mary's, Dover.
Moor, Rev. J. H. C., Clifton, Rugby.
Moore, Rev. W. G., West Barkwith, near Wragby.
Mott, Rev. H. T. Baconsthorpe, Aylsham, Norfolk.
Napier, Honourable and Rev. H. A., Swyncombe, Nettlebed.
Newcombe, Rev. Archdeacon, Ruthin.
Newnam, Rev. G. W. Coleford, Frome.
Nicoll, Rev. C. Hadham, Bishops Cleeve, Stafford.
Oliver, Rev. William, Barlaston, Stafford.
Paley, Rev. H. B., Frankham, Suffolk.
Palmer, Rev. C. A., Wandif, Leicester.
Pearce, Rev. Thomas, Folkestone, Kent.
Pearson, Rev. Mr., Great Witley, Worcester.
Penfold, Rev. John, Steyning, Sussex.
Penrice, Rev. Charles, Little Plumstead, near Faversham.
Phillott, Rev. James, Stanton Prior, Somerset.
Pooley, Rev. J. H., Scotter, near Kilmorton.
Postle, Rev. Edward, Yelverton, near Norwich.
Powell, Rev. James, Bitteswell, Lutterworth.
Pownall, Rev. C. C. B., Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire.
Pratt, Rev. John, Sedlescombe, Battle.
Ratcliffe, Rev. T., Hagglescote, near Ashby, Leicestershire.
Riddell, Rev. James, Hanbury, near Lichfield.
Sainsbury, Rev. H. Beckington, near Frome.
Sainsbury, Rev. L., Froyle, Alton, Hampshire.
Sedger, Rev. Mr., Cooling, near Rochester.
Sheen, Rev. Samuel, Stanstead, near Bury.
Sidebottom, Rev. Henry, Buckden, Huntingdonshire.
Smith, Rev. G. T., Uffculme, near Wellington, Dorsetshire.
Smyth, Rev. C. B., Alfreton, Sussex.
Southcombe, Rev. E., Rose Ash, near Southmolton.
Spencer, Rev. Peter, Temple Ewell, Kent.
Stannard, Rev. C., Great Snoring, near Walsingham.
Stevens, Rev. R. S., South Petherwin, Launceston.
Stoddart, Rev. Dr., New Brentford, Middlesex.
Thompson, Rev. W. C., Hartford Bridge, Hampshire.
Thorne, Rev. Joseph, Bishop's Nympton, near Southmolton.
Tweny, Rev. R., Little Casterton, Rutlandshire.
Tyner, Rev. W., Compton, near Petersfield, Hampshire.
Turner, Rev. Edward, Maresfield, Sussex.
Walter, Rev. B. Parkham, Bideford, Devonshire.
Warren, Rev. W., Wroot, near Thorn, Yorkshire.
Wilberforce, Rev. Samuel, Brightstone, Isle of Wight.
Wilde, Rev. S. D., Fletching, near Uckfield.
Winter, Rev. J. S., Hackney.
Wood, Rev. R. M. Latimer, Chesham, Berkshire.
Woodcock, Rev. Dr., Michelmarsh, near Rumsey.
Wrey, Rev. John, King's Nympton, near Southmolton.

Correspondents are particularly requested not to mark any articles in provincial papers sent to us, as a charge of postage is incurred thereby.

In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tottenham Street).

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, *Lincoln's Inn Fields, March 7th, 1839.*

THE LORD BISHOP OF NOVA SCOTIA in the Chair.

THE Secretaries reported, that they had been directed by the Standing Committee to write the following to the Rev. Charles Deedes, who had forwarded the Memorial from seventy-three Clergymen in Somersetshire.

"*Lincoln's Inn Fields, March 4, 1839.*

"Reverend Sir,—In compliance with your request, the Address which you transmitted to this SOCIETY, from seventy-three Clergymen of the county of Somerset, twenty-nine only of whom are members of the SOCIETY, was laid before the Board at the last General Meeting; when after considerable discussion it was agreed, that the Address should be referred to the consideration of the Standing Committee.

"We are directed by the Standing Committee to state, that though they are perfectly ready at all times to take into consideration any representations which may be made to them respecting the publications of the SOCIETY, yet they feel themselves obliged to observe, that this Address could be received only as proceeding from those who are members of the SOCIETY.

"The Standing Committee feel much satisfaction in observing the deep interest expressed in this Address for the welfare of the SOCIETY. They have reason to believe that this is a growing feeling, both among the Clergy and the Laity of the Church of England; and they trust that this desire for the well-being of the SOCIETY, will have the effect of leading its individual members to acquiesce in such measures as may be deemed best calculated, upon the whole, to promote its stability, usefulness, and peace.

"The Standing Committee beg to observe, that the objection alluded to in this Address, as arising from the rules of the National Society, no longer exists. That Society having now changed its terms of union, no Clergyman will hereafter be confined to the use of the Tracts of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE in the education of children in the National Schools."

"The Standing Committee by no means undertake to defend every opinion contained in the SOCIETY'S Tracts, but they do not admit the general and indiscriminate charges brought against some of the publications of the SOCIETY in the Memorial to which this Address refers.

"The Standing Committee are convinced from experience, and from the failure of all former attempts, that no revision of the Tracts could possibly be accomplished, which would afford satisfaction to the members of the SOCIETY at large. They therefore feel it their duty to decline recommending the Board to attempt a revision. And they venture to hope that all the members of the SOCIETY will perceive the disadvantages which may arise to its best interests from the further agitation of such questions.

(Signed) "WILLIAM PARKER,
GEORGE TOMLINSON,
Secretaries."

The following letter was read from the Right Rev. Bishop Low, dated Priory Pittenween, 18th February, 1839:—

"The kind interest which the SOCIETY takes in Scottish affairs has been of the most essential benefit; and I think it right to state, for the information of the Committee, that I continue to receive

the most gratifying accounts of the newly-formed Episcopal Congregations in the islands of Bute, Skye, and Lewis, to the two chapels in which last-mentioned places the SOCIETY has been so liberal.

"Our minister in Stornaway, in a late letter, expresses great satisfaction with the commodiousness, and even beauty, of the new chapel; and adds, 'Your Reverence will be glad to know that all the respectable members of the town are coming gradually into the Church.' The case seems to be pretty much the same in Rothsay, Isle of Bute; and the accession to the Church of some of families of the first distinction in the Isle of Skye, is likely to produce the happiest results.

"The Clergyman there writes to me the 9th of this month: 'The regularity with which my scattered congregation attend Divine worship is beyond all praise; and I hope God will give me His grace to guide them aright. I have been successful in organising a school in connexion with the chapel here, at which I hope soon to see 50 to 60 children, at least, receiving such an education as, by the grace of God, will make them more successful candidates for happiness, both in this life and that which is to come. This school may be properly termed a seminary for the extirpation of Gaelic,—the great barrier to the civilization of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. No Gaelic is taught in it; what the children read in English, they are taught to translate into Gaelic. The teacher speaks English to them in all cases where he can be understood, and encourages the use of it in their communications with each other.'"

The following Report from the Standing Committee was read to the Meeting:—

"The Standing Committee beg to report to the Board, that, having been requested by the Subcommittee for Finance to consider the propriety of making some statement which shall remove the difficulty which now exists with regard to the sale of the SOCIETY'S Books by the members, they have taken the subject into their consideration, and deem it expedient that members should be allowed to sell the Books and Tracts at members' prices, whenever by so doing they can promote the objects of the SOCIETY."

The SOCIETY'S 23rd rule having been read, and some discussion having taken place on this subject, it was moved by the Rev. J. E. Tyler, seconded by the Rev. A. M. Campbell, and agreed.

"That this be referred to the Standing Committee, for their further consideration, with a request that they will bring the matter forward at the General Meeting in June, with a suitable variation in the terms of the Rule."

The following members of the SOCIETY were appointed the Committee of Auditors for examining the Treasurers' Accounts. Rev. Dr. Russell; Rev. Dr. Short; Rev. A. M. Campbell; Newell Connop, jun., Esq.; J. Delafield, Esq.; J. H. Markland, Esq.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. Heavyside, Chaplain at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, and President and Secretary of the Albany District Committee, stating the great necessity which is felt by the Church there for aid from its friends at home, and from the Colonial Government. He encloses an extract from the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Committee, and a Memorial, praying for assistance towards the erection of a Church at Fort Beaufort, one of the principal garrison towns on the frontier, the head-quarters of a regiment, and a market-town, containing at present 379 soldiers, and a large population, which is continually increasing. This Memorial is signed by the five provisional Trustees of the building, and by the Secretary. It is estimated that a Church might be built at a cost of 1800*l.*; one-third of which the inhabitants purpose to raise among themselves. They have also memorialized Her Majesty's Colonial Government, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The attention of the Meeting having been thus called to the subject of the spiritual wants of the Church in the Colonies and dependencies of the British Empire; and the Right Reverend Chairmen having expressed his sense of the state of destitution in which the Colonial Church is at present placed, and of the absolute necessity of making ad-

ditional efforts in its behalf; it was agreed unanimously, on the motion of the Rev. W. Dodsworth, seconded by the Rev. J. Shergold Boone,

"That his Grace the President be requested to summon a Special General Meeting, on the earliest day convenient to his Grace, and that the Standing Committee be requested to prepare, in the mean time, a Petition to both houses of Parliament, on behalf of the Colonial Church, to be submitted to the Special Meeting."

The Rev. Sanderson Robins gave the following notice of motion for the next General Meeting:—

"That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that no system of National Education may be adopted, which does not include the free use of the Bible, or which would take the education of the people out of the hands of the Parochial Clergy."

The Board agreed to present to the Right Rev. Dr. Hopkins, Bishop of Vermont, who is now in London, a set of the SOCIETY'S Books and Tracts, towards adding to a Library which he is forming at the Seminary, attached to the Episcopal Institute, at Burlington, in his diocese.

A Letter was read from the Rev. R. Meade, Boulogne, at whose disposal the Board lately made a grant of Books, for the use of the British residents in that town. The following are extracts from Mr. Meade's letter:—

"The venerable SOCIETY never made a gift which has been more truly appreciated. The British poor in this town have never before had such an opportunity offered them; they have bought up the stock of larger Bibles rapidly, and there only remains on hand a few of the smallest size and print, which it will be well to reserve for the use of the 'British Free and Sunday Schools.' You will see that I have given very few away, without requiring a small payment; which I have long experienced to be the best method of distribution. If the SOCIETY require a more detailed account than that on the other side, which shall give the name of every individual to whom each book was given, I will be happy to give such. You will perceive that there is a trifling balance due to the SOCIETY; will the Committee permit me (on forwarding that sum) to lay it out in more Bibles? for their donation has only excited an appetite for the Word of Life and Peace, and I have several applicants for a share in the next packet whenever it may arrive."

The Board granted an additional supply of Books, amounting to 20*l.*

The Board granted 50 New Testaments and 50 Common Prayer Books, in Spanish, for distribution in South America, on the application of the Rev. George Tomlinson.

A Letter of acknowledgment from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia was laid before the Meeting.

Several other Letters of acknowledgment were reported.

At this Meeting it was agreed to present a large Bible and Common Prayer Books for the Desks, and Books for the Communion Table, for the use of each of the following new Churches:—Leeming, Yorkshire; Parr Chapel, St. Helen's, Lancashire; St. Thomas's, Milnthorpe, Westmoreland; Wellington, Shropshire; St. Mary's, Portsmouth.

A Bible, two Common Prayer Books, and a Book for the Communion Table, were granted for the use of a new Church at Foxt, Ipstone, near Leek.

A Quarto Bible and two Common Prayer Books were granted for the use of a Chapel at Studley, near Alcester.

A Quarto Bible and Common Prayer Book, and a Book for the Communion Table, were granted for a Chapel at Harrow Weald; a Quarto Bible and Common Prayer Book for a Chapel on Bow Common, Middlesex; and similar Books for a School-room, licensed for Divine service, in the parish of St. John, Westminster.

Several gratuitous grants of the SOCIETY'S Books and Tracts were made.

The following Donations were announced:—

	£.	s.	d.
From the Exeter Diocesan Committee,			
by the Rev. J. M. Collins	50	0	0
From the Cardigan District Committee,			
by the Rev. David Evans	20	0	0

* The following are the terms of a Resolution of the National Society, transmitted to the Diocesan Boards, and District Societies, by the Rev. J. C. Wigram, Secretary.

"That the Secretary be directed to state, that although the exclusive use of the Religious Tracts on the Catalogue of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, be no longer required as a condition of union, the General Committee will continue to supply with their Annual Report a list of the Educational Works upon such Catalogue; and the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE will continue to afford to Schools in union the accustomed facilities for obtaining them."

Eighty-seven new Members were admitted at this Meeting.

•• The General Meeting of the SOCIETY will not take place on the first Tuesday in April, which is Easter Tuesday, but on Tuesday the 9th.

•• A Special Meeting will be held on Tuesday, March 19, to consider of a Petition to Parliament on behalf of the Colonial Church.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY BY THE LORD BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA.

Sydney, New South Wales, Aug. 18, 1838.

Reverend Sir,—By the present opportunity I hoped to have been able to forward to you, for the information of the incorporated SOCIETY, copies of the Report of our Diocesan Committee's proceedings for the past year; but a longer delay than was anticipated having occurred in the printing, I am compelled to postpone sending that document until the sailing of the next vessel for London. I last addressed you from Hobart Town, during my visitation of Van Diemen's Land, which I completed early in June, and arrived here in safety on the 16th of that month, by Her Majesty's ship Conway. To Captain Bethune and his officers, and to every individual on board, I felt myself under great obligations for the uniform attention, care, and kindness experienced during the entire interval of my being associated with them.

In Van Diemen's Land the SOCIETY is, I have no doubt, aware the same system has been adopted, as to religious establishments, as was introduced by Sir Richard Bourke into this colony. Some of the details slightly differ; but the main principle is upheld, of making the expressed desire of a certain number of the inhabitants (accompanied by a fixed amount of contribution) the only condition upon which aid is granted by Government towards the erection of a church, or clergyman's residence, and the maintenance of the clergyman himself. The system has been during too short a time in operation to admit of my offering an opinion derived from experience as to its working and its practical effect upon the religious character of the people. My impression is, unfeignedly, that as the support of Government is afforded to different forms of religion according to the election of the people, encouragement is thereby given to the lax and dangerous opinion, that there is in religion nothing that is either certain or true.

In connexion with this mention of clergymen designed for these Colonies, I beg to lay before the SOCIETY my recommendation that they should, as far as practicable, be provided with passages singly on board the numerous ships conveying emigrants, which are now almost constantly proceeding on their voyage. In consequence of two, or sometimes even three, clergymen being passengers by one ship, there are many ships which bring over several hundred passengers without any means whatever of religious instruction during the voyage; or they engage, as I have known to happen, a teacher of some dissenting denomination, when they would thankfully have preferred the services of a clergyman, had they known how they were to be obtained, or where to apply for them. I beg to state that the emigrant ships taken up on account of Government are under the direction of the Agent General for Emigration, with whom a communication might easily be opened through the Colonial-office; and the principal private ships are chartered by Mr. John Marshall, of Birchin Lane, who, I am persuaded, would afford every facility for the accommodation of a clergyman, recommended by the SOCIETY, on board of each of them; and the reports made to me by such of the clergy as have come by his ships have been uniformly favourable as to the provision made for their comfort.

I have received with unfeigned gratitude the information communicated in the latest letter from the SOCIETY, of their having determined on extending the allowance of £50 per annum to fifteen

clergymen for this colony, and five for Van Diemen's Land. The most favourable impression has been made upon the minds of all well-disposed and reflecting persons by this example of the SOCIETY's great liberality, and of their anxious attention to the spiritual wants prevailing over so wide an extension of country as is committed to my superintendence. In Van Diemen's Land the same sentiment will, I am sure, be excited, as the same deplorable want prevails there as here. My able and most worthy coadjutor, Archdeacon Hutchins, is incessantly occupied in endeavouring to lighten, by his own exertions, the evil arising from so insufficient a supply of pastors to so scattered a flock. With indefatigable activity he endeavours, and with great success, to extend his own powers of usefulness, by preaching, as opportunity is afforded him, at many distant points the glad tidings of redemption; which, but for his activity and earnestness, could never penetrate thither. But this wide extension of labour casts upon him, I could not fail to observe, a very disproportionate burden of fatigue, anxiety, and expense, which he supports with the quiet determination of one whose views are fixed upon one high object, and who finds in its attainment the only reward he seeks. I have, therefore, learned with increased satisfaction, since my return to this colony, that so many additional clergymen would be provided for the archdeaconry, as it will relieve Mr. Hutchins from some of those labours which, being added to the proper duties of his office, have accumulated too much upon him. The inhabitants of that colony are (sixteen out of every twenty-three) members of the Church of England, and are, with some exceptions to which I have alluded, warmly attached to it. They are proceeding very generally in the erection of churches in the various parts; and more are in contemplation; to all of which I shall most readily extend such aid as may be in my power from the amount of the SOCIETY's grants still remaining at my disposal; though that aid will not be so extensive in amount as I should gladly have made it if my resources had been more ample.

I have omitted previously to mention that during my residence within the archdeaconry, I was gratified by witnessing the establishment, in Hobart Town, of a district committee of the Societies for Propagating the Gospel and Promoting Christian Knowledge. The meeting was well attended; his excellency, Sir John Franklin, the Lieutenant-Governor, having honoured it by taking the chair; and, together with Lady Franklin, becoming a subscriber to the funds of the committee. In closing herewith my account of proceedings in Van Diemen's Land, I must now direct the attention of the SOCIETY to a very distant point in an opposite direction; and it may give some impression as to the extent of this diocese to state, that Port Essington, the point to which I now refer, is situated 2000 miles in a direct line from Hobart Town, of which I have recently been speaking. It may be perhaps known to the SOCIETY that in August, 1824, a settlement was formed on the north coast of New Holland, at Melville Island, under the direction and command of Captain Bremer (now Sir J. Gordon Bremer), of Her Majesty's ship Tamar. In June, 1827, the establishment was transferred to Raffles Bay, in the same region; but in the year 1829, in consequence of the attendant expense and supposed unfavourable prospects, it was abandoned. Subsequent events, however, have induced Her Majesty's Government to regard once more the formation of a settlement on that coast as a desirable object; and an expedition, consisting of Her Majesty's ships Alligator and Britomart, accompanied by the Orontes, merchant-ship, is on the point of sailing from Sydney to establish a colony at Port Essington a secure and capacious harbour within a few miles of Raffles Bay, before spoken of; the whole being under the command of Sir Gordon Bremer, who conducted the first establishment fourteen years ago. As the settlement will, from the very outset, contain a great number of persons, including the officers and crews of the ships of war, and, if the expectations under which it is undertaken be realized, will shortly be a place of great resort, I learned with sincere regret that no provision whatever had been made for the appointment of any clergyman

to accompany the expedition; but that it was intended to proceed with as little attention to secure the administration of any offices of religion as if the settlement had been undertaken by a heathen, and not by a Christian nation. Conversing upon this subject with the commander of the expedition, I was gratified to find that his wishes were not only in accordance with, but had anticipated mine; and that he would even thankfully second any effort which I could make to provide the blessing of a Christian establishment in the outset of this undertaking. My anxiety to accomplish this object was, if possible, heightened by a communication made to me, at the instance of Sir Gordon Bremer, of a manuscript translation by Mr. Earl, interpreter attached to the expedition, of a narrative of a voyage among the islands to the north of Timor, by Mr. Kolf, an officer in the Dutch service. The journal in question communicates intelligence of the existence, in those islands, of a native Christian community, and is of so interesting a character, that I offer no apology for forwarding to the SOCIETY certain extracts from the MS.

"In former times Kissa was the seat of the Dutch residency of the south-west islands; and it is still the most populous of the group, the people being also further advanced in civilization than their neighbours. The natives hoisted a Dutch flag on our arrival; and several of the chiefs came off to welcome us to their shores shortly after we had come to an anchor. I soon went on shore, accompanied by Mr. Kam and several of the gentlemen, when we found a multitude of natives assembled on the beach to receive us, and provided with litters to carry us up into the country. The proofs of joy at our arrival evinced by the assembled crowd were indeed striking in the extreme. . . . Marna, the chief village which lies inland, about half an hour's journey from the fort, is approached by a pathway, shaded by high trees, running along a deep valley. The village has an appearance of great neatness; the houses, many of which have the sides constructed of planks, being surrounded by gardens kept in the greatest order; and although the buildings are of different heights and sizes, the village has by no means an irregular appearance. It is enclosed on one side by a stone wall, and on the other three by hedges or *pagga*, fences. All the inhabitants profess the Christian religion; and the large well-built church in which they perform their devotions is kept in a state of perfect order. The village altogether presents a charming proof of the order, neatness, and industry of the inhabitants, by which they have naturally risen to a greater state of prosperity than will be found in most other native places. The entire island consists of clusters of hillocks, luxuriantly clothed with herbage, the summits of which we often ascended to enjoy the delightful prospect afforded by the villages and cultivated fields spread over the face of the country; the scene being enlivened by the presence of men, women, and children, busily pursuing their avocations. . . .

"Mr. Kam having expressed a wish to perform divine service at the church after the conclusion of the meeting, we entered this neat and substantial building, where we found that every auditor was provided with a proper seat, although, owing to our presence, the church was very full. Mr. Kam gave a discourse in Malayan and Dutch. The unbroken silence maintained by the auditors, their deep attention, and the truly religious gravity which sat upon every countenance, rendered the scene highly solemn and impressive. When the service was over, about sixty of the natives, old as well as young, were baptized by Mr. Kam, who also united twelve couples in marriage. The village church is 90 feet in length by 40 in breadth; the roof being elevated about 60 feet from the ground. . . . On the morning of the 15th, I again went on shore, and after visiting the village, penetrated further into the interior than I had previously been. Proofs of the industry and orderly habits of the natives were encountered at every step. My attention was particularly drawn to the course of instruction adopted at the schools, where all the children, under nine or ten years of age, assemble to learn reading, writing, and the rudiments of Christianity." I have heard that there is an intention to publish.

in London a translation of the Journal from which the above extracts are taken. If so, I should apologize to the SOCIETY for the length at which I have given these passages, which will be so much more readily within their reach. But I cannot omit pointing out how providentially such a body of native Christians appears to be placed in the immediate neighbourhood of the new settlement; and I trust that the SOCIETY will share with me the pleasing expectation, that by establishing a communication with these apparently uncorrupt islanders, an opening may be afforded for extending the blessing of an acquaintance with the Gospel over the numerous islands which lie between Timor and the Philippines. They are indebted to the Dutch for the knowledge which they possess of Christianity; but the declining power and energy of that nation in those seas may probably leave it to us as a duty to follow up the advantage which is thus opened to us. If we are to make at the commencement a favourable impression upon the minds of these natives, with whom we shall shortly be in a state of frequent intercourse, we must show them that we are Christians no less than themselves; and when they visit our settlement they must not be allowed to remark so obvious an inferiority in us, as that while they have churches for the public worship of God, we have none. In concert, therefore, with Sir Gordon Bremer, I have determined to place at his disposal the sum of three hundred pounds, to be applied towards the erection of a plain but sufficiently capacious building at Port Essington; and if any clergyman suited for this particular employment should arrive from England previously to the departure of the expedition, I shall make arrangements for its being accompanied by him. If not, the earliest future opportunity will be taken to supply that want. With regard to the expenditure above mentioned, I have arrived at a conviction, after revolving the subject very carefully in my mind, that the importance of the undertaking justified me in relying on the co-operation of the Societies for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts and Promoting Christian Knowledge; and I have taken upon myself the responsibility of promising to Sir Gordon Bremer that each of them would grant £100 towards the erection of the proposed church; and that I would furnish the remaining £100 from the funds subscribed in England, and placed at my disposal, for the general service of religion in this diocese.

Most earnestly praying that the Almighty will afford His blessing and encouragement to a SOCIETY whose labours are all so devoted to the advancement of His glory, I remain,

Reverend Sir,
Your most faithful friend and humble servant,
W. G. AUSTRALIA.

The SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL has recently issued another Circular to its district secretaries, conveying a vote of thanks to them for their valuable services, and strongly recommending the "formation of parochial associations as the best means of interesting the people generally in the objects and operations of the SOCIETY, and so permanently increasing its income." It is thought that many among the middle and lower classes might be desirous of contributing according to their means, especially if the objects and operations of the SOCIETY were plainly set before them (as has already been done with much effect in many instances) in an address from their own clergyman. To facilitate the collection of small sums a convenient ruled book has been prepared, from the cover of which we take the following short summary:—

The SOCIETY has on its list 254 Missionaries, of which number there are stationed,—

In North America	155
The West Indies	42
India	26
The Cape	2
Australia (including those about to sail)	29

Besides 70 Schoolmasters and Catechists.

Total expenditure of the SOCIETY in promoting its Missionary designs for the year 1838	£55,940	4	6
Total Income from all sources	43,365	6	9
Deficiency	£12,583	17	9

The SOCIETY is still extending its operations to meet the continually increasing demands of our destitute Churches abroad; demands which can never adequately be met without a vigorous and united effort on the part of Churchmen at home. The SOCIETY therefore earnestly appeals to every parish in the country to come forward and lend a helping hand to this most sacred cause.

At a numerous meeting in aid of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL which was recently held at Clapham, the Rev. Dr. Deatry, the Chairman, read the following letter from the Rev. J. Bateman, late chaplain to the Bishop of Calcutta, in reply to some reflections which had been made in a newspaper on the character of the SOCIETY's Indian Missionaries.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE —

Sir,—My attention having been drawn to a letter in your paper signed "E. H.," in which some inquiries are made as to the piety and devotedness of the missionaries of the incorporated SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL, I am desirous of saying a few words upon the subject, though I must confine my remarks to one important branch only of the SOCIETY's operations; viz., India.

Your Correspondent requests that some one of enlightened piety should supply the information which he seeks. This character I may not arrogate to myself; neither, if I did, would he be the more inclined, I imagine, to believe my testimony; but, if to be a clergyman of the Church of England,—if to have a deep sense of the importance of the missionary work,—if to have visited every station belonging to the SOCIETY through the whole of India,—if to have known personally every missionary in their employ,—if to have kept up a constant and friendly correspondence with many of them during the last six years,—if these be grounds for the confidence of "E. H.," then my reply to his inquiries may be satisfactory.

Ever since I have returned to England it has been a source of regret to me that much misapprehension seems to rest upon the subject, and that there are many "E. H.'s" in the Church, who hesitate to support the Society *toto animo*, from a lingering doubt as to the piety of its missionaries. Nothing can be more unfounded. My solemn conviction is, that no body of missionaries in India have, on the whole, more true piety, more correct views on the great doctrines of Christianity, or more devotedness to their work and labour of love, than the missionaries of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

In former times, perhaps, it was not so. There was a long interval between the fathers of the mission in Southern India, the venerable Swartz, Gerické, and others, and the present class of younger missionaries. During this interval less vigilance was exercised at home, and there was no episcopal control abroad. Although, therefore, many holy men lived and laboured, yet there were some whose standard of piety was very low, and a few who disgraced their profession. But it is hard that the remembrance of these things should live so long, and harder still that they should be visited upon the present body of missionaries.

I have claimed a personal acquaintance with almost all who are now employed in India. For those whom I have not known, I can produce far stronger testimony than my own. Bishop Corrie, whose praise is in all the churches, ordained four, I think, of five of the later missionaries; at all events he conferred priest's orders upon them, and his testimony is this:—that men more able, more pious, better qualified in every respect he had never known; and that it rejoiced his heart to send them to the work of God. He augured great things for India through their means.

In no case can I mention names. It would be inexpedient, knowing as I do, that the — is read in India; but I write with no mental reservation of any kind. I know what your Correspondent "E. H." means, and my object is to give the most satisfactory answer which words and an anonymous signature can do. He needs not to hesitate; none need hesitate to urge the claims of the SOCIETY in the strongest way, for, in India at least, the work (through God's goodness) is prospering, and the instruments employed are sound in the faith, attached to the Church, and (allowing always for human infirmity), laborious, pious, spiritual men of God.

Though not one of their honoured number, I cannot bear that suspicion of any kind should rest upon them; and that, whilst we are sitting quietly at home, and they are bearing the burden and heat of the day, their hands should be weakened, and their hearts discouraged, by hearing that doubts, to say the least, are felt concerning them.

Your obedient servant, B^c.

Dec. 4, 1838.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Delivery of Instructions to Missionaries.—On the 5th instant, the instructions of the Committee were delivered to the Rev. Francis William Taylor and Mrs. Taylor, by the Clerical Secretary, on occasion of their departure to Ceylon. The instructions having been acknowledged by Mr. Taylor, they were commended in prayer to the favour and protection of Almighty God, by the Rev. A. R. C. Dallas.

Departure of Missionaries.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor embarked at Gravesend, on board the "Tigrit," Capt. Stevens, on the 11th instant.

On the 26th instant the instructions of the Committee were delivered to Mr. John Mason and Mrs. Mason, on occasion of their departure to New Zealand. The instructions having been acknowledged by Mr. Mason, they were commended in prayer to the favour and protection of Almighty God.

Ordination of a Missionary.—Mr. Octavius Hadfield was admitted to Deacon's Orders, by the Lord Bishop of Australia, at Sydney, on the 23d of September last.

South-Africa Mission.—Mr. R. Philips, in a letter dated October 12, 1838, informs us, that he safely arrived at Port Elizabeth on the 10th of that month. Mrs. Philips was prematurely confined of a still-born child at sea on the 24th of September: she had suffered severely, but was recovering much better than could have been anticipated.

North-India Mission.—By despatches from this mission, dated Nov., 1838, we learn that the Rev. Messrs. Hoernle and Schneider, with their wives, safely reached Calcutta on the 26th of October; and left for their station at Agra, on the 9th of November.

Western-India Mission.—The Rev. C. P. Farrar, with Mrs. Farrar, left Bombay, on a visit home, Nov. 1, 1838, on board the "Hugh Lindsay" steamer; and arrived in London on the 7th instant.

West-Indies' Mission.—The Rev. R. Panton, in a letter dated Kingston, Jan. 18, 1839, informs us of the safe arrival of himself, Mrs. Panton, and Miss Elliott, at that place on the 11th of January. Miss Elliott was united in marriage to Mr. J. Gillies on the 14th of January.

The same letter communicates the painful intelligence of the death of the Rev. Edmund Corner, on the 11th of January. Mr. Panton remarks:—

"Immediately on landing, I proceeded to the Society's house in this city; and, on entering, was informed that I came to a house of mourning, that the Rev. E. Corner had gone to his rest about an hour before. You may imagine how severe a shock this was on our arrival, and you will be fully sensible of the severe loss the mission has sustained. I cannot do more than merely inform you of our loss on this occasion, as the Committee are sitting, and require my presence, and the packet sails to day."

Mr. T. Gilbert, in a letter dated San Fernando, December 28, 1838, announces the safe arrival of himself, Mrs. Gilbert, Mr. Hawkins, and Miss Fox, at that place on the 24th of December.—*Church Missionary Record*,

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

ON THE UNION OF DIOCESAN BOARDS OF EDUCATION, AND DISTRICT SOCIETIES, AND SCHOOLS, WITH THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND WALES.

THE General Committee having taken into their consideration, the measures which are now in progress throughout the country for the extension of education in connection with the National Society, and the principles embodied in the SOCIETY'S Charter, have agreed to the following resolutions:—

I. That Diocesan Boards and District Societies be received into union with the NATIONAL SOCIETY on professing their adherence to its principles as set forth in the Charter; their desire to promote its objects; and their willingness to transmit to the SOCIETY periodical reports on the state and progress of education in their respective districts.

II. That schools be united to the NATIONAL SOCIETY on the managers signing the following declaration, viz.—

"Terms of Union, to be subscribed by parties desirous of uniting their Schools with the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND WALES, either immediately, or mediately through the Diocesan or District Society in connection with the same."

1. "The children are to be instructed in the Holy Scriptures and in the Liturgy and Catechism of the Established Church.

2. "With respect to such instruction the Schools are to be subject to the superintendence of the Parochial Clergyman.

3. "The children are to be regularly assembled for the purpose of attending Divine Service in the Parish Church, or other place of worship under the Establishment, unless such reason be assigned for their non-attendance as is satisfactory to the managers of the School.

4. "The Masters and the Mistresses are to be members of the Church of England.

5. "A report on the state and progress of the Schools is to be made at Christmas in every year, to the Diocesan Board, the District Society, or the NATIONAL SOCIETY; and the Schools are, with the consent of the managers, to be periodically inspected by persons appointed either by the Bishop of the Diocese, the National Society, or the Diocesan Board of Education.

6. "In case any difference should arise between the Parochial Clergy and the Managers of the Schools, with reference to the preceding rules, respecting the religious instruction of Scholars, or any regulation connected therewith, an appeal is to be made to the Bishop of the Diocese, whose decision is to be final."

III. That the following form of certificate be used in the case of Infant Schools:—

"We, the undersigned (being desirous of establishing, &c.), an Infant School for the benefit of the Poor of (the parish of —), do hereby certify, that the Education in such School is to be conducted on the principles of the Established Church, and by Masters or Mistresses who are members of the same; and, we further declare, that we shall be ready to report upon the state and progress of the School from time to time, in the manner usually pursued by National Schools."

IV. That Middle or Commercial Schools may be received into connection with the NATIONAL SOCIETY, or its Diocesan Boards, upon a declaration from the Proprietors or Managers, that religious instruction in conformity with the doctrine and discipline of the Established Church shall be given therein, and that the Schools will be open to the occasional visitation of the Parochial Clergy.

V. That copies of the Resolutions now agreed to, be transmitted to the Diocesan Boards, and District Societies; and that the Secretary be directed, in communicating the same, to state that, although the exclusive use of the religious tracts on the Catalogue of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, be no longer required as a condition of

union, the General Committee will continue to supply, with their Annual Report, a list of the Educational Works upon such Catalogue, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will continue to afford to Schools in union the accustomed facilities for obtaining them.

JOSEPH C. WIGRAM,
Secretary to the National Society.

Central School, Westminster,
February 27th, 1839.

INCORPORATED CLERGY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

President, the LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY. THE Annual General Court of the Governors of this Corporation was holden at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Thursday, the 28th of February, the Right Honourable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London, the Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Rev. Dr. Shepherd, one of the Treasurers, exhibited a satisfactory statement of the receipts and expenses during the past year, and made a favourable report of the condition and discipline of the Schools. The officers of the Corporation, for the ensuing year, were next appointed, according to the directions of the charter, and the Governors then proceeded to the election of children into the Schools. Seven boys and five girls were chosen from the list of candidates.

Another election will take place at the end of May, of which timely notice will be given in this GAZETTE.

PAPERS ON EDUCATION.

(Presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command.)

Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed,
Feb. 12, 1839.

Whitehall, Feb. 4, 1839.

MY Lord,—I have received Her Majesty's commands to make a communication to your lordship on a subject of the greatest importance. Her Majesty has observed with deep concern the want of instruction which is still observable among the poorer classes of her subjects. All the inquiries which have been made show a deficiency in the general education of the people, which is not in accordance with the character of a civilized and Christian nation.

The reports of the chaplains of gaols show that, to a large number of unfortunate prisoners a knowledge of the fundamental truths of natural and revealed religion has never been imparted.

It is some consolation to Her Majesty to perceive that of late years the zeal for popular education has increased; that the Established Church has made great efforts to promote the building of schools; and that the National and British and Foreign School Societies have actively endeavoured to stimulate the liberality of the benevolent and enlightened friends of general education.

Still much remains to be done; and among the chief defects yet subsisting may be reckoned the insufficient number of qualified schoolmasters; the imperfect mode of teaching which prevails in, perhaps, the greater number of the schools; the absence of any sufficient inspection of the schools; the examination of the nature of the instruction given; the want of a model-school which might serve for the example of those Societies and Committees which anxiously seek to improve their own methods of teaching; and finally, the neglect of this great subject among the enactments of our voluminous legislation.

Some of these defects appear to admit of an immediate remedy; and I am directed by Her Majesty to desire, in the first place, that your lordship, with four other of the Queen's servants, should form a Board or Committee for the consideration of all matters affecting the education of the people.

For the present it is thought advisable that this Board should consist of,

The Lord President of the Council.

The Lord Privy Seal.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The Secretary of State for the Home Department.

The Master of the Mint.

It is proposed that the Board should be entrusted with the application of any sums which may be voted by Parliament for the purposes of education in England and Wales.

Among the first objects to which any grant may be applied will be the establishment of a normal school.

In such a school a body of schoolmasters may be formed, competent to assume the management of similar institutions in all parts of the country. In such a school likewise the best modes of teaching may be introduced; and those who wish to improve the schools of their neighbourhood may have an opportunity of observing their results.

The Board will consider whether it may not be advisable for some years to apply a sum of money annually in aid of the normal schools of the National and of the British and Foreign School Societies.

They will likewise determine whether their measures will allow them to afford gratuities to deserving schoolmasters. There is no class of men whose rewards are so disproportionate to their usefulness to the community.

In any normal or model school to be established by the Board, four principal objects should be kept in view, viz.

1. Religious instruction.
2. General instruction.
3. Moral training.
4. Habits of industry.

Of these four, I need only allude to the first. With respect to religious instruction there is, as your lordship is aware, a wide, or apparently wide, difference of opinion among those who have been most forward in promoting education.

The National Society, supported by the Established Church, contend that the schoolmaster should be invariably a Churchman; that the Church catechism should be taught in the schools to all the scholars; that all should be required to attend church on Sundays; and that the schools should be in every case under the superintendence of the clergyman of the parish.

The British and Foreign School Society, on the other hand, admit Churchmen and Dissenters equally as schoolmasters, require that the Bible should be taught in their schools, but insist that no catechism should be admitted.

Others, again, contend that secular instruction should be the business of the school, and that the ministers of different persuasions should each instruct separately the children of their own followers.

In the midst of these conflicting opinions, there is not practically that exclusiveness among the Church societies, nor that indifference to religion among those who exclude dogmatic instruction from the school, which their mutual accusations would lead bystanders to suppose.

Much therefore, may be effected by a temperate attention to the fair claims of the Established Church, and the religious freedom sanctioned by law.

On this subject I need only say, that it is Her Majesty's wish that the youth of this kingdom should be religiously brought up, and that the right of conscience should be respected.

Moreover, there is a large class of children who may be fitted to be good members of society without injury or offence to any party,—I mean pauper orphans, children deserted by their parents, and the offspring of criminals, and their associates.

It is from this class that the thieves and house-breakers of society are continually recruited. It is this class likewise which has filled the workhouses with ignorant and idle inmates.

The Poor-law Commissioners have very properly undertaken to amend the vicious system which has hitherto prevailed; and in the neighbourhood of the metropolis much has been already done under their auspices.

It is in this direction likewise that certain good can be accomplished. It sometimes happens that the training which the child of poor but virtuous parents receives at home, is but ill exchanged for the imperfect or faulty instruction which he receives at school, debased by vicious association; but for

those whose parents are dead, or who have no home but one of habitual vice, there can be no such danger.

In all such instances, by combining moral training with general instruction, the young may be saved from the temptations to crime, and the whole community receive indisputable benefit.

These and other considerations will, I am persuaded, receive from your lordship the most careful attention. I need not enter, at present, into any further plans in contemplation for the extension of the blessings of sound and religious education.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.

Berkeley-square, Feb. 6, 1839.

My Lord,—I have had the honour to receive your lordship's letter, conveying to me Her Majesty's desire that I, as President of the Council, together with certain other of Her Majesty's servants should compose a Board or Committee, to consider the state of education, and direct the application of any sums which may be appropriated by Parliament for promoting its improvement.

I hasten to express my readiness, whilst I continue to fill that situation, to discharge my share of such a duty, convinced as I am of the importance of the objects proposed, and the improbability of their being satisfactorily accomplished without the countenance and superintendence of Her Majesty's Government.

I at the same time beg leave, at the outset, to state my opinion, that the establishment of a normal school, for training masters in the most perfect methods of communicating literary and industrial, as well as moral and religious, instruction, is the most pressing and important of these objects, both in itself and as being a necessary step to the attainment of the rest; and also the strong conviction which I entertain that it should be a positive condition of such an establishment, that it should be so regulated and provided with sufficient means to enable the teachers who are trained there, to acquire and to give such religious instruction as may be required at all ordinary schools in the principles of the Church of England, without any exclusion of those who may be connected with other religious persuasions as are known to prevail amongst a considerable portion of the population of the country, who may be desirous, and should be enabled, to receive similar instruction from their own ministers, subject to the controul and superintendence of the authority under which the school will be placed.

That such a regulation should be distinctly promulgated and understood appears to me indispensable for its success, in diffusing widely those benefits which all are alike entitled to receive, and combining with the most approved methods of education the most solid foundation on which it can be placed.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) LANSDOWNE.
The Lord John Russell, &c.

Whitehall, Feb. 9, 1839.

My Lord,—I have had the honour to lay before the Queen your lordship's letter to me of the 6th instant, and I am commanded to inform you that Her Majesty is pleased to approve of the course your lordship proposes to pursue.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) J. RUSSELL.
The President of the Council.

MEETING ON NATIONAL EDUCATION.

(From the *Oxford Herald*.)

ON Tuesday last a meeting was held in the Town-hall, of persons friendly to the improvement and extension of education according to the principles of the Church of England.

On the motion of the Earl of Abingdon, the Lord Bishop of Oxford took the chair, amidst the most cordial greetings of the clergy and gentry assembled. It was with great pleasure we saw the attendance of many of both clergy and laity, who must have come from the remotest parts of the diocese, for the purpose of being present. The attendance was very

numerous, amongst whom we noticed the following:—The Earl of Abingdon; Lord Churchill; Viscount Chetwynd; Viscount Dillon; Hon. Col. Parker; Hon. F. G. Spencer; Hon. H. Spencer; Sir H. Russell, Bart.; Sir A. Croke; the Vice-Chancellor; Hon. and Rev. F. Bertie; the Archdeacon of Oxford; the Archdeacon of Berks; the Warden of Merton College; the Warden of All Souls' College; the President of St. John's College; the Provost of Worcester College; the Master of University College; the President of Corpus Christi College; the Principal of Jesus College; the Warden of New College; the Provost of Oriel College; the Provost of Queen's College; the Principal of New Inn Hall; the Principal of Alban Hall; the Principal of Magdalen Hall; Major Weyland, Col. Dawkins, Mr. W. H. Ashurst, Mr. J. Walter, Mr. F. Maitland, jun., Mr. C. Peers, Mr. A. Annesley, Sir J. Locke, Mr. C. Tawney, Mr. W. Bragge, Mr. W. Thorpe, Mr. W. Hervey, Mr. J. Parsons, Mr. T. Thornhill, Mr. W. Earle, Mr. — Monk, Mr. H. Hannam, Mr. G. Hitchings, Mr. J. H. Parker, Mr. T. Combe, Mr. C. Wingfield, Mr. Guy Thompson, Mr. Joseph Parker, Lord Charles Thynne, Mr. T. Robinson, Mr. R. D. Duell, Mr. B. Morrell, Captain Bagot, R.N., Professor Rigaud, Dr. Kidd, Rev. Dr. Bliss, Rev. Dr. Barnes, Rev. Dr. Bull, Rev. Dr. Buckland, Rev. Dr. Ashhurst, Rev. Dr. Ellerton, Rev. Dr. Frith, Rev. Dr. Bowles, the Senior Proctor, Rev. Messrs. E. Parker, W. Copeland, C. Jerram, S. W. Yates, Geo. Hulme, H. Majendie, Ballard, Barter, Keene, V. Thomas, Nelson, Robinson, Risley, W. Pusey, Rush-ton, Wyatt, Kerby, King, Trench, J. Ballard, W. Hayward Cox, W. K. Hamilton, J. R. Hall, J. Wilson, W. Slatter, G. Berkeley, J. V. Button, G. Parsons, W. Weare, — Tyndall, — Taylor, J. Guillemard, L. Ackerman, W. Browne, J. Rowden, T. L. Cooke, A. Goldney, W. Lloyd, H. Taylor, C. Scriven, J. Gibbs, — Jordan, C. Bagot, L. Bagot, C. Golightly, G. Wells, R. Greswell, W. L. Lancaster, Roundell, and several of the resident members of the University, gentlemen of the county, and respectable inhabitants of the city.

Letters were read from the following gentlemen, who concurred in the objects of the meeting, but were prevented attending:—

Oxfordshire.—The Earl of Macclesfield; Lord Saye and Sele; Lord Redesdale; Lord Norreys; Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart.; Mr. T. B. Estcourt, M.P.; Sir H. Lambert, Bart.; Mr. Donald Maclean, M.P.; Mr. J. H. Langstone; Dr. Phillimore; the Archbishop of York; Lord Villiers, M.P.; Lieut.-Col. North; Mr. Herbert Wykeham; Mr. C. Lane Badgmore; Mr. Daniel Stewart.

Berks.—Marquis of Downshire; Lord Barrington, M.P.; Mr. R. Palmer, M.P.; Mr. P. Pusey, M.P.; Mr. W. S. Blackstone, M.P.; Mr. T. Duffield, M.P.; Mr. B. Wroughton, Mr. F. Maitland; Mr. J. Hughes; Mr. C. Sawyer; Sir H. Martin, Bart.; Mr. H. Clive; Mr. M. G. Thoyts, High Sheriff; Capt. Garth, R.N.; Mr. C. Eyre; Mr. G. Bowyer.

The Right Rev. the CHAIRMAN rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—It is very gratifying to me to be called upon to preside at a meeting such as that which I now see before me. I am sensible that the invitation and call upon me to do so has arisen from my position as bishop of this diocese; and had it not been for this (deeply anxious as I am upon the subject of the business which brings us together on this day) I should have begged to decline the honour, when I see, so many around me incomparably more fitted to preside than myself. The meeting, however, is, as it ought to be, diocesan; and being such, I am proud of the honour of presiding. Gentlemen, I feel that I shall best promote the efficiency of this day's work, as well as best consult your time and convenience, if I abstain from attempting to make any lengthened speech upon the transcendent importance of the object which has called us together, the advantages to be derived from, and our bounden duty at all times to promote, the extension of religious education, upon the principles of the Church of England, to the utmost of our power—(cheers)—together with the fearful necessity which is imposed upon us at this peculiar moment to do so, too strongly felt by us all to require one word to stimulate the zeal of those who are embarked in the great cause of furthering and extending pure Christianity. (Cheers.) We have

now not only to do all the good we can quietly, as in times of peace and concord; but we have to arrest and to avert evils we foresee, and with which we are threatened. Schemes of a national system of education are now advocated in which religious instruction seems to be a secondary object—(cheers)—and if religion be taught at all, no matter what the creed of the teacher, a system, in fact, which has been shortly, but happily, designated as a "plan for teaching morality without religion, and religion without a creed." (Loud cheers.) That the established Church has but a faint prospect of favour and support in the scheme about to be proposed to Parliament, I fear, too clear. I am sorry to see it announced to us, and from high authority, that the National Society is to expect a very reduced, if any, grant at all this year; and it is with deeper regret that I read (and from the same high authority) the expressed opinion that the aid formerly given by the Government to the National Society for educating our poor upon the principles of the Established Church, was "a system of exclusiveness, and the adoption of a principle at variance with the general spirit of our laws, and with the existing feelings of society." I know not what is meant by society, but my firm conviction is, that the Established Church is dear to the great mass and majority of this nation—(cheers)—that she is regarded and respected by many who on points dissent from her; and I am quite sure that no system of education, independent of spiritual instruction and from interference with which the clergy are to be excluded, will be acceptable or even tolerable to the people. (Cheers.) I have already, in a charge to my clergy, stated my opinion that our system of national education was capable of great and essential improvement; that the range of instruction might be extended; and that it is our duty to render the system as perfect as we can; but that it is our especial duty to watch lest the "one thing needful" be omitted, or rendered secondary in the education of our people—(cheers)—that we see they be "rooted and built up in Christ, and established in the faith;" and that they be not, through any neglect or mistaken notion of liberality on our part, "spoilt through philosophy and vain deceit, after the tradition of men, after the rudiments of the world, and not after Christ." (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, to approve and to extend our system is the object of our meeting this day; and in proportion to the hopelessness of our looking for aid where we were accustomed heretofore to find it, and whence we might have expected it, in that proportion must our own energies be increased. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I will trespass no further on your time, but will entreat you to give your best consideration to the resolutions which will be proposed to you. (Loud cheers.)

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Earl of Abingdon, Rev. Dr. Ball, Canon of Christ Church, Lord Churchill, Archdeacon Berens, Sir H. Russell, Bart., Rev. Mr. Jerram, Mr. C. Peers, Rev. G. Hulme, Rev. R. Greswell, Mr. W. H. Ashhurst, the President of St. John's College, the Warden of Merton College, Rev. S. W. Yates, Sir A. Cooke, the Archdeacon of Oxford, Major Weyland, Mr. Walter, and the Rev. V. Thomas.

After the meeting a subscription was commenced, of which the first names that we saw were, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, 100*l.* annual subscription; the Lord Bishop of Oxford, 20*l.* donation and 5*l.* annual subscription; Lord Redesdale, 50*l.* donation; J. H. Langston, Esq., 10*l.* annual subscription; the Marquis of Downshire, 10*l.*; the Rev. C. Keene, 30*l.*

The Board, we understand, met afterwards in the grand jury room, to appoint the archidiaconal boards; and on the following day again met to concert measures for immediate operation.

ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL.

BROUGHT IN BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER,
Feb. 18, 1839.

THIS Bill, after reciting the recommendations contained in the fourth Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, proposes the following enactments,

for the purpose of carrying those recommendations into effect, with certain modifications.

I. That all the members of chapter, except the dean, in every cathedral and collegiate church in England shall hereafter be called canons; and that the terms "canon" and "canonry" contained in this Act, shall be taken to comprehend respectively all such members of chapter, and all such dignities in chapters, as have heretofore respectively been called prebendaries or residentiaries, and prebends or residentiaryships.

II. That the chapter of each cathedral church in England, except Christchurch, in Oxford,—of the collegiate church of Saint Peter, Westminster,—and of Her Majesty's Royal Free Chapel of Saint George, in Windsor, shall consist hereafter of a dean and four canons only, and that the chapter of Christchurch, in Oxford, shall consist hereafter of a dean and six canons only.

III. That in the said chapter of Christchurch, the canonry which shall first be vacant, not being one of the two canonries which are respectively annexed to regius professorships in the university of Oxford, shall, immediately upon the vacancy thereof, become and be permanently annexed to the Lady Margaret's professorship of divinity in that university, and shall and may be held by the then and every future Lady Margaret's professor of divinity therein; and that the two canonries which shall next become vacant, not being either of the three canonries hereinbefore specified, shall, immediately upon the vacancies thereof respectively, be suppressed; and that upon such annexation as aforesaid, the canonry in the cathedral church of Worcester, which is now annexed to the last-mentioned professorship, shall be, *ipso facto*, detached therefrom, and shall become vacant.

IV. That so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority hereinafter provided, the rectory of the parish of St. Margaret, in the City of Westminster, and one of the prebendal houses belonging to the chapter of the said collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, shall be permanently annexed to the canonry in the said collegiate church now held by Henry Hart Milman, clerk, Master of Arts; and such house shall be the house of residence belonging to the benefice; and the share of the revenues of the said chapter, which would be payable to the holder of such canonry, shall be subdivided into twelve equal parts; seven of such parts to be paid to the canon, and the other five parts to be applied towards providing a house or houses of residence for the minister or ministers of one or more district church or churches in the said parish, and for endowing such minister or ministers, and the minister of Broadway Chapel in the said parish, in such proportions as shall be determined upon; and that immediately upon such last-mentioned annexation the said rectory of the said parish of St. Margaret shall be in the patronage of Her Majesty.

V. That so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, the rectory of the parish of St. John, in the same city, shall be permanently annexed to the canonry in the said last-mentioned collegiate church, now held by John Jennings, Clerk, Master of Arts; and the share of the revenues of the said chapter in the like manner, which would be payable to the holder of such last-mentioned canonry, shall be subdivided into twelve equal parts; seven of such parts to be paid to the canon, and the other five parts to be applied towards providing a house or houses of residence for the minister or ministers of one or more district church or churches in the same parish, and for endowing such minister or ministers in such proportions as shall be determined upon; and that upon such last-mentioned annexation the said rectory of the parish of St. John shall be in the patronage of Her Majesty.

VI. That immediately upon such two last-mentioned annexations respectively, the said parishes of St. Margaret and St. John shall become and be part of the province of Canterbury, of the diocese of London, and of the archdeaconry of Middlesex; and the said parishes, and the rectors and other ministers and officers thereof respectively shall be subject, in ecclesiastical matters, to the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of

London, and the Archdeacon of Middlesex respectively, in the same manner as other parishes in the said province, diocese, and archdeaconry are respectively subject thereto; and all other ecclesiastical jurisdiction hitherto exercised in the said parishes, or either of them, shall thenceforth entirely cease and determine.

VII. That in the cathedral church of Canterbury the two canonries which shall first be vacant, shall, immediately upon the vacancies thereof respectively, be suppressed, and that the then next vacancy shall and may be filled up by Her Majesty; and that the two canonries which shall next thereafter become vacant shall be suppressed, and that the then next vacancy shall and may be filled up by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and that the two canonries which shall then next become vacant shall be in like manner suppressed, and that the then next vacancy shall and may be filled up by Her Majesty; and that the two canonries which shall then next become vacant shall be in like manner suppressed; and that upon the third then succeeding vacancy, and thereafter upon every fourth vacancy, the said archbishop shall and may appoint a canon in the said cathedral church; all other vacancies therein being filled up by Her Majesty.

VIII. That, subject to the proviso in that behalf hereinafter contained, in the cathedral churches of Durham, Winchester, Worcester, Ely, and Exeter respectively, the two canonries which shall first be vacant shall, immediately upon the vacancies thereof respectively, be suppressed, and that the two canonries which shall become vacant after the then next vacancy in the said churches respectively, shall be in like manner suppressed; and that in the said cathedral churches of Durham, Winchester, and Worcester respectively, the two canonries which shall become vacant after the then next vacancy therein respectively, shall be in like manner suppressed; and that in the said cathedral churches of Durham and Winchester respectively, the two canonries which shall become vacant after the then next vacancy therein respectively, shall be in like manner suppressed.

IX. That, subject to the proviso in that behalf hereinafter contained, in the collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, and in Her Majesty's Royal Free Chapel of St. George, in Windsor, eight canonries shall be suppressed, in like manner and in the same order as is hereinbefore expressed and provided respecting the canonries to be suppressed in the said cathedral churches of Durham and Winchester respectively.

X. That in the cathedral churches of Bristol, Chester, Gloucester, Norwich, Peterborough, Rochester, Salisbury, Wells, and Ripon respectively, the canonry which shall first be vacant shall, immediately upon the vacancy thereof, be suppressed; and the canonry which shall become vacant after the then next vacancy in the said churches respectively, shall be in like manner suppressed; and that the sub-deanery in the said cathedral church of Ripon shall, immediately upon the vacancy thereof, be also suppressed.

XI. That in the cathedral church of Hereford the first vacant canonry, not being that of the bishop, shall, immediately upon the vacancy thereof, be suppressed.

XII. That in the cathedral church of Lichfield, the canonry now held by the rector of the church of St. Philip, in Birmingham, shall, immediately upon the first vacancy thereof, be suppressed; and the first of the other canonries which may be vacant, shall, in like manner, be suppressed.

XIII. Provided always, That, notwithstanding the provisions hereinbefore contained respecting the suppression of canonries, Henry Jenkyns, clerk, professor of Greek in the university of Durham, shall and may be appointed to the canonry in the said cathedral church of Durham, which was designed for him by William, late Bishop of Durham, and which is now held by Richard Prosser, Doctor in Divinity, upon the first vacancy thereof; and that the said provisions shall not be construed to extend to the suppression of the canonry in the same church, which is by Act of Parliament to be annexed to the archdeaconry of Durham, or to either of the canonries in the said collegiate church of St. Peter, Westminster, to which the said recto-

ries of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, are to be respectively annexed as aforesaid; or to the canonry in the said cathedral church of Gloucester, which is annexed to the mastership of Pembroke College in Oxford; or to either of the canonries in the said cathedral church of Rochester, which are respectively annexed to the provostship of Oriel College, in Oxford, and to the archdeaconry of Rochester; or to the canonry in the said cathedral church of Norwich, which is annexed to the mastership of Catherine-hall, in Cambridge; or to any canonry in any cathedral or collegiate church which shall hereafter, according to the provisions of this Act, be permanently annexed to any archdeaconry, or united with any parochial charge; but that if a vacancy in the last-mentioned canonry in the said church of Durham, or in either of the canonries herein enumerated after the said last-mentioned canonry, shall occur in such order or succession as that, according to the said provisions, such canonry would be one of the canonries to be suppressed, such vacancy shall and may nevertheless be filled up, and the canonry in the same church, which shall then next become vacant, shall be suppressed.

XIV. That the deanery of every cathedral and collegiate church upon the old foundation in England, and the three existing canonries in the cathedral church of St. Paul, in London, shall from henceforth be in the direct patronage of Her Majesty, who shall and may, upon the vacancy of any such deanery or canonry, appoint, under her royal sign manual, any person, duly qualified according to the provisions of this Act, to be dean or canon, as the case may be; and every person so appointed shall thereupon become and be dean or canon of the church to which he may be so appointed, to all intents and purposes.

XV. That in the cathedral church of York, so soon as a vacancy shall occur in the deanery, and in the cathedral churches of Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Salisbury, and Wells, respectively, so soon as every person who was a member of the respective chapters of such churches, on the thirtieth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, shall cease to be such member, or (if it shall first happen) so soon as there shall cease to be any persons eligible to canonries in the said respective chapters, according to the laws and customs in force at the date last before-mentioned, all the said canonries shall be in the direct patronage of the Lord Archbishop of York and the bishops of the respective sees, as the case may be, who may respectively, upon the vacancy of any canonry in such churches respectively, collate thereto a person duly qualified according to the provisions of this Act, who shall thereupon become and be a canon of the church to which he shall be so collated to all intents and purposes.

XVI. That in the cathedral church of Ripon the canonries shall from henceforth be in the patronage of the Bishop of Ripon for the time being, and not of the Archbishop of York; and that it shall not be necessary for the person to be appointed a canon in the said church to be nominated by the dean and chapter thereof; and that the Bishop of Ripon for the time being shall be the visitor of the said dean and chapter, and not the said Archbishop of York.

XVII. That in the cathedral churches of St. Paul, in London, and of Lincoln, respectively, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority hereinafter provided, a new canonry shall be founded, and such arrangements be thereupon made as shall preserve the interests of the existing canons of the said churches respectively.

XVIII. That in every chapter wherein there exists any statute or custom for assigning to the dean, or to any canon, any houses, lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, in addition to his share of the corporate revenues, or for appropriating separately to the dean or any canon, during his incumbency, the proceeds of any houses, lands, tithes, or other hereditaments, part of the corporate property of the chapter, every such statute and custom, or every such part thereof as relates to such assignment or appropriation, shall be and the same is hereby repealed and annulled, as to all deans and canons hereafter appointed: Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any small portion of land adjacent to any residentiary house, and enjoyed

by the canon in possession of such house for his domestic accommodation.

XIX. That each of the deans, hereafter appointed, of the cathedral churches of the old foundation in England, the dean of Ripon and the dean of Her Majesty's Royal Free Chapel of St. George in Windsor shall, so soon as may be consistent with existing rights, receive a double share of the divisible corporate revenues of the said churches respectively; and that until the time when the respective chapters of such churches shall be entirely composed of a dean and canons appointed subject to the provisions of this Act, such revenues shall be so apportioned by the authority hereinafter provided, as to afford just shares thereof to the new members of such chapters respectively.

XX. That immediately upon the first vacancy in the deanery of Her Majesty's said Royal Free Chapel of St. George, in Windsor, the rectory of Haseley, in the county of Oxon, shall become and be absolutely detached and dis severed from the said deanery, and shall be in the patronage of the dean and chapter of the said chapel.

XXI. That no new appointment shall be made to the deaneries of Wolverhampton and Middleham respectively, nor to any prebend, dignity, or office, not residentiary, in any cathedral or collegiate church in England and Wales, but that the said deaneries, and every such prebend, dignity, and office shall immediately upon the vacancies thereof respectively be suppressed.

XXII. That in the cathedral church of St. Asaph the chapter shall consist hereafter of a dean and two canons only, and that so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority hereinafter provided, the said canons shall be charged with the cure of souls within the parish of St. Asaph; and upon the first vacancy in the deanery of the said church, so much of the separate estates and endowments of the said deanery as shall be determined on shall be applied to make a competent provision for the perpetual curacy of Henllan, in the county of Denbigh; and the remainder of such estates and endowments shall continue annexed to the said deanery; and the whole of the divisible corporate revenues of the chapter of the said church shall be equally divided between the two canons.

XXIII. That in the cathedral church of Bangor the chapter shall consist hereafter of a dean and two canons only, and that so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, the said canons shall be charged with the same duties, both in the said church, and in the parish of Bangor, as are now performed by the priest-vicars of the said church; and the endowments belonging to the prebend of Penmynydd, in the same cathedral church, shall be annexed to the deanery of Bangor; and such portion of the tithes now belonging to the said deanery, as shall be determined upon, shall be applied to the augmentation of the vicarages or perpetual curacies of parishes in which they respectively accrue; the remainder thereof continuing annexed to the said deanery.

XXIV. That so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, the deaneries of St. Asaph and Bangor shall be united to the archdeaconries of St. Asaph and Bangor respectively; and the archdeaconry of Merioneth shall be endowed with the property belonging to such one of the prebends in the cathedral church of Bangor as may be fixed upon.

XXV. That in the cathedral church of St. David the chapter shall consist hereafter of a precentor and two canons only, and that, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, the said canons shall be charged with the cure of souls in the parish of St. David; and the whole divisible corporate revenues shall be divided into twenty-four parts; ten of such parts being assigned to the precentor, and five to each canon; and the remaining four parts being assigned, as an endowment, to the archdeacon of Cardigan.

XXVI. That in the cathedral church of Llandaff the chapter shall consist hereafter of an archdeacon and two canons only, and that, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, the canons shall be charged with the cure of souls in the parishes of Llandaff and Whitchurch respectively; and after the reservation to the Lord Bishop of Llandaff

of one-seventh part (being his present share) of the whole divisible corporate revenues, the remainder thereof shall be divided among the three members of the chapter, in the proportions of one-half to the archdeacon, and one-quarter to each of the canons.

XXVII. That no appointment shall hereafter be made to any canonry, in either of the said cathedral churches of St. Asaph, Bangor, St. David or Llandaff, excepting any canonry by the vacancy of which the canons shall be reduced below the number of two; and that all canonries which shall previously be vacant shall, immediately upon the vacancies thereof respectively, be suppressed.

XXVIII. That, in the collegiate church of Southwell, the canonries shall, as vacancies occur, be suppressed, until there be one only; and that, immediately upon the death or removal of the last of the existing canons, the then Archdeacon of Nottingham shall become the sole canon; and that, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority hereinafter provided, the rectory of Southwell shall be annexed to the archdeaconry of Nottingham; the said rector being empowered and required to appoint two assistant ministers, the first of such ministers to be paid an annual income of three hundred pounds, and the second an annual income of two hundred pounds; and that the vicar of Southwell holding the vicarage at the time of such annexation as aforesaid, shall become the first of such assistant ministers; and that such portion of the divisible revenues of the said collegiate church of Southwell as shall be necessary shall be applied to carry fully into effect the foregoing objects.

XXIX. That all ecclesiastical rectories in England and Wales without cure of souls, in the patronage of Her Majesty, or of any ecclesiastical corporation aggregate or sole, where there shall be a vicar endowed, or a perpetual curate, shall immediately upon the vacancies thereof respectively, be suppressed; and that all ecclesiastical patronage, belonging to the incumbents of such rectories respectively as such incumbents, shall be thereupon absolutely transferred to and become and be vested in the respective patrons of such rectories.

XXX. That all the profits and emoluments of any canonry in any cathedral or collegiate church in England, excepting Chester, Lichfield, and Ripon, which shall be suppressed under the provisions of this Act, whether arising from rents, fines, compositions, dividends, or other emoluments, shall be paid to the said ecclesiastical commissioners for England, for the purposes of this Act, in like manner as the canon, if he had remained in possession, or his successor, if a successor had been appointed, would have been entitled to receive the same; and that for the purpose of enforcing payment of all such profits and emoluments, the said commissioners shall have and enjoy all rights, powers, and remedies, at law or in equity, which belonged to such canon, or which would have belonged to his successor, if such canonry had not been suppressed: Provided, That in the said cathedral churches of Chester, Lichfield, and Ripon, the profits and emoluments belonging to the canonries to be suppressed in the chapters of the said last-mentioned churches respectively, shall become, as the vacancies occur, part of the divisible corporate revenues of the said chapters respectively, and shall be divided among the remaining members of such chapters accordingly.

XXXI. That, upon the vacancy of any deanery, canonry, prebend, dignity, or office, in any cathedral or collegiate church, and of any ecclesiastical rectory without cure of souls in England or Wales, all the estate and interest (if any) which the holder thereof and his successors had and would have had in any lands, tithes, and other hereditaments or endowments whatsoever annexed or belonging to or usually held and enjoyed with such deanery, canonry, prebend, dignity, office, or rectory; and also all the estate and interest of the chapter of any such cathedral or collegiate church in any lands, tithes, and other hereditaments or endowments whereof the rents and profits have been usually taken and enjoyed by the holder of any deanery, canonry, prebend, dignity, or office, separately from and in addition to his share (if any) of the corporate revenues which have been usually divided among the members of the chapter, shall, subject to the

proviso hereinbefore contained, with respect to any small portion of land adjacent to any residentiary house, without any conveyance thereof, or any assurance in the law other than the provisions of this Act, forthwith accrue to and be vested absolutely in the said ecclesiastical commissioners for England and their successors, to be by them taken, holden, and applied for the purposes of this Act: Provided nevertheless, with respect to the lands, tithes, or other hereditaments which, by reason of the suppression of prebends, dignities, and offices not residentiary in the cathedral churches of York and Lichfield respectively, would so accrue and be vested, That such parts thereof as may be deemed proper shall, by the authority hereinafter provided, be from time to time transferred to and vested in the chapters of the said churches respectively, so as to augment the divisible corporate revenues of such chapters.

XXXII. That, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority hereinafter provided, the whole of the endowments belonging to such one of the suppressed prebends in the collegiate church of Brecon, as may be fixed upon, shall be permanently annexed as an endowment to the archdeaconry of Brecon.

XXXIII. That the vacancy of any dignity, prebend, office, or rectory, which shall have occurred before the passing of this Act, shall be held to be a vacancy within the meaning thereof; and such dignity, prebend, office, or rectory shall immediately upon such passing, be in all respects subject to the provisions thereof.

XXXIV. That out of the fund arising from the suppressed canonries in the respective cathedral and collegiate churches, provision shall be made, by the authority hereinafter provided, for the performance of such duties therein as may require to be so provided for while the diminution in the number of canons is in progress, and before the chapter shall consist entirely of members appointed subject to the provisions of this Act.

XXXV. That, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, measures shall be taken for the disposal of such residence houses in the precincts of the respective cathedral and collegiate churches as may no longer be required, and for the distribution and appropriation of those which may be retained; and that, for these purposes, plans be from time to time prepared by the respective chapters, and, when approved by the visitors, be laid before the said ecclesiastical commissioners for England.

XXXVI. That such of the better endowed canonries which will remain in the chapters of the several cathedral and collegiate churches, as may be deemed properly available for the purpose, be, by the like authority, united with the parochial charge of populous districts within the dioceses in which such churches shall be respectively situate.

XXXVII. That, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, such arrangements shall be made with respect to the deanery and canonries in the cathedral church of Durham, and their revenues, as, upon due inquiry and consideration of the Act of Parliament whereby the university of Durham was founded, and of the engagements subsequently entered into by William, late bishop of Durham, and the dean and chapter of Durham, shall be determined on, with a view to maintaining the said university in a state of respectability and efficiency: Provided that in such arrangements due regard shall be had to the just claims of any existing officer of the said university.

XXXVIII. That the deans and chapters of the several cathedral and collegiate churches in England and Wales shall from time to time, upon being required by the visitors of the said churches respectively, propose to such visitors such alterations in the existing statutes and rules as shall make them consistent with the constitution and duties of the chapters respectively, as altered by or under the authority of this Act; and that in any case in which any such requisition shall not be complied with within one calendar month after the making thereof, the visitor shall be at liberty of himself to make the necessary alterations; and every such alteration shall be submitted to the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, and may be confirmed by the

authority hereinafter provided; and that as to any alteration made by a visitor alone, the said commissioners shall communicate a draft thereof to the chapter to be affected thereby, and shall, together with any scheme to be prepared by them under the authority hereinafter contained, lay before Her Majesty in council such remarks as may within three months have been made thereon by such chapter.

XXXIX. That the several corporations or colleges of vicars choral, priest-vicars, custos, and vicars or minor canons, shall be dissolved at such times respectively, and their endowments shall be dealt with in such manner as shall be determined upon by the authority hereinafter provided, due regard being had to the efficient performance of the cathedral service, and to the improvement of the annual incomes of the existing members, so as to secure to each of them a provision at least equivalent to that which he now possesses, and so as also to preserve the present rights of any lay vicar who may be a member of any such corporation; and that plans for carrying the said alteration into effect, and for the efficient performance of the choral service for the future, shall be forthwith prepared by the deans and chapters of the respective cathedral churches in which such corporations or colleges exist, and, after approval by the visitors, shall be laid before the said ecclesiastical commissioners for England; and that the patronage of all benefices with cure of souls now belonging to any of the said corporations or colleges respectively shall, upon the death, resignation, or removal of all the members thereof respectively who were appointed before the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, be absolutely vested in the chapters of the cathedral churches with which they are respectively connected, subject to the provisions herein contained: Provided that such benefices shall be in the first instance conferred upon minor canons.

XL. That from henceforth all persons holding the office of vicar choral, priest-vicar, or minor canon in any cathedral or collegiate church, shall be called and styled minor canons; and the right of appointing such minor canons shall be in all cases vested in the respective chapters; and that, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority hereinafter provided, regulations shall be made for fixing the number and emoluments of the minor canons in each cathedral and collegiate church: provided that there shall not in any case be more than six, nor less than two; and that the stipend of each minor canon hereafter to be appointed shall not be less than one hundred and fifty pounds per annum.

XLI. That no minor canon hereafter to be appointed in any cathedral or collegiate church shall be allowed to take and hold together with his minor canonry any benefice, beyond the limits of the city wherein such church is situate, or the liberties thereof.

XLII. That no minor canon hereafter to be appointed shall be qualified to take any benefice in the patronage of a chapter beyond such limits and liberties, until he shall have actually served as minor canon for five years at the least; and that immediately upon the expiration of one year after the acceptance of any such benefice by any minor canon, his minor canonry, if not previously resigned, shall become and be vacant.

XLIII. Provided always, that nothing herein contained touching or concerning minor canons shall be construed to apply to the chaplains of Christ church in Oxford.

XLIV. That, subject to the provisos hereinafter contained, upon the vacancy of any benefice in the patronage of the chapter of any cathedral or collegiate church, the dean and chapter shall present thereto either a member of such chapter, or a minor canon, subject to such regulations as aforesaid; or a spiritual person who shall have served, for five years at the least, in the office of master of the grammar school, if any attached to such cathedral or collegiate church, or who, so far as relates to the cathedral church of Durham, shall have served for the like term in the office of professor, reader, lecturer, or tutor in the said university of Durham, or shall have been educated thereat, and shall be a licentiate or graduate in theology therein; and that

every such office of schoolmaster, professor, reader, lecturer or tutor, shall immediately upon the expiration of one year thereafter, if not previously resigned, become and be vacant; and that if neither a member of the chapter, nor a minor canon, nor such schoolmaster, professor, reader, lecturer, tutor, licentiate or graduate, as the case may be, shall be presented to such benefice within three calendar months from the time of the vacancy thereof, the bishop of the diocese in which the same is situate may, within the next three calendar months, collate or license thereto a spiritual person who shall have actually served within such diocese, as curate or incumbent, for five years at the least; and if no such collation or license shall be granted within such time, the right of presentation to such benefice for that turn shall lapse to the archbishop of the province: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall affect the patronage possessed by the said chapter of Christ church.

XLV. That, subject to the provisos hereinafter contained, the patronage of all benefices, with cure of souls, possessed by deans and other individual members of chapters in right of any separate estates held by them as such members, or possessed by dignitaries, prebendaries or officers not resident in right of their dignities, prebends or offices respectively, shall as vacancies occur in the deaneries, dignities, prebends or offices respectively, become and be transferred to and vested in the respective bishops of the dioceses in which the benefices shall be respectively situate: provided that with respect to benefices in the patronage of the prebendaries of the collegiate church of Southwell, the same shall, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority hereinafter provided, be transferred so as to become vested, as the prebends fall in respectively, partly in the bishop of Ripon, and partly in the bishop of Manchester, in such proportion as shall be determined on: provided also, that if any such last-mentioned benefice shall become vacant before the patronage thereof shall have become so vested as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Lord Archbishop of York to present thereto for that turn only.

XLVI. That the bishops of London and Lincoln respectively may appoint one of the archdeacons of their respective dioceses to succeed to the new canonry in the chapter of St. Paul's and of Lincoln respectively, upon the foundation of such new canonries respectively under this Act, and that, by the authority hereinafter provided, such canonries shall be annexed to such archdeacons respectively, subject to such regulations, before any vacancy shall occur among the existing members of the said chapters respectively, as may be determined on; provision being made upon the occurrence of any such vacancy, for such archdeacon, and, if it be deemed fit, for one other of the archdeacons in each of the said dioceses, by the application of a portion of the income of such canonry.

XLVII. That so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, the prebend or canonry in the cathedral church of Rochester, which is now annexed to the archdeaconry of Rochester, shall be detached therefrom, and annexed to the new archdeaconry of Maidstone, when the same shall have been constituted according to the provisions of the Act first hereinbefore recited.

XLVIII. That, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, such archdeacons as are not otherwise competently endowed shall be provided for respectively by the annexation, wherever it may be practicable, either of an entire canonry, or of a canonry charged with the payment of such portion of its income as shall be determined on towards providing for another archdeacon in the same diocese, or of such last-mentioned portion of the income of a canonry, or until such arrangement can be made, and in cases where it may be necessary, by augmentation, out of the fund to arise under the provisions of this Act: provided that the said augmentation shall not be such as to raise the annual income of any archdeaconry to an amount exceeding two hundred pounds.

XLIX. That no person shall hereafter be capable of receiving the appointment of dean, archdeacon or canon, or precentor of St. David's, until he shall have been six years complete in priest's orders.

L. That, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the authority hereinafter provided, such arrangements be made, with respect to benefices which are annexed by Act of Parliament, or otherwise to the headships of colleges in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, as may enable the respective colleges to sell, or themselves to purchase, the advowsons of such benefices, and to invest the proceeds in proper securities, with provisions for the payment of the interest thereof to the respective heads of the colleges for the time being; and that upon the completion of the said arrangements respectively, the existing incumbents of such benefices respectively, shall be at liberty, upon resigning the same, to receive the interest of the proceeds arising from such sales respectively.

LI. That, so soon as conveniently may be, and by the like authority, an arrangement be made to enable the University of Cambridge to sell the advowson of the benefice annexed to the regius professorship of divinity in the said university, and to invest the proceeds of such sale in proper securities, with a provision for the payment of the interest thereof to the regius professor of divinity for the time being; and, that upon the completion of such arrangement, the existing incumbent of the said benefice shall be at liberty, upon resigning the said benefice, to receive such interest.

LII. That with respect to any benefice with cure of souls, which is held together with any sinecure preferment in the patronage of any college in either of the universities, or of any private patron, the revenues of which latter preferment form a part of the income of the existing incumbent of such benefice, arrangements may be made by the like authority, and with the consents of the respective patrons, for permanently annexing such preferment to such benefice.

LIII. That with respect to any parish in which both the profits and the spiritual charge are divided between two or more incumbents, each having a mediety or portion of the benefice, a plan may be laid before the said ecclesiastical commissioners for England by the bishop of the diocese, with the consent of the patron or patrons, for constituting any of such portions separate benefices, or from consolidating two or more of such portions into one benefice to be held by one incumbent, or for making such other arrangements as may promote the efficient discharge of pastoral duties in such parishes, and any such plan may be carried into effect by the authority hereinafter provided.

LIV. With an especial view to the better care of populous parishes, that arrangements may from time to time be made, by the like authority, for improving the value or making a better provision for the spiritual duties of ill-endowed parishes or districts, by means of such exchange of advowsons, or of such other alterations in the exercise of patronage, as may be agreed upon by patrons; with the consent of the bishop in every such case, and where a bishop is himself one of the patrons, with the consent of the archbishop.

LV. That arrangements may be made by the like authority for the apportionment of the income of two benefices belonging to the same patron, or the income of one benefice having more than one church or chapel, between the incumbents or ministers of such benefices, churches or chapels: provided that no such arrangement shall be made with respect to benefices in lay patronage without the consents of the respective patrons, nor in any case without the consent of the bishop of the diocese, except where the bishop himself is patron, and that in such last-mentioned case the consent of the archbishop shall be necessary thereto.

LVI. Provided always, that nothing in this Act contained respecting the division of corporate property, the severance of separate property, or the limitation of the exercise of patronage possessed in right of separate property, shall affect any dean, archdeacon, canon, prebendary, dignitary, or officer (except the said Henry Hart Milman and John Jennings), who shall be in possession at the time of the passing thereof; but that every dean, archdeacon, canon, prebendary, dignitary and officer thereafter appointed shall be subject to such regulations as shall be made in pursuance of this Act; and that the provisions herein contained respecting

the qualification of persons to be presented to any benefice, in the patronage of any chapter, or the apportionment of the income of any such benefice, shall not affect such chapter so long as any person who was a member thereof, on the thirteenth day of August one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six shall continue such member.

LVII. That the ecclesiastical commissioners for England shall and may from time to time, as they shall think necessary, cause to be amended the valuation of the revenues of the bishopricks, cathedrals, collegiate churches, ecclesiastical corporations aggregate and sole, and benefices in England and Wales, which was made and estimated according to the returns made to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the revenues and patronage of the Established Church in England and Wales, and specified in the report made by the said last-mentioned commissioners, bearing date the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five; and when any such amended valuation shall be completed and shall have been approved by her Majesty in council, the same shall be printed under the direction of the said ecclesiastical commissioners for England, and shall be taken and held to be evidence of the value of every dignity, office or benefice therein mentioned.

LVIII. That 5 and 6 W. 4, c. 30, 6 and 7 W. 4, c. 67, and 1 and 2 Vict., c. 108, be and the same are hereby repealed; and that within one calendar month after the passing of this Act, the treasurer of the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne shall deliver to the said ecclesiastical commissioners for England, a full and particular account of all monies received and paid by him under and by virtue of the said Acts, or any of them, and of all things done by him, and of all proceedings then pending in respect thereof; and, that within one week after the delivery of such account, he shall pay or cause to be paid to the said commissioners the balance then remaining in his hands, or to his account, in respect thereof.

LIX. That the lands, tithes, hereditaments, monies and revenues to be vested in and paid to the said ecclesiastical commissioners for England under and by virtue of the provisions of this Act, shall be, after a due consideration of the wants and circumstances of the places in which they accrue, from time to time applied, by the authority hereinafter provided, to the purpose of making additional provision for the cure of souls in parishes where such assistance is most required, in such manner as shall be most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church.

LX. Provided always, that by the like authority so much of the lands, tithes, hereditaments, monies and revenues as shall arise and accrue from the cathedral and collegiate churches within the principality of Wales, shall from time to time be applied to the improvement of poor benefices in the said principality: Provided also, nevertheless, that, if it be deemed fit, a part thereof may by the like authority be transferred to the college of St. David at Lampeter, in exchange for benefices with cure of souls, which are now connected with that establishment.

LXI. Provided also, that so soon as conveniently may be, so much of the land or tithes belonging or attached to the prebend of Sawley, in the said cathedral church of Lichfield, as shall be determined on, shall by the like authority be vested in the rector of the said church of St. Philip in Birmingham, and his successors, rectors thereof, for ever; and that the endowments, of whatsoever kind, belonging to the collegiate churches of Wolverhampton, Heytesbury and Middleham, shall by the like authority be applied to the purpose of making a better provision for the cure of souls, in the districts or places with which the said churches are respectively connected.

LXII. That so much of the property belonging to the collegiate church of Wimborne Minster, as shall upon due inquiry be found legally applicable thereto, shall, by the authority hereinafter provided, be applied to the purpose of making a better provision for the spiritual care of the parish of Wimborne Minster, in the county of Dorset.

LXIII. That so soon as conveniently may be, inquiry shall be made by the ecclesiastical commis-

sioners for England, respecting the state of all such hospitals as were returned as promotions spiritual in the reign of King Henry the Eighth; and in those cases in which it may appear, upon such inquiry, that the endowments of such hospitals are capable, after satisfying the objects of the founder's bounty, of affording a better provision for the cure of souls in the parishes with which they are connected, arrangements may from time to time be made, by the authority hereinafter provided, for effecting such provision.

LXIV. And whereas it is expedient that her Majesty should be empowered to appoint additional commissioners to assist in giving effect to these enactments; be it also enacted, that it shall be lawful for her Majesty to appoint, under the royal sign manual, four fit persons, being members of the Church of England, three of whom at least shall be clerks in holy orders of the Church of England, to be ecclesiastical commissioners and members of the body corporate of "the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," in addition to the commissioners appointed and to be appointed by and under the first herein recited Act.

LXV. That every commissioner to be appointed under this Act, shall be at all times removable by her Majesty in council by warrant under the sign manual; and when any vacancy shall occur by death, removal, resignation or otherwise, among the said additional commissioners, it shall be lawful for her Majesty to fill up such vacancy by appointing, under the royal sign manual, some other fit person, being a member of the Church of England, to be a commissioner under this Act, so that three at least of the commissioners who shall at any time hold the place of the said four additional commissioners shall be clerks in holy orders of the Church of England; and every person so appointed shall accordingly become to all intents and purposes one of the commissioners for the purposes of this Act, and of the said last-mentioned Act.

LXVI. That every additional commissioner named by this Act, or so to be appointed, and not being a clerk in holy orders of the Church of England, shall, before acting as such commissioner, subscribe the declaration required of the other lay commissioners by the said last-mentioned Act.

LXVII. That all the powers and authorities vested in the ecclesiastical commissioners for England by the last mentioned Act, with reference to the matters therein contained, shall be continued and extended to the commissioners appointed under this Act, with reference to all matters contained in the said Act, or in this Act, and may be used and exercised by them as fully and effectually as if the said powers and authorities were repeated in this Act; and the said last-mentioned Act and this Act shall be construed as if they were one and the same.

LXVIII. That the ecclesiastical commissioners for England shall from time to time prepare and lay before her Majesty in council such schemes as shall appear to the said commissioners, to be required and to be best adapted, for carrying this Act into full effect; and shall in such schemes recommend and propose all such measures as may, upon further inquiry, which the said commissioners are hereby authorized to make, appear to them to be necessary for that purpose: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the said commissioners from proposing in any such scheme such modifications or variations, as to matters of detail and regulation, as shall not be substantially repugnant to any provision of this Act, or of this said last-mentioned Act; and particularly that it shall be competent to the said commissioners to propose in any such scheme a variation of the proportions to be retained by the said Henry Hart Milman and the said John Jennings respectively out of the proceeds of the canonries held by them respectively as aforesaid.

LXIX. That when any such scheme shall be approved by her Majesty in council, it shall be lawful for her Majesty in council to make an order or orders ratifying the same, and specifying the time or times when such scheme, or the several parts thereof shall take effect, and to direct every such order to be registered by the registrar of each of the dioceses, whereof the bishop, or within which any cathedral or collegiate church, chapter, member of

a chapter, officer, incumbent, or any other person or body corporate, may or shall be in any respect affected thereby.

LXX. That every such order shall, as soon as may be after the making thereof by her Majesty in council, be published in the *London Gazette*; and so soon as any such order in council, or any order in council made under the authority of the said last-mentioned Act shall be so gazetted, it shall in all respects, and as to all things therein contained, have and be of the same force and effect as if all and every part thereof were included in this Act.

LXXI. That a copy of every order of her Majesty in council made under this Act shall be laid before each house of Parliament in the month of January in every year, if Parliament shall be then sitting, or if Parliament be not then sitting, within one week after the next meeting thereof.

LXXII. That the registrar of every diocese to whom any order of her Majesty in council made by virtue of this Act shall be delivered, shall forthwith register the same in the registry of his diocese; and if any such registrar shall refuse or neglect to register any such order, he shall, for every day during which he shall so offend, forfeit and if his offence shall continue for the space of three months, he shall forfeit his office, and it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese to appoint a successor thereto.

LXXIII. That for such registration as aforesaid the registrar shall not be entitled to receive any fee or reward, but on every search for any such order, he shall be entitled to receive a fee of three shillings, and for every copy or extract of any such order certified by him he shall be entitled to receive for every folio of ninety words; and the copy of every such entry, certified by the registrar, shall be admissible as evidence in all courts and places whatsoever.

LXXIV. That after the next avoidance of any deanery or canonry, such fixed annual sums shall be paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners for England, out of the revenues of the larger deaneries and canonries respectively, as shall upon due inquiry and consideration be determined on, so as to leave to no future dean a larger average annual income than two thousand pounds sterling, and to no future canon a larger average annual income than one thousand pounds sterling; and at the expiration of every seven years, reckoning from the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, a new return of the revenues of all the deaneries and canonries shall be made to the ecclesiastical commissioners, and thereupon the scale of payments shall be revised, so as to leave to every such dean and canon respectively, as nearly as may be, an amount of income not greater than two thousand and one thousand pounds respectively, and such revised scale shall take effect as to each deanery and canonry respectively upon the next avoidance thereof within the then next period of seven years; and the several sums so paid to the ecclesiastical commissioners shall be applied by them towards increasing small benefices with cure of souls, in each case according to a scheme for that purpose to be prepared by them and laid before her Majesty in council, which scheme shall be taken to be a scheme within the other provisions of this Act: provided always, that in case the said Henry Jenkyns shall succeed to the canonry in the cathedral church of Durham, now held by the said Richard Prosser, this enactment shall not apply to such canonry until the avoidance thereof by the said Henry Jenkyns.

LXXV. That the ecclesiastical commissioners for England shall and may receive and send all letters and packets relating solely to the execution of this Act, and of the said last-mentioned Act, free from the duty of postage, provided that such letters and packets shall be directed to "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England;" and that all such letters and packets as shall be sent by the said commissioners shall be dated from their office, and shall be signed on the outside of such letters and packets by such person as the said commissioners shall appoint, with the consent of the Lord High Treasurer, or three or more of the commissioners of her Majesty's treasury, under such restrictions as the said Lord High Treasurer or Lords Commissioners of the Treasury shall think fit to be enforced.

LXXVI. That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

AN ACT TO ABRIDGE THE HOLDING OF BENEFICES IN PLURALITY, AND TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE RESIDENCE OF THE CLERGY.

(Continued from p. 136.)

CXXIV. And be it enacted, that in all cases where the term "cathedral preferment" is used in this Act, it shall be construed to comprehend (unless it shall otherwise appear from the context) every deanery, archdeaconry, prebend, canonry, office of minor canon, priest vicar, or vicar choral, having any prebend or endowment belonging thereto, or belonging to any body corporate consisting of persons holding any such office, and also every precentorship, treasurer'ship, sub-deanery, chancellorship of the church, and other dignity and office in any cathedral or collegiate church, and every mastership, wardenship, and fellowship in any collegiate church; and that in all cases where the term "benefice" is used in this Act, the said term shall be understood and taken to mean benefice with cure of souls, and no other, (unless it shall otherwise appear from the context), and therein to comprehend all parishes, perpetual curacies, donatives, endowed public chapels, parochial chapelries, and chapelries or districts belonging or reputed to belong, or annexed or reputed to be annexed, to any church or chapel, any thing in any other Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

CXXV. And be it enacted, that in every case in which the consent of, or the execution of any deed or deeds, instrument or instruments by, the patron of any cathedral preferment, or of any benefice, sinecure rectory, or vicarage, or the owner or proprietor of any lands, tithes, tenements, or hereditaments, is required for carrying into effect any of the purposes of this Act, and also in every case in which it may be necessary to give any notice to any such patron for any of the said purposes, the consent of execution by or notice to the patron or person entitled to make donation or present or nominate to such cathedral preferment, benefice, sinecure rectory, or vicarage, in case the same were then vacant, or the person or persons who shall be in the actual possession, receipt, or perception of the rents, proceeds, or profits of such lands, tithes, tenements, or hereditaments for an estate or interest not less than an estate for life, shall respectively be sufficient.

CXXVI. And be it enacted, that in any case in which the consent of the patron of any benefice shall be required to the exercise of any power given by this Act, or in which any notice shall be required by this Act to be given to the patron of any benefice, and the patronage of such benefice shall be in the Crown, the consent of the Crown to the exercise of such power shall be testified and such notice shall be given respectively in the manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say,) if such benefice shall be above the yearly value of twenty pounds in the Queen's books, the instrument by which the power shall be exercised shall be executed by and any such notice shall be given to the lord high treasurer or first lord commissioner of the Treasury for the time being; and if such benefice shall not exceed the yearly value of twenty pounds in the Queen's books, such instrument shall be executed by and any such notice shall be given to the lord high chancellor, lord keeper or lords commissioners of the great seal, for the time being; and if such benefice shall be within the patronage of the Crown in right of the duchy of Lancaster, such instrument shall be executed by and any such notice shall be given to the chancellor of the said duchy for the time being; and the execution of such instrument by and any such notice given to such person or persons shall be deemed and taken for the purposes of this Act to be an execution by and a sufficient notice to the patron of the benefice.

CXXVII. And be it enacted, that in any case in which the consent of the patron of any benefice shall be required to the exercise of any power given by this Act, and the patron of such benefice shall

be a minor, idiot, lunatic, or feme covert, it shall be lawful for the guardian or guardians, committee or committees, or husband of such patron (but in case of a feme covert with her consent in writing) to execute the instrument by which such power shall be exercised in testimony of the consent of such patron; and such execution shall for the purposes of this Act be deemed and taken to be an execution by the patron of the benefice.

CXXVIII. And be it enacted, that in any case in which the consent of the patron of any benefice shall be required to the exercise of any power given by this Act, or in which any notice shall be required by this Act to be given to the patron of any benefice, and the advowson and right of patronage of such benefice shall be part of the possessions of the duchy of Cornwall, the consent of the patron of such benefice to the exercise of such power shall be testified and such notice shall be given respectively in the manner hereinafter mentioned; (that is to say,) the instrument by which the power shall be exercised shall be executed by and any such notice shall be given to the duke of Cornwall for the time being, if of full age, but if such benefice shall be within the patronage of the Crown in right of the duchy of Cornwall, such instrument shall be executed by and any such notice shall be given to the same person or persons who is or are by this Act authorized to testify the consent of the Crown to the exercise of any power given by this Act in respect of any benefice in the patronage of the Crown; and the execution of such instrument by and any such notice given to such person or persons shall be deemed and taken for the purposes of this Act to be an execution by and a sufficient notice to the patron of the benefice.

CXXIX. And be it enacted, that the distance between any two benefices for the purposes of this Act shall be computed from the church of the one to the church of the other by the nearest road or footpath, or by an accustomed ferry; and if on one of the said benefices there be two or more churches, then the distance shall be computed from or to the nearest of such churches, as the case may be; or if on one of such benefices there be no church, then in such manner as shall be directed by the bishop of the diocese in which the benefice proposed to be taken and held by any spiritual person in addition to one already held by him shall be locally situate.

CXXX. And be it enacted, that whenever the population of any place shall be required by this Act to be ascertained, the same shall be taken from the latest returns of population made under any Act of parliament for that purpose at the time when the question shall arise, if such returns shall apply to the place respecting which the question shall be, but if such place shall only form part of a parish or district named in such returns, then such returns shall be taken to represent truly the population of the parish or district named therein, and from them the population of the place required shall be computed, according to the best evidence of which the subject shall be capable.

CXXXI. And be it enacted, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord High Chancellor, and the Archbishop of York, with the assistance of the vicars general of the said two archbishops, and of one of the masters of the high Court of Chancery, to be selected for that purpose by the Lord High Chancellor, shall ordain and establish tables of fees, and shall have power from time to time to amend or alter such tables of fees, to be taken in respect of donation, presentation, nomination, collation, institution, installation, induction, or licence, or any instrument, matter, or thing connected with the admission of any spiritual person to any cathedral preferment or any benefice throughout England and Wales, by any officer, secretary, clerk, or minister to whom belong the duties of preparing, sealing, transacting, or doing any such instruments, matters, and things; and before the fees contained in such tables or such amended tables shall be demanded, taken, or received by any of the said persons such tables or amended tables shall be submitted to Her Majesty's Privy Council, who may disallow the same or any part thereof; and notice shall be given in the London Gazette of such submission to the Privy Council; and if within the

space of three months from the time of giving such notice the same shall not be disallowed, such fees, or such parts thereof as shall not be disallowed, shall from and after the expiration of the said three months be deemed and taken to be lawful fees, and thenceforward such fees, and none others, save only such as may be altered or subsequently ordained, as before provided, shall be demanded, taken, or received by any of such officers, secretaries, clerks, or ministers respectively, under any colour or pretence whatsoever: provided always, that the said persons shall not ordain or establish any fees exceeding the fee which for the twenty years next preceding the passing of this Act shall have been usually taken for or in respect of the same instrument, matter, or thing in case of admission to any cathedral preferment or any benefice within the diocese of London: provided also, that the said persons shall have power to ordain graduated scales of fees in respect of benefices below the yearly value of five hundred pounds.

CXXXII. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed, construed, or taken to derogate from, diminish, prejudice, alter, or affect, otherwise than is expressly provided, any powers, authorities, rights, or jurisdiction already vested in or belonging to any archbishop or bishop under or by virtue of any statute, canon, usage, or otherwise howsoever.

CXXXIII. And be it enacted, that no provision in this Act contained shall extend or be construed to extend to that part of the united kingdom called Ireland.

The FIRST SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

Questions to be annually transmitted by each bishop to every spiritual person holding any benefice within his diocese or jurisdiction.

1. What is the name of your benefice?
2. In what county?
3. Name of incumbent, and date of admission?
4. Is there a glebe house belonging to your benefice?
5. Were you resident in the glebe house, or there being no glebe house, or none fit for your residence, were you resident in any and what house appointed by the bishop in his licence, during the last year, for the term prescribed by law?
6. Being non-resident, were you performing the duties of your parish for the said time? If so, state where you resided, and at what distance from the church or chapel?
7. Were you in the last year serving any other church or chapel in the neighbourhood as incumbent? If so, state the name thereof, and the distance from the above-named church or chapel; and when and for how long you served the same?
8. Were you serving any other church or chapel in the neighbourhood as curate? If so, state the name thereof, and the distance from your own church or chapel; and when and for how long you served the same?
9. What are the services in your church? Is a sermon or lecture given at every or which of such services?
10. Were these services duly performed last year? If not, for what reason?
11. What are the services in your chapel or chapels, if any? Is a sermon or lecture given at every or which of such services?
12. Were these services duly performed last year? If not, for what reason?
13. Have you any assistant curate or curates? If so, state his or their names; also whether he or they is or are licensed, and the amount of his or their stipend or respective stipends?
14. If you were non-resident, were you so by licence?
15. If non-resident by licence, state the ground of licence, and the time when it will expire?
16. If non-resident without licence, were you so by exemption?
17. If non-resident by exemption, state the ground of exemption, and whether such exemption was claimed for the whole year, or during what part thereof?
18. If you were non-resident, and did not perform the duties of your benefice, what ecclesiastical duties, if any, were you performing, and where do you now reside?

OBSERVE.—The foregoing questions are to be answered by every incumbent, whether resident or not.

FURTHER QUESTIONS to be answered, in addition to the foregoing, in case the incumbent be non-resident.

19. What is the name of your curate?
20. Does he reside in the glebe house?
21. Does he pay any and what rent or consideration for the use of the glebe house; or is any deduction made on account thereof from the stipend assigned to him in his licence?
22. If not resident in the glebe house, does he reside in the parish?
23. If not resident in the parish, where does he reside, and at what distance from your church or chapel?

24. Does he serve any other church or chapel as incumbent? If so, state the name thereof, and the distance from your own church or chapel?
25. Does he serve any other church or chapel as curate? If so, state the name thereof, and the distance from your own church or chapel?
26. Is he licensed?
27. What is his salary from you?
28. Has he from you any other allowances or emoluments? State what, and the average value thereof respectively?
29. What is the gross and what is the net annual value of your benefice?

N.B. All the questions have reference to the year immediately preceding that in which they are transmitted.

To be concluded in our next.

LAW.

RURAL DEANS.

CASE FOR THE OPINION OF DR. PHILLIMORE.

The Rev. Thomas Newcome, M.A., is the Rector of Shenley, Herts, within the Deanery of Berkhamstead, the Archdeaconry of Huntingdon, and the Bishoprick of Lincoln. He has received the following circular from parties newly appointed to the office of Rural Deans:—

"Hemel Hempsted, Jan. 3, 1839.

"Dear Sir,—Having been appointed to the office of Rural Deans, in this Deanery, it is our duty to visit your glebe-house and glebe, your church, chancel, and churchyard, and to take an account of the vestments, sacred utensils, and other ecclesiastical matters. We purpose to be at Shenley for these purposes, if convenient to you, on Friday, the 18th of January instant, at two o'clock; and we shall feel obliged to you to desire that one, at least, of the churchwardens may be in attendance. Since an inspection is to take place annually, and is to include an account of every alteration, whether additions or otherwise, it will very greatly assist us, if you will have the goodness to be provided with a return of the glebe-house, buildings, and land; as also, with the population of your parish at the last census, and the number which your church is calculated to contain.

"It is also our duty to inspect the licences of curates, and the appointments of parish clerks, sextons, and other offices. We are, &c.,

"JACOB H. BROOKE MOUNTAIN, } Rural
D. JENKS, } Deans."

Mr. Newcome has not the least objection to any inspection or inquiry; but having regularly attended and obeyed the visitation of his Archdeacon at Berkhamstead, and this office of Rural Dean not having existed before in his time, if it ever did at all in this diocese; and, it not appearing that the Archdeacon has assented to appointments, which abstract from him a long-exercised authority on the subject, he is desirous of your opinion.

Whether the Bishop of Lincoln has the right to appoint these Rural Deans? or, whether the office has by usage or otherwise devolved on the Archdeacon, so as to require his assent to such appointment? And, above all, whether the rector of Shenley is bound canonically, or otherwise, to submit to these new functionaries in the several matters mentioned in their circular?

I think the Bishop of Lincoln has power and authority to appoint Rural Deans. It is not the creation of a new office, but the revival of an old one. For Rural Deans were well known to the ancient ecclesiastical constitution of this country, although the office in later days fell into desuetude, and even in the century preceding the Reformation, was reduced to a shadow and a name.

Dioceses were divided into Archdeaconries and Rural Deaneries. The Archdeacons took their titles from the district, which was generally the county, whereas the Rural Deans were appointed for each Hundred.

The functions of Archdeacon can in no way be affected by the revival of the office of Rural Dean.

* Mr. Newcome does not object to "inspection," but to annual written queries, and written replies. By possibility he might be helping to erect a new authority, and, thereby, furnish evidence against himself. Let the Churchwarden testify to the incumbent's conduct, and the incumbent to the Churchwarden's, if faulty.

This office is wholly independent of theirs, it is especially characterised by the exercise of the visitatorial power, to which the Rural Dean is wholly incompetent; his function being that of mere inspection; and it is expressly laid down by Bishop Gibson, vol. ii. p. 972, that Rural Deans can have no concern in Parochial Visitations.

Undoubtedly, if we are to judge from the circular letter, the Rural Deans seem disposed to push their authority to the utmost extent; but still, as long as they confine themselves to mere inspection, I am of opinion, that any interference on their part could not be resisted with effect; and, as their inspection may be of assistance to the Bishop in the general administration of the affairs of his diocese, it would, I think, be inexpedient and unadvisable to offer any captious opposition to their proceedings.

Doctors' Commons, JOSEPH PHILLIMORE.
Jan. 10, 1839.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

Select Committee appointed "to inquire into the mode of granting and renewing leases of the landed and other property of the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, and other Ecclesiastical bodies of England and Wales, and into the probable amount of any increased value which might be obtained by an improved management, with a due consideration of the interests of the Established Church, and of the present lessees of such property."—Lord John Russell, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Granville Vernon, Mr. Pease, Mr. Childers, Mr. Blake, Mr. Baring Wall, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. G. Knight, Mr. Hector, Mr. Ingham, the Solicitor-General, Lord Eliot, Mr. Baines, Mr. William Evans, Mr. Hope Johnstone, Lord Sandon, and Lord Ebrington.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 5.

MARRIAGE ACT.

The Bishop of LONDON said, that their lordships were aware that about two years ago a bill was passed, altering to a certain degree the law of marriage, in order to satisfy certain Dissenters, who held it to be a grievance to be married according to the religious forms of the Established Church. The number of marriages that had been solemnised since the passing of the act, otherwise than according to the forms of the Church, had been very insignificant—so insignificant, that had the Legislature known it, they would have hesitated before they made such an innovation on the then established law as the bill made. When, however, the Dissenters felt themselves to be aggrieved, it was the duty of the Legislature to afford them relief; but the question was, whether the relief provided would not in the end be attended with more serious grievance than the comparatively trifling grievance that had existed before. He held in his hand two petitions, one from the board of guardians of the Oundle union, the other from the clergy in the neighbourhood, and they tended to show that the law as it now stood was not calculated to heighten, but rather to lower, the tone of public feeling as to the marriage ceremony. There was the case of a marriage solemnized by the superintendent registrar of the Oundle union between a young man and a woman who was his grandmother, a marriage between parties who were incapable of legally entering into such a contract. He did not mean to impute blame to any parties, except the two persons themselves. The registrar-general had undoubtedly committed an error to a certain extent; but it should be regarded with leniency, as mistakes were likely to occur in the administration of an act which had introduced such important and extensive innovations into the law of the country. But, because it was an innovation, the parties who were to administer it should have proceeded with the greatest caution, so as to prevent those evils and offences against morality and religion which were likely to arise. The right rev. prelate then read the petition of the clergy at length, and proceeded to express his regret that the registrar had not taken the advice of ecclesiastical lawyers, who would have at once decided that the marriage was within the prohibited degrees. As soon as the objection had been pointed out, the registrar had issued an injunction; but it was too late, for the marriage had been already solemnized. The petition of the guardians was of a similar nature. There was another complaint made by the clergy who had signed the petition—that the marriage had been performed without the usual notice, and in defiance of the caution of the vicar. He thought it was the duty of the registrar to institute some inquiry into the matter, as a grave error had been committed. He should suggest to their lordships whether some remedy ought not to be applied, in order to prevent the recurrence of such evils as the petitioners apprehended. He did not mean, as he had originally intended, to move for the production of the correspondence which had passed on this subject between the parties and the registrar-general. The observations which he had made, by directing the attention of Government to the subject, would perhaps effect the object which the petitioners had in view. There was another measure on which he wished to make a few remarks—he meant the bill, which was passed at the same time as the Marriage Bill, for

the Registration of Births and Deaths. That bill was, at the present time, working a great amount of evil. It had the effect of diminishing the number of baptisms. In some towns which he could name the number of baptisms had been reduced to an extent that he did not wish to mention. Some of the superintendent registrars had inculcated the idea that the rite of Christian baptism was unnecessary—that the mere act of registration was sufficient for every purpose. But the consequence was, that children who thus died unbaptized would be buried without the usual burial ceremony. This neglect of the ceremony of baptism led to a disregard, on the part of parents, of other religious rites, which, but for that neglect, they would probably have attended to. The right rev. prelate concluded by stating, that he should content himself with merely presenting the petition.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, the statement of the right rev. prelate certainly accorded with the facts as they had been described to him. Such a marriage had taken place as had been alluded to, and it was a remarkable circumstance that the grandmother who had entered into that contract was not of age now. The question was, whether the present state of the law required alteration; but perhaps, as instructions (so we understood the noble and learned lord) had been sent forth to prevent the occurrence of such a circumstance in future, that step would not be necessary. It did not seem easy to devise a mode in which marriages within the prohibited degrees could be prevented from taking place. There was no protection against conduct of this kind before the Registration Act passed. It was utterly impossible to know in what degree of relationship parties coming to be married stood with respect to each other, unless the information came from other quarters; and this circumstance gave rise to the act of Parliament lately passed, by which all marriages within the prohibited degrees were rendered void, and not, as formerly, only voidable.

The Bishop of LONDON said, that the circumstances which he had detailed could not have taken place under the old law.

Lord BROUGHAM said, that the marriage which had been solemnized between the parties was no marriage at all. The issue must be illegitimate, and no subsequent ceremony could heal the illegitimacy. There was no doubt about the law of the case at all, any more than there was about a man's eldest son being his heir-at-law.

Viscount MELBOURNE observed, that if any registering officer had discouraged baptism, he had acted entirely contrary to the advice of the registrar-general.

After a few words from Lords ELLENBOROUGH and WHARNCLEIGH, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Feb. 25.

ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL.

On the order of the day being read, Lord J. RUSSELL rose and moved, that the clerk at the table do read certain extracts from speeches from the throne relating to ecclesiastical reform. After having stated the different measures which had been entered upon with regard to these speeches, he came to the measure now proposed to the house, a measure affecting cathedral dignities, and proposing the means by which very small livings might be increased, and additional incomes provided for the clergy in populous towns and places in the country where at present there were neither churches nor incumbents. The calculations of the Church Commissioners, supposing that certain livings should be raised to an amount not very extravagant, but raising those of 300l. a-year which were under 2,000 livings) by 150l., and also supposing that the stipends of parishes containing a population of 10,000 were raised to 400l.,—were that done, a sum of 145,195l. would be required, and that supposing, instead of 400l., those who had these large livings only had 300l. per annum, still 130,495l. would be requisite. There were parts in the report of the Church Commissioners stating the great number of parishes which in London and the dioceses of York and Chester were without spiritual instruction; and it was on these grounds that they took into consideration the means by which these great evils might in some respects be remedied. It did not, however, appear to them certainly, nor did it appear to any who had objected to their plans, that it would be possible for Parliament to give any large sum out of the revenues of the state, as the University of Oxford had prayed, in order to supply the existing deficiency of religious instruction. He (Lord John Russell) thought, if such a grant was asked, the spirit of Parliament, and particularly of that house, would have said, "Before we augment out of the funds of the public any of the small livings—before we open new incomes and new benefices, we must see whether there is any part of the splendour of the Church which is superfluous, whether or not some of the incomes of the clergy are unnecessary." Taking their own view of the subject, the Church Commissioners had examined into the state of the cathedral foundations in this country, and with respect to them they had found that those on the old foundations, the canons not residential, had in fact no duties to perform, or held the preferment generally on the performance of the duty of preaching one sermon in a year, or some other similar duty. There were again many others whose attendance at the cathedral was more constant, but who did not seem necessary for the performance of the duties of the Church. The Church Commissioners, therefore, considered whether they could provide for those things which were necessary for the cathedral service, and for the due reward of clergymen of exemplary and distinguished piety by preferments under the Crown, and at the same time secure a fund which might be available to supply the great spiritual wants of the country. Proceeding on these grounds, they unanimously agreed that it would be sufficient to have a dean and four prebends attached to each cathedral; that by means of those clergymen and four canons of the cathedral, service might be duly and regularly performed; that these preferments would be a sufficient number of rewards, and that the rest of the revenues might properly be applied to the more pressing

wants of the Church. It was proposed by the 59th clause of the bill, that any sums derived from the diminution of prebendal and other sinecures, and of sinecure cathedral preferments and rectories, should be applied, after a due consideration of the wants of the places in which they accrued, to the general wants of the clergy. In that manner the income which would be derived from the suppression of these unnecessary parts of the Church establishment would be made of very great use in the pastoral instruction of the people. He had already stated that the sum of 130,495*l.* would be required to raise livings to the scale mentioned in one of the reports of the Church Commissioners, namely, 300*l.* per annum; and the total produce from the fund proposed to be raised by this bill would be 134,251*l.*, and therefore there would be means from that fund of gradually supplying the pressing wants of the Church. There were other wants in the cases of benefices in private patronage, and of large towns with immense populations forming but one parish. For these wants, however, the present plan did not provide; but he thought that when these exertions on the part of the Church—these sacrifices made by those who had the patronage, both lay and ecclesiastical, were seen, that there would be great exertions made by the people at large, as, indeed, had already been seen, and that those wants would, to a considerable extent, be thus supplied. It was well known, for instance, that an hon. member of that house—an hon. friend of his (Lord J. Russell)—he meant the hon. member for Middlesex (Mr. Byng), had, in one year, given 2,000*l.* to the general fund for the erection of churches, besides contributing between 4,000*l.* and 5,000*l.* towards the erection of different churches. (Hear.) The principle of the bill was to leave the cathedral establishments in what the Church Commissioners, including the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and other prelates, considered an efficient form, and, at the same time, to procure a considerable sum for the supply of those spiritual wants now felt in populous districts of the country. As it was a reform which, as he thought, would tend to increase the affections of the people towards the Church establishment—as he believed the ministers of the Church would not lose by it any thing really of use to them, but would gain much by the example that the Church did not wish to retain any thing at all useless, he trusted the house would have no difficulty in giving its assent to this bill. Certainly, if he were to consider only the interference with the patronage of the Crown, and the patronage of the bishops in their respective sees, he would not have proposed any scheme of this kind. The sacrifice made by the Crown was to the extent of 50,000*l.* per annum, patronage; and there was a still greater sacrifice made on the part of the bishops; and it was not the object, either of the Ministers of the Crown, or of the bishops, to propose this with a view to any increase of interest either to the Crown or the heads of the Church, but with the view of increasing the efficiency of the Church establishment, and of adding to its usefulness. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord concluded by moving the second reading of the bill.

Sir R. INGLIS commenced by observing, that his noble friend had begun with an admission of the great amount of spiritual destitution which prevailed, and of the duty of providing for this destitution by every means which came legitimately within the power of the Legislature. This destitution he had properly stated to prevail throughout large tracts of the country, and particularly in the manufacturing districts. He (Sir R. Inglis) never, for a moment, disputed the existence of a very large amount indeed of spiritual destitution; on the contrary, he asserted it, and was most desirous to see it legitimately provided for; but he did deny that they should take from the chapter of Durham to give to that of Exeter, or that they should take from Exeter to give to Chichester. He maintained that such a redistribution amounted to a virtual confiscation. (Hear.) His noble friend had adverted to a passage in the petition from the University of Oxford, applying for a grant of money, as the most effectual means of providing a remedy for this destitution. His noble friend seemed to think that this prayer was hopeless. If it were necessary to make such a call, and if the noble lord were to shrink from the responsibility, he (Sir R. Inglis) would not hesitate to make it himself, relying on the good sense and religious feelings of the people of England. Surely it was not forgotten how, in the midst of the most expensive war in which this country had ever been engaged, a very large annual sum had been voted, almost unanimously—adopted, certainly, with the concurrence of the great body, not only of that house, but the country at large—for this very purpose. (Hear, hear.) Was he to despair that the nation would return to a sense of its duty, because for some time past what he might term a temporary insanity had prevailed with regard to the Church? (Ironical cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He had always been convinced that there was an essential identity of principle in all corporate property, whether it was vested in lay or spiritual persons. For his part, he could see no distinction whatever between the custos, minor canons, and vicars choral of the cathedral of Hereford, on the one hand, and the corporation of London on the other. If they were prepared to take from the city of London a portion of its property, and allocate it to the uses of the corporation of Liverpool, then, and not till then, would he consider them at liberty to meddle with the property of the cathedral of Hereford. If they agreed that they were at liberty to appropriate the dock duties of Liverpool to the uses of the corporation of Bristol, then, and not till then, would he admit that they were at liberty to allocate the revenues of the chapter of Durham to the relief of any of the poorer districts in Wales. (Hear.) Therefore it was that, admitting the property of the Church to be not exactly received in the same way, or to be so entirely beyond their controul as was the property of the Dukes of Norfolk and Northumberland, he had always held the property of the cathedral of Durham to be as sacred and secure from any invasion in the shape of re-distribution as the property of the Earl of Durham. Was it clear that by diminishing the number of the dignitaries of the Church, they would not be

depriving the Church of that large annual accession of persons, whose emolument, as well as dignity, might be some attraction to induce them to enter it, and whose parents, not having any very strong sense of religion in their own hearts, might hesitate to send their children to a calling so clipped of its just and reasonable provisions for their temporal maintenance? There could be no doubt that some of the brightest ornaments of the Church would never have been sent into the Church by their parents, if they had no reason to expect that they should be enabled to rise beyond that modicum of income which was now proposed. Was the noble lord aware that a very large proportion indeed of independent income was introduced annually into the Church? The aggregate income of the Church, notwithstanding all the exaggerations which had gone forth upon this subject, was stated now, upon incontestable authority, to be not more than 3,300,000*l.*; and the probability was, that the independent private property introduced into the Church was not less in amount. All the property thus introduced went to the maintenance of those charities by which the clergy had so endeared themselves to the people, of whose interest and affection they had become very generally the objects. When the noble lord introduced his first bill upon this subject, he had been actuated by a better spirit. In moving, on the 18th of July, 1836, that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house, the noble lord observed, that "it was not the plan of the Church of England, nor did he wish it to be, that its ministers should be considered mere functionaries receiving certain stipends from the state, and having nothing but their bare duty to perform in return." Now this he (Sir R. Inglis) contended would be exactly the effect of this bill. If they were to maintain that four canons were sufficient to perform the duties of the cathedral, could it be said that that number was sufficient as a due reward for learning and piety in the Church? Let the house look to the number of distinctions in any other profession. He did not hesitate to call upon the house to view the question in that light, for they must consider human nature in this as in every other case. They must consider how far parents would be guided in the selection of professions for their sons by the circumstance of the connexion being more or less advantageous in a secular point of view. He contended, therefore, that the number to which they reduced the dignitaries of this profession bore too small a proportion to the body at large. He did not mean to say that that body (the chapters) was essential to the existence of the Christian religion, but he did believe that it was essential to the constitution of the Church of England. He was one of those, therefore, who viewed with deep regret the introduction of a measure having a direct tendency to diminish their influence, and possibly to terminate their existence; and which, at any rate, would establish precedents which involved a violation of the first principles of the law. (Hear.)

Mr. W. O. STANLEY expressed a hope that the noble lord would modify this measure, as regarded the redivision of Church property.

Mr. G. PALMER observed, that the bill of the noble lord did nothing for the security of the property left behind.

Sir R. PEEL said, that after the sentiments and opinions expressed by hon. friends of his, for whom he felt sincere respect, he was bound, even though under the influence of no other obligation, to give his support to the bill. In the observations which he proposed to make he should confine himself to the principle of the measure, which he conceived to be this, that in the present state of the Church establishment it was desirable that some portion of the cathedral revenues should supply those acknowledged deficiencies in the spiritual instruction of the people to which reference had frequently been made in that house. The principal provisions of the bill then before them were not materially different from the recommendation of the commission appointed under his own advice. When that commission was appointed there was a general opinion amongst the friends of the Church that the want of due provision for the spiritual instruction of the people was so enormous, that it became the duty of the executive Government to consider the state of the Church in that respect, and to devise a remedy. The appointment of that commission, consisting exclusively of persons well affected to the interests of the Church, gave almost universal satisfaction. The extravagant demands for alterations in the Church were greatly abated, and there was a general impression on the part of the Church, that whatever reforms should be recommended by that commission might safely be adopted. If there was less of urgent demand for alterations in the Church at present, that would not, he submitted, be a conclusive reason against making whatever reforms they thought consistent with the security of the Establishment. (Hear, hear.) The very absence of impatience and intemperance might have arisen from their proclaimed willingness to make those reforms (hear, hear), but if, after the lapse of a short time, it should appear that they took advantage of that cessation of clamour in order to postpone reforms which they themselves might deem not only consistent with the security, but decidedly for the interests of the Church, he could not conscientiously say that her position would thereby be improved. (Hear, hear.) He (Sir R. Peel) considered the policy of making a different distribution of Church property entirely depended on the *animus* with which it was introduced, and the objects for which the distribution was proposed. While, therefore, he should give to any project for the diversion of one single shilling of Church property to other than strictly spiritual and ecclesiastical purposes his most decided opposition, still, if a measure were proposed which in his conscience he believed was intended to add to the efficiency of the Church, and which appropriated every shilling of the property re-distributed to purposes connected with the spiritual interests of the Establishment, he could not say he was prepared to reject such a measure simply on the ground that no corporate property of the Church should be interfered with. (Hear, hear.) He would not allow the objection of inviolability to contravert the admitted advantage that would arise from its redistribution. (Hear.) He regarded the cathedral

establishments with the highest respect; he thought a loss of them, or any interference with their efficiency, would be a positive evil. (Hear.) Viewed in connection with the monarchy, he believed it to be of importance that the wealth, station, and splendour of the Church should bear some proportion to the wealth, station, and splendour so easily acquired by the other branches of the community in this great country. (Hear, hear.) Such was his opinion. It was only on the balance of evils that he was induced to consent to the measure which the noble lord now proposed. But was it possible for him to exclude from his recollection this fact—that there were 1926 benefices in England and Wales under 100*l.*, and 3528 under 150*l.*? It might be admitted that the higher situations in the Church should be filled by persons whose pecuniary resources would enable them to maintain their dignity; but was nothing to be done for enabling the 3528 to hold a decent and respectable rank becoming their character in society? (Hear, hear.) Could they deny the evil that in 3528 benefices the clergy, many of them without a residence, without a glebe-house, had absolutely less than 150*l.* a-year? (Hear, hear.) Could they exclude from their consideration of this case the fact, that in London, the very city in which Parliament met, there were 34 parishes, with a population of 1,170,000, and Church accommodation for only 101,000? (hear, hear.) that in those 34 parishes there were only 69 churches, and, including proprietary chapels, only 100 places of worship in the whole; whereas, if they allotted a church to every 3000, there ought to be 379, leaving a deficiency of 279. (Hear, hear.) In Lancashire there were 83 parishes, with a population above 10,000, the aggregate being 816,000; there was church room only for 97,000, or, in round numbers, about 100,000; and yet the commissioners justly remarked that the comparison between the church accommodation and population gave no accurate idea of the provision made for the spiritual instruction of the people, because many of the chapels included in the calculation had no district assigned to them, and no minister to perform those ordinary parochial duties which in many cases were of as much importance as attendance on his public ministrations. Upon these grounds, believing it would be a great encouragement to the laity actively to exert themselves in this matter, seeing the corporate body of the Church setting an example of liberality—of redistribution in some cases, confining that redistribution strictly to spiritual purposes—he could not withhold his assent to the second reading of this bill.

FEB. 21.—EDUCATION.

Mr. WYSE rose to submit to the house the subject of which he had given notice. It was for an address to her Majesty, that she would be graciously pleased to appoint a board of commission of education in England, with the view especially of providing for the wise, equitable, and efficient application of sums granted or to be granted for the advancement of education by Parliament, and for the immediate establishment of schools for the education of teachers, in accord with the intention already expressed by the Legislature. He found, however, by the statement which the noble lord, the Secretary for the Home Department, had made to the house a few evenings ago, that the subject had engaged the attention of the Government, and that the noble lord was now willing to adopt the resolution which he (Mr. Wyse) had submitted to the house in a previous session. For that reason the hon. member said he should withdraw his motion.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

Thursday, 14th February, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Fitz Roy Blackford, Brasenose college, Grand Compounder.

Bachelors of Arts.—Lord Leveson, Christ Church; Henry Milward, Wadham college.

The Regius Professor of Divinity has given notice that he will read a public Lecture on Tradition, in the Divinity School, on Thursday, March 7th, at two o'clock.

On the 15th, Seth Benjamin Watson, M.B., of St. John's college, and Licentiate in Medicine of this University, was unanimously elected Physician of the Ratcliffe Infirmary.

In a Convocation, holden on Wednesday, Feb. 20, Henry Denison, Esq., B.C.L., Fellow of All Souls' college, was unanimously elected to a Fellowship on Mr. Viner's foundation.

In the Convocation holden on Thursday, Feb. 21, the nomination of Nicholas Pocock, M.A., of Queen's college, to the office of Public Examiner in *Disciplina Mathematicis et Physicis*, was unanimously approved.

In a Convocation holden at the same time, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. Richard Lane Freer, Christ Church.

Masters of Arts.—Charles Rowland Strickland, Trinity coll., Grand Compounder; Rev. Herbert George Adams, Christ Church; Gordon Whitbread, Brasenose coll.; Fred. Pyndar Lowe, Fellow of Magdalen coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Edward Lemuel Schreiber, Balliol coll.; Rev. Richard James Francis Thomas, Christ Church; George Pelouquin Graham Cosserat, Exeter coll.

A Convocation will be holden on Wednesday, March 6, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Scholar on Mr. Viner's foundation, in the room of Henry Denison, of All Souls' college, B.C.L., recently elected to a Fellowship on the same foundation.

At a meeting of the Board of Heads of Houses and Proctors, on Monday last, it was resolved that Wednesday, the 12th of June, be the day fixed for the Commemoration.

The Examiners appointed by the Trustees of the Mathematical Scholarships, have given notice, that an examination will be holden on Wednesday, the 13th of March, for the

election of a Scholar on that foundation. Candidates are to call on Mr. Anstice, at Christ Church, on Wednesday, the 6th of March, between twelve and two o'clock.

The Professor of Poetry will read his Terminal Lecture on Tuesday, the 12th of March, in the Clarendon, at two o'clock.

On Friday, the 15th instant, the Rev. W. Buckland, D.D., Canon of Christ Church, and Professor of Geology, in this University, was unanimously elected President of the Geological Society of London. Dr. Buckland held the same honourable office in the years 1824, 1825.

Mr. John Hall, of Brasenose coll., has been admitted an Exhibitor of that Society, on the foundation of Mr. Hulme.

On Monday, Feb. 18, the following gentlemen were elected Scholars of University coll.:—Mr. Joseph Cox Algar, of University coll., on the Bennet foundation; Mr. Louis Page Mercer, of Trinity coll.; and Mr. William Bolland, from Sherborne School, on the open foundation; and Mr. Joseph Robertson Moorsom, from Rugby School, on the Yorkshire foundation.

Musical Festival, March 2.—The Triennial Musical Festival, which was postponed last year in consequence of the Coronation, will take place at the ensuing Commemoration, on Tuesday the 11th, Wednesday the 12th, and Thursday the 13th of June. Arrangements are being made on the grandest scale, and will in a short time be announced.

Thursday, Feb. 28, the following Degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Civil Law, by Commutation.*—Howard Elphinstone, M.A., Merton college.

Masters of Arts.—George Charles Pearson, Christ Church; John Woolley, Scholar of University coll.; Rev. Philip Lewis, University coll.; Rev. Samuel Dendy, Trinity coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Thomas Lyon Fellowes, Christ Church; Edward Wright, Christ Church; George John Stone, Oriel college.

In a Convocation held March 1, the Rev. G. Fuller Thomas, M.A., of Worcester college, the Rev. E. A. Dayman, M.A., Fellow of Exeter college, and the Rev. Henry Geo. Liddell, M.A., Student of Christ Church, were approved as Examiners for the Hertford Scholarship for the promotion of Latin Literature. The examination will commence on the 15th inst. Candidates to call on the Rev. G. Thomas, Worcester coll., on Wednesday, the 13th inst., between twelve and two o'clock. All Undergraduate Members of the University who have not exceeded two years from their matriculation may become candidates.

The Professor of Political Economy will commence a Course of Lectures on Colonization, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at two o'clock, in the Clarendon.

The Rev. John Ashworth Ashworth, B.A., of Christ Church, has been elected a Fellow of Brasenose college.

Mr. Drummond Rawnsley, of Brasenose college, has been appointed an Exhibitor on Mr. Hulme's foundation.

A Summary of the members of the University, January, 1839:—

	Members of Convocation.	Members on the Books.
University ...	117	234
Balliol ...	136	309
Merton ...	64	133
Exeter ...	137	326
Oriel ...	164	327
Queen's ...	181	276
New ...	71	153
Lincoln ...	70	147
All Souls' ...	77	105
Magdalen ...	130	171
Brasenose ...	218	390
Corpus ...	83	120
Christ Church ...	486	897
Trinity ...	119	289
St. John's ...	124	230
Jesus ...	34	135
Wadham ...	87	245
Pembroke ...	111	187
Worcester ...	107	238
St. Mary Hall ...	20	65
Magdalen Hall ...	58	179
New Inn Hall ...	9	52
St. Alban Hall ...	9	22
St. Edmund Hall ...	57	101
	2684	5331

Matriculations, 1838 ... 393

Regents ... 182

Determining Bachelors in Lent, 1838 ... 255

A Convocation was holden on Wednesday, March 6th, for the purpose of electing a Vinerian Scholar, in the room of Mr. Denison, of All Souls', recently elected to a Fellowship on that foundation. The candidates were—Mr. Smith, Michel Scholar of Queen's, and Mr. Trower, Scholar of Balliol, both first class men. At the close of the election the numbers were—for Mr. Smith, 134, for Mr. Trower, 59; the former gentleman was consequently declared to be the successful candidate, and was immediately admitted by the Vice-Chancellor.

On Thursday, March 7th, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. Thomas Henry Hawes, Chaplain of New College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. William Scott, Queen's college. *Bachelors of Arts.*—Alfred Robert Denison, Christ Church, Grand Compounder; Chas. Orlando Kenyon, Christ Church; Thomas Crump Powell, Brasenose coll.; Hugh Edward Adair, St. John's coll.; Augustus Miles Carteret Stapylton, University coll.; Robert Hayman Whiteway, Worcester coll.

The Ireland Scholarship for the present year has been awarded to Mr. James Fraser, Scholar of Lincoln coll.

On Thursday, Feb. 28th, Mr. George Polingdestre and Mr. John Le Cappellaine, both natives of the island of Jersey, were admitted at Pembroke college as Scholars, on Bishop Morley's foundation.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a congregation on Wednesday, Feb. 16, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors of Arts.—Edward Ollivant, Trinity coll.; Hans Busk, Trinity coll.; Charles John Bayley, Trinity coll.; Bruce Skinner, Trinity coll.; George Aug. Addison, Trinity coll.; Thomas Evans, St. John's coll.; John Peers Parry, St. John's coll.; Henry Smith Anders, Caius coll.; William Henry Glover, Corpus Christi coll.; John Gibson, Catharine hall; Alexander John Rogers, Jesus coll.; Leigh Spencer, Christ's coll.; Osman Park Vincent, Magdalene coll.; Chas. Badham, Emmanuel coll.; William Keown, Emmanuel coll.; William George Tucker, Emmanuel coll.

On Monday, Feb. 16, Joseph Clark, B.A., of Christ's coll., in this university, was elected a Fellow of that society, on the Finch and Baines foundation.

Davies's Scholarship.—On Thursday, Feb. 28, Mr. Edward Balston, scholar of King's coll., in this university, was elected to a University Scholarship on the foundation of the Rev. Dr. Davies.

At a congregation on Wednesday, Feb. 27, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. Charles Wesley, Christ's coll., chaplain at St. James's Palace, and Priest in Ordinary to Her Majesty.

Masters of Arts.—Joseph Ware, Trinity coll.; Charles Sawbridge, St. Peter's coll.; Andrew Wauchope, Catharine hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—George Albert Rogers, Trinity coll.; Henry Thomas Riley, Clare hall; Thomas Smith, Caius coll.; Daniel Fleming Wright, Caius coll.; William Maw Shaw, Sidney Sussex coll.

At the same congregation the following grace passed the Senate:—"To nominate Richard Allen, a student of Catharine hall, to one of the Lady Lumley's exhibitions."

According to the usual custom at the division of term, a Matriculation took place in the Senate-house, on Monday, the 18th ult., upon which occasion six Fellow-Commoners, thirty-three Pensioners, and one Sizar, were admitted as members of the university.

We understand that a petition against the Dean and Chapter Bill, introduced by Lord John Russell, is in course of preparation, and likely to receive the assent of a great majority of the members of the senate.

At a congregation held March 8, Mr. Almack, of St. John's college, was appointed an Examiner at the previous Examinations of the present year, in the place of Mr. Lund.

Mr. Thomas Ford Tarver has been admitted a scholar of King's college, in this university.

ORDINATIONS.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, in the Abbey Church, Bath, on Sunday, the 10th of Feb., the following gentlemen were admitted into orders:—

Deacons.—Augustus B. Handley, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; George Sweet, B.A., St. Mary hall, Oxford; George Vance, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; Augustus K. B. Granville, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge; George A. Rogers, Trinity coll., Cambridge.

Priests.—Edward Caswall, M.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Charles Onslow, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge.

On Sunday, the 24th of February, at the Cathedral church of Chester, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Bishop of that diocese.

Priests.—Boddy, James Alfred, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Brierley, James, B.A., St. John's coll., Oxford; Colt, Edward Henry Vaughan, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Coombs, Wm., B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Dudley, Wm., B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Jefferys, Jockhart, Wm., M.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; Lascelles, Herbert, B.A., Catharine hall, Cambridge; Morton, Thomas, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Neumann, John Stubbs, B.A., St. Peter's coll., Cambridge; Paton, Alexander, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Wentworth, Stephen, M.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; Mansfield, George, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Richards, Wm., B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Walling, Wm., B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Harrison, Chas., (B.A., Durham), St. Bees; Houghton, Wm., St. Bees.

Deacons.—Badham, Charles, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; Bradley, Joseph, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Courthorpe, Wm., B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Dobie, John, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Fearn, Thomas G., Catharine hall, Cambridge; Hill, Robert Lovelace, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Jones, Henry Berkeley, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Kitton, John, Queen's coll., Cambridge; Leach, John, B.A., Pembroke coll., Cambridge; Legard, Digby Chas., B.A., University coll., Oxford; Levy, George, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Lowe, Thomas, B.A., Catharine hall, Cambridge; Murrell, Thomas Baker, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; Roberts, David, B.A., Jesus coll., Oxford; Booth, Thomas, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Frazer, Kenneth, Trinity coll., Dublin; Galindo, Philemon Alfred, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Sanger, Henry Cox, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Lowthian, John, St. Bees; Parker, John, St. Bees.

The Rev. Chancellor Raikes, Chaplain to the Bishop, preached a most impressive sermon from 1st Tim. vi. 11, "But thou, O man of God, flee these things;" which he was requested by the Bishop, in his own name and that of the gentlemen ordained, to allow to be printed; and it is sincerely hoped he will comply with a desire so strongly manifested.

The undermentioned gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, on Sunday, the 24th Feb.:—

Deacons.—Brook Charles Bridges, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; Mark Garfit, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Charles Besley Gribble, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge; Thomas Livesey, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Edward Cole Shedden, B.A., St. Mary hall, Oxford; Griffith Williams, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Frederick Legard, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge, with letter dim. from the Archbishop of York; John Alexander Clarke, B.A., Trinity coll., Oxford, with letter dim. from the Bishop of Exeter; Richard Hill,

B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Henry Wright, B.A., Catharine hall, Cambridge, with letters dim. from the Bishop of Lichfield; John Lewis, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Edward Sterling Murphy, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin, with letters dim. from the Bishop of Ripon; Theodore Augustus Walrond, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin, with letter dim. from the Bishop of Salisbury; Edward Addenbrooke, B.A., Trinity coll., Oxford, with letter dim. from the Bishop of Worcester.

Priests.—Charles Reading Bucknill, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; John Douglas Giles, M.A., Corpus Christi coll., Oxford; John Hart, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge; Nathaniel Keymer, B.A., Pembroke coll., Cambridge; Henry Paul Measer, M.A., Fellow of King's coll., Cambridge; Richard Parker, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Wilkinson Affleck Peacock, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; George Renaud, M.A., Corpus Christi coll., Oxford; Robert John Ward, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; George Beckwith Yard, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; George Richard Anster, Literate, with letter dim. from the Archbishop of York; William Edward Seadmore, M.A., Fellow of St. John's coll., Cambridge; Cloberry Billy Woolcock, B.A., Catharine hall, Cambridge, with letters dim. from the Bishop of Norwich.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLIS.

The sermon and musical festival in St. Paul's, for the benefit of the sons of the clergy, will take place earlier this year than usual. The rehearsal will be on the 30th of April, and the performance on the 2d of May, under the immediate patronage of the Duke of Cambridge.—*Times.*

New Church in Berwick-street.—The new church commenced in the early part of last year in this densely populated part of the parish of St. James's, Westminster, owing to the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. J. G. Ward, the rector, and the Rev. J. C. Wigram, the curate, is now completed, and will be consecrated in the course of a few days by the Bishop of London. The building comprises a set of school-rooms on the basement to receive 500 scholars, and 300 infants on week-days; suitable offices are prepared for conducting the business of a lending library, sale of religious books, lying-in charity, and provident institution. The church, which is a neat and convenient Gothic structure, contains, in addition to the other pews, free sittings to accommodate about 1000 adults and 700 children. One of the curates of the parish church has been appointed to the incumbency, with the full consent of the bishop of the diocese.—*Times.*

The Common Council of London, on the petition of the Rev. Mr. Dale, the Vicar, the churchwardens, and others, have done themselves credit by voting 300*l.* in aid of the debt incurred by the erection of a new church in the parish of St. Bride's.

PROVINCIAL.

Winchester.—Education.—A diocesan board of education, in connexion with the national society, has recently been established in this city, and bids fair to accomplish incalculable benefits to the two counties of Hants and Surry. The list of subscribers is already highly respectable, but it is not at present made public, in deference to those from whom letters have not yet been received. It is understood, however, that the lord bishop has made a donation of 100*l.*; Lord Arden, 100*l.* donation; Sir William Heathcote, bart., M.P., 100*l.*, and a subscription of 5*l.*; C. S. Lefevre, Esq., M.P., 50*l.*, and a subscription; our city members, 10*l.* each as a donation, and 5*l.* subscription; the dean and chapter, 200*l.* donation; while the names of individual members are put down as subscribers of 5*l.* each; J. Fleming, Esq., M.P., 100*l.*; H. C. Comp-ton, Esq., M.P., 100*l.* donation, and 5*l.* subscription; the mayor of Winchester and Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., M.P., 5*l.* subscription; C. B. Wall, Esq., M.P., 50*l.* donation.—*Winchester Paper.*

Diocesan Board of Education.—Barnstaple.—In compliance with a circular issued by the Rev. Dr. George Barnes, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, a meeting, numerously attended by the clergy and influential laity of the archdeaconry, was held at the Public Rooms, on Wednesday, Feb. 20, in order that the objects and views of the Diocesan Board of Education lately formed at Exeter might be explained, and to consider on the adoption of resolutions, &c. in conformity with that establishment.

The Rev. Archdeacon having been unanimously called to the chair, expressed himself exceedingly

gratified at the effect his invitation had produced, in calling together so large and respectable an assemblage on a subject vitally important to the best interests of the people of this country. He reminded them that, although this was decidedly a meeting of members of the Church of England, for the purpose of extending education among individuals connected with, and friendly to the Establishment, yet it was perfectly free from party spirit, and from all objections which religious feelings might demand. Having spoken at great length, in conclusion the Archdeacon said he had received letters from Lord Rolle, Lord Clinton, Sir Thomas Acland, and Mr. Buck, who were prevented from attending, but who had expressed their warm concurrence in the objects of the meeting. The meeting was afterwards addressed by T. W. Harding, Esq., Rev. H. Luxmore, Rev. John Dene, Rev. C. P. Coffin, Lord Viscount Courtenay, John Law, Esq., Rev. P. F. Clay.

Bridport.—A vestry was recently held in the church for the purpose of making a church-rate. This was met by the Dissenters with an amendment to postpone the said meeting to that day six months. The chairman, the Rev. Alexander Broadley, declared the show of hands to be in favour of the rate, whereupon a poll was demanded, and kept open until Friday evening, 5 o'clock, when the numbers were declared to be—

For the rate	236
Against the rate	194

Majority for the rate .. 42

The struggle was very severe, and the opponents of the rate brought up all their strength.

National Education.—*Lewes.*—In consequence of a requisition of the nobility, clergy, and gentry of the county to the Bishop of Chichester, a numerous and highly-influential Meeting was held on the 20th of February, at the County Hall, to make the necessary arrangements for the formation of a Board of Education for the diocese of Chichester. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester presided, and among the nobility, &c., present were—His Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord-Lieutenant of the county; Earl of Chichester, the Very Rev. the Dean of Chichester, General St. John, Capt. Shiffner, J. Shelley, Esq., Rev. Messrs. R. Anderson, H. Wagner, Rose, Ellman, Scobell, Turner, and Grant. A Board was constituted, and various Resolutions unanimously passed, in accordance with the purposes of the Meeting.

The Grant to Maynooth College.—On Tuesday, Feb. 19th, agreeably to a requisition to the Archdeacon (Lyall) of Colchester, a public Meeting of the Clergy and Laity of the archdeaconry was held in the library of Colchester Castle, to consider the propriety of petitioning the Legislature against the continuance of the annual Parliamentary grant of money for the support of the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth, in Ireland. Nearly 200 clergymen and laymen assembled on the occasion, and the Venerable the Archdeacon presided. The High Sheriff of the county (F. C. Mills, Esq.), in a long and eloquent speech, proposed a Resolution to the effect that it is inconsistent with the duty of a Protestant Government to contribute directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion or priesthood. The Rev. G. Preston, Rector of Lexden, seconded the Resolution, which was carried unanimously. The Rev. S. Carr, Vicar of St. Peter's, Colchester; G. Bawtree, Esq., Mayor of Colchester; the Rev. R. Strong, Rector of Mile-end, Colchester; T. E. Green, Esq.; the Rev. John Round, N. Sparling, Esq.; G. Stokes, Esq.; the Rev. J. Hallward, and other gentlemen of influence in the neighbourhood, subsequently addressed the Meeting in support of other Resolutions of a kindred spirit (all of which were carried unanimously), and ably denounced the practices and policy of the Popish priesthood. A Petition to the House of Commons against any further grant was unanimously adopted, and is to be entrusted for presentation to the county Members. As the question related to a money Bill, it was considered that it would be incorrect to address the House of Lords on the subject. A vote of thanks to the Chairman having been carried by acclamation, the Meeting broke up.

Lord Dynevor has presented the site of a new church at Landilo, Carmarthenshire, and his Lordship's son, the Hon. George Rice Trevor, M.P., has announced his intention of endowing it with 25*l.* annually.

Mr. Alston has just completed at the Glasgow Institution press, the printing of a beautiful edition of the English Liturgy for the use of the blind. It is printed from a new fount of types, and is the most perfect specimen of Mr. Alston's unique typography that has yet appeared. It forms a cheap and handsome quarto volume, which will, no doubt, be received as a great boon in England, where we are glad to learn, Mr. Alston's system is making rapid progress.—*Scottish Guardian.*

IRELAND.

Irish Education Board.—In Dr. MacHale's letter to Lord John Russell, he denounces the Irish Board of Education, and thus declares on what tenure its future existence is to depend:—"Relish the unpalatable truth, then, as your Lordship chooses, the fact which the friends of the Board were the first to publish is certain—THE SYSTEM OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IS REFERRED TO ROME, AND THE FATE OF THE BOARD HANGS IN THE BALANCE, DEPENDING FOR ITS EXISTENCE ON THE DECISION OF GREGORY."

Church Extension.—The Lord Bishop of Clogher has subscribed 500*l.* to the fund for providing church accommodation in the county of Fermanagh. In Belfast and other parts of the north similar subscriptions are in progress.

COLONIAL.

COLONIAL CHURCH.

It has been intimated to us that many of the Clergy and Laity propose to petition Parliament immediately in behalf of the Colonial Church, and against the alienation of the Clergy Reserves in Canada; and we have been requested to furnish information as to the mode of proceeding. We therefore insert a Form of Petition on these subjects.

The Petitions may be written on common writing paper, and sent in a cover (left open at the ends), by post, to the Bishop of the Diocese, or to any lay Peer with whom the Petitioners are acquainted, and also to their Representatives in the House of Commons.

The only variation required in Petitions to the House of Lords is in the heading, which must be as follows:—

"To the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled;" and in the substitution of the words, "Your Lordships" for the words "Your Honourable House," wherever they occur.

Should the Petition and signatures together occupy more than one sheet of paper, care must be taken that at least one signature be placed on the same sheet as the Petition.

To the [Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland,] in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Minister, Churchwardens, and other Inhabitants of the parish of _____ in the county of _____ humbly sheweth:—

That your Petitioners have learned with deep regret that throughout Her Majesty's Foreign Possessions, and more especially in British North America, the provision for religious instruction, according to the doctrines of the Church of England, is altogether inadequate to the wants of the inhabitants;

That such wants have been increased of late years by extensive emigration from Great Britain and Ireland, by the transportation of many thousand convicts to Australia, and by the emancipation of the Negroes throughout the British West Indies;

That it is the duty of the mother country to take care that emigrants settling in the Colonies, are not deprived of the spiritual advantages which they enjoyed at home; and that opportunities are afforded them for worshipping God after the manner of their fathers;

That convicts banished for their crimes have a strong claim upon the Christian sympathy of the country which has cast them forth; and are entitled to such superintendence and religious instruction,

as may lead them, with God's blessing, to forsake their sins, and amend their lives;

That the great work of Negro emancipation must be looked upon as incomplete, until provision has been made for educating the whole population of the West Indies and Mauritius in the knowledge and practice of Christianity;

That your Petitioners look with great alarm upon the proposed alienation of the lands in Canada, set apart, under the authority of Parliament, for the maintenance of a Protestant Clergy; and upon measures of a like character now in progress in other parts of British America.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray,

That your [Honourable House] will be pleased to continue your protection and encouragement to the Bishops and Clergy throughout the British Colonies, and will make provision for increasing their number to such an amount as may be required by the circumstances of the different Provinces; that you will devise measures for rendering the Clergy Reserves, and other Church Lands in British America, available for the sacred purposes to which they were originally destined; and that you will refuse to pass, or sanction, any law depriving the Colonial Church of endowments solemnly conveyed to her by the Parliament of Great Britain.

And your Petitioners will ever pray.

Calcutta.—The Singapore papers of the 6th of September state, that the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with Archdeacon Dealtry, and the Rev. Mr. Hughes (chaplain of Malacca), had arrived at that station, and after inspecting the handsome church lately erected, convoked a meeting of the principal persons of the Protestant community, to determine whether the church should be immediately consecrated or not. The objection which some of the residents had to the consecration arose from the apprehension that a Protestant clergyman would not at all times be resident in the settlement to perform divine service; but the lord bishop explained that no difficulty was likely to arise on that ground; and therefore it was determined that the consecration should forthwith take place.

Montreal.—At an ordination held by the bishop, Nov. 25, Mr. J. M'Master admitted deacon, and appointed to the charge of the Gore, near St. Andrew's, in the district of Montreal. Mr. F. J. Lundy has also been ordained priest.

Visitations.—The Bishop of Montreal returned to Quebec Nov. 14, having been engaged three months in the visitation of the Upper Province, after assembling the clergy of the districts of Quebec and Gaspe at Quebec on August 1, and the remainder of the Lower Canada clergy at Montreal on the 8th. He held fifty confirmations in Upper Canada, and consecrated nine churches. The consecration of several other churches was reserved on account of their not being in all respects ready. Four ordinations were held, two at Montreal, and two in the Upper Province, at which nine candidates were ordained.

Letters from the Rev. J. Williams (Weeleyan), dated Sydney, Oct. 5, 1838, have been received. He had been busily employed since his arrival in endeavouring to excite an interest in missions. "I have drawn up a circular," says he, "and have written to a great number of wealthy people. Our first missionary Meeting was held last night, and one gentleman gave us 50*l.*, two others 10*l.* each, several small sums, and one gentleman 50*l.* per annum, for five years. A vessel arrived yesterday from the islands, and brings a most delightful account of the state of Rarotonga and the Navigators' Islands. The priests are making a most desperate effort to establish Popery in the islands: a French frigate has gone to the Gambia Islands with fifty priests on board. The Popish bishop (at Sydney) confirmed about 300 Irish convicts last Sabbath-day, and he told them it was no disgrace to be a convict, for Jesus Christ was sent out of heaven an exile, just as they were sent out of their country. I have been well received by all classes in this colony, and have dined with the Governor, who is decidedly friendly to our efforts, and will do all in his power to aid us in our operations. No port charges have been made on the Camden."—*Watchman.*

Quebec and Montreal.—At a public meeting of the clergy of the Church of England, held at Toronto, on the 10th and 11th of October last, in which the Bishop of Montreal presided, votes of thanks were unanimously passed to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of London and Exeter.

FOREIGN.

Switzerland.—*Abolition of the Helvetic Confession of Faith.*—The Helvetic Confession of Faith, which the Deputies of the Evangelical Cantons drew up at Basle in the year 1536, conjointly with the theologians of Strasburg and of Malhouse, and which they "presented," as they say, "to all the faithful and the worthy for their examination and judgment." This Confession, which was approved by Luther, and to which during more than three centuries the orthodox Church of the Canton of Vaud subscribed, and which preserved in the Academy and the pulpits of this beautiful country the expressions and the symbols of the Christian faith,—this Confession is at last abolished; a decree of the Grand Council, on the 23rd of January, 1839, suppressed it.—*Record.*

The Swiss journals, which we have received by our French express, are filled with accounts of the effervescence which has been caused in the Cantons through the appointment of Dr. Strauss to the functions of Professor of Theology in the Zurich University. The orthodoxy of the Learned Doctor is disputed, and hence the agitation, which had arrived at so great a height that meetings had taken place to suppress the University. On the 14th inst. the Grand Council of State examined the various reports from the communes, but came to no decision on the subject. It was thought that it would not give way, as it was more than suspected that this religious zeal was the mask for political purposes.—*Morning Post.*

Portugal.—The Portuguese papers have been occupied with certain demands made by the See of Rome, with an intimation, it is said, that if they are not fully conceded, the Queen of Portugal will not be recognized by his Holiness the Pope. The propositions are as follow:—

"1. That all matrimonial dispensations shall alone originate with the Court of Rome, and be established upon the same footing as observed previous to the present legitimate Government.

"2. That all the bishops who may have been dismissed from their respective dioceses shall be reinstated, not only those who were confirmed in their different offices by the Holy See agreeably to the propositions of the legitimate Government, but also those who were proposed by the Government of the Usurper.

"3. That all priests who have been suspended, or are absent from their different churches, be reinstated after the same manner as the bishops.

"4. And, finally, that the Portuguese Government will cause to be replaced all the crosses and figures of saints in the various niches throughout the capital, which have been demolished by order of the Municipal Chamber."

Our correspondent writes, that these propositions have been warmly opposed, and are not likely to be agreed to by the Chamber of Deputies.—*Times.*

Mexico.—A letter from Mexico, of the 31st of December, says—"A priest, preaching yesterday at the church of San Francisco, recommended his congregation to hold fast by Christ with one hand, while with the other they grasped a poniard for the extermination of the French. Sermons of this nature are constantly delivered in all the churches, and we are equally denounced from the stage of the theatres."—*Times.*

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

Rev. John Barnsdall, Curate of Ringley Chapel, by the ladies of his congregation, with a set of robes.

Rev. Joseph Birchall, Curate of Newbury, by his congregation, with an elegant candelabrum, value seventy guineas.

Rev. Cornelius Hart, of Holcombe, by the friends of the Sunday School at that place, with a purse of twenty-one guineas.

Rev. William Marshall, Curate of Bath, by the parishioners, with an elegant silver vase, enclosing 220 guineas.

Rev. Alexander Paton, by the visitors and teachers of St. Luke's Sunday School, at Charlton-upon-Medlock, with an elegant Prayer Book.

Rev. R. C. Phipps, Rector of Stoke, Trister, and Bayford, with a service of sacramental plate, from the inhabitants of Bayford.

Rev. P. Ward, Vicar of Tenterden, with a piece of plate, from the parishioners of Tenterden.

A splendid silver tea-service, to the Rev. H. A. Hughes, M.A., from the inhabitants of Zeal Monachorum.

Rev. G. A. Walker, Curate of St. Nicholas, New-castle, by the congregation, with a silver salver.

Rev. William Downes Willis, Rural Dean for the deanery of Bath, on behalf of his friends, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, with a splendid inkstand.

Rev. C. A. Binns, by the inhabitants of Malton, Yorkshire.

Rev. J. Cooper, by the parishioners of Burslem; also from the Sunday School scholars.

Rev. R. Davies, by the parishioners of St. David's, Liverpool.

Rev. E. Garfit, by the parishioners of Saxilby and Ingleby.

Rev. R. Lee, by the inhabitants of Aslackby.

Rev. G. A. Smith, by the parishioners of St. Thomas, Stourport.

Rev. J. H. Wilding, by the parishioners of Wyre Piddle, Worcester.

Rev. Richard Meade, by the parishioners of Risborough, Bucks, a silver inkstand, and pocket communion service plate.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Simon Thomas Adams, M. A., to the rectory of Horwood Magna, Bucks; patrons, New College, Oxford.

Rev. Francis Turner J. Bayly, B.A., Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral, to the vicarage of Brockthorp, Gloucester; patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

Rev. W. H. Beeche, to the living of Kilgeffin, Ireland.

Rev. Charles Shrubsole Bonnett, M.A., to be one of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. W. A. Bouverie, B.D., has been presented by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the rectory of Denton, Norfolk.

To this living the Archbishop must collate a Fellow, or one who has been a Fellow, of Merton College.

Rev. Wm. Robert Brewell, to the rectory of Beaumont, Essex; patrons, Governors of Guy's Hospital.

Rev. Thomas Case, to the vicarage of Horton, Dorset; patron, the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Rev. J. Clark, to the incumbency of Rawcliffe, Lancashire.

Rev. John Conyngham, B.C.L., to the rectory of Weston Longville, Norfolk; patrons, New College, Oxford.

Rev. George Cotterill, B.A., to the vicarage of Earham, Norfolk, with Bowthorpe annexed; patron, F. B. Frank, Esq.

Rev. William Crawley, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Flaxley, Gloucester; patron, Sir Thomas Crawley Boevey, Bart.

Rev. W. Daubeny, to the rectory of Mepal, Isle of Ely; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ely.

Rev. Owen Davys, M.A., to the vicarage of Ranceby, near Sleaford; patron, Sir John Charles Thorold, Bart.

Rev. W. Deely, B.A., to the living of St. Thomas's, Southwark; patrons, Governors of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Rev. H. T. Dowler, B.A., to the vicarage of Aldeburgh cum Hazlewood; patron, F. T. V. Wentworth, Esq.

Rev. George Henry Eland, B.A., to the vicarage of St. Paul's, Westminster; patron, Vicar of Westminster.

Rev. Charles P. Eyre, Curate of Calne, to be Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Wilts.

Rev. Wm. Falconer, M.A., to the rectory of Bushey, Herts; patrons, Exeter College, Oxford.

Rev. Christophilus Garstin, to the living of Cahir, Tipperary, Ireland.

Rev. Cecil Greene, M.A., to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Cornwall.

Rev. Charles Hardwick, M.A., to the rectory of St. Michael's, Gloucester; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. N. Hubberstey, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Dethick, Derbyshire.

Rev. Jenkin Hughes, to the vicarage of Alconbury, Hunts; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Rev. E. A. Illingworth, to be Chaplain to the Middlesex House of Correction.

Rev. William Seyer Lendon, M.A., to the rectory of Winton, Bedfordshire; patron, Dr. Lee.

Rev. John Lonsdale, B.D., of King's College, Cambridge, to be the Principal of King's College, London.

Rev. Thomas Ludlam, M.A., to the vicarage of Ellington, Hunts; patrons, St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

Rev. John Meade, to the perpetual curacy of Christchurch, Frome; patron, the Vicar of Frome.

Rev. W. R. Melville, M.A., to the rectory of Matlock, Derbyshire; patron, Dean of Lincoln.

Rev. George Dempster Miller, M.A., to the perpetual curacy of Morley, Yorkshire; patron, Earl of Cardigan.

Rev. H. J. Mott, B.A., to the rectory of Bodham, Norfolk; patron, J. T. Mott, Esq.

Rev. G. Nason, to the living of Abern, county of Cork; patron, Lord Lieutenant.

Rev. Wm. Newcome, to the living of Sutton, Isle of Ely; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Ely.

Rev. W. L. Nichols, to the ministry of Trinity Church, Bath; patron, Rector of Walcot.

Rev. F. Oakley, Vicar of Bradpole, to be a Chaplain in the Bridport Union Workhouse, situate in Bradpole.

Rev. Charles Paul, M.A., to the vicarage of Wellow, Somerset; patron, W. Cooper Keating, Esq.

Rev. G. Payne, to be Chaplain to the Weymouth Union Poor-house.

Rev. John Poole, M.A., to be Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School, Mansfield.

Rev. Wm. Rawlings, to be Chaplain to the Bicester Union.

Rev. Charles Robert Rowlett has been instituted on his own petition to the rectory of North Benfleet, Essex.

Rev. Henry Soames, M.A., to the united rectories of Stapleford Tawney, and Thoydon Mount, Essex; patron, Sir T. Smyth, Bart.

Rev. Walter Augustus Shirley, M.A., late Fellow of New College, has been instituted, on his own petition, to the rectory of Brailsford, Derbyshire.

William H. Southwood, Esq., B.A., of St. John's college, Cambridge, has been appointed Second Master of Oswestry Grammar School.

Hon. and Rev. William Henry Spencer, M.A., of Christ Church, son of Lord Churchill, to the vicarage of Urchfont with Stirt, Wiltshire; patrons, Dean and Canons of Windsor.

Rev. John Thomas, to the perpetual curacy of Llandilo-Abercowin, Carmarthenshire; patron, Mrs. Hughes.

Rev. Joseph Thompson, to the vicarage of Seighford, Staffordshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. S. Titlow, M.A., to the rectory of St. Peter's, Hungate, Norwich; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. George Townsend, to the living of St. Margaret's, Crossgate, Durham; patrons, Dean and Chapter.

Rev. Dr. Tripp, to the rectory of Silverton, Devon; patron, Earl of Egremont.

Rev. John Wakeland, to be chaplain to the new workhouse at Derby.

Rev. Levi Walton, to the perpetual curacy of Wending, Norfolk; patron, Earl of Leicester.

Rev. Richard Ward, to the rectory of Brandon cum Wangford, Suffolk; patron, George St. Vincent Wilson, Esq.

Rev. Samuel Briggs Ward, B.A., to the rectory of Quinton; patron, the Queen.

Rev. Joseph Ware, to the incumbency of Kirkstall Church, Leeds; patrons, the Trustees.

Rev. Charles Henry Watling, B.D., to the rectory of Tredington, Worcestershire; patrons, Jesus college, Oxford.

Rev. James Williams, Lecturer of St. Anne's, Limehouse, to the incumbent ministry of the new church, St. James's, Ratcliffe.

Rev. Dr. Joseph Wolff, Missionary to the Jews in Palestine and Persia, has been appointed perpetual curate at Linthwaite, near Huddersfield, Yorkshire, by the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

Rev. J. F. Wray has been presented to the vicarage of Stixwold, Lincolnshire; patron, C. Turnor, Esq.

Rev. Edmund Telfer Yates, M.A., to the rectory of Aylsham, Norfolk; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln has appointed the following clergymen rural deans in the southern part of his diocese:—

The Rev. George Blomfield, rector of Stevenage, for the deanery of Hitchin; the Rev. Henry Morice, vicar of Ashwell, and the Rev. Henry Peppy, rector of Westmill, for the deanery of Baldock.

DEATHS.

Nov. 24, in the West Indies, the Rev. Wm. Heath, M.A., Rector of West Dean, with East Grimstead, Wilts.

Nov. 30, at St. Vincent's, the Rev. Charles Layton, Rector of Bequia.

Rev. John Thoresby Bird, Rector of Riddlesworth, Norfolk; patron, T. Thornhill, Esq.; Rector of Knetshall, Suffolk, in the same patronage; and Rector and patron of Rockland St. Peter, Norfolk. Mr. Bird was in his 72nd year.

Rev. Thomas Exton, Perpetual Curate of Balderstone.—It is our painful duty to announce the unfortunate occurrence which befel this gentleman on his way to his lodgings in Lower Darwen, a little after six o'clock on Monday evening. The night being dark, and the rain falling heavily, and being greatly advanced in years, it appears that Mr. Exton mistook his way, or slipped from a narrow footpath which he had to pass adjoining the river Darwen, which was swollen at the time, and the current being too great for the power of his advanced years to contend against, he was carried down by the impetuosity of the stream and drowned.

Mr. Exton, we believe, was in his 79th year.—*Blackburn Standard.*

In Dublin, aged 85, the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Dawson, uncle of the Earl of Portarlington.

Aged 56, the Rev. John Moncrieff, Professor of Hebrew in the Andersonian University, Glasgow.

On the 2nd inst., aged 64, the Rev. Wooley Leigh Bennett, M.A., of Merton College, Rector of Water Stratford, and Foxcote, both in the county of Bucks, and in the patronage of the Duke of Buckingham.

Feb. 5, the Rev. Robert Kirchhoffer, for many years Rector of Clondrohid, Ireland.

Feb. 8, the Rev. John Ellison, Rector of Killynard, Ireland.

On Tuesday, the 12th Feb., at Stockton-upon-Tees, of which parish he was curate, in the 29th year of his age, the Rev. George Newby, of St. John's College, in this university, B.A., 1834, M.A., 1837, deeply and universally lamented.

At Louth, the Rev. John Horner, Rector of South Reston, Vicar of Tathwell, and formerly Fellow of Clare-hall, in this university.—Reston is in the gift of Lord Holland, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Tathwell is in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.

Feb. 14, Rev. John Dakins, M.A., 40 years Rector of St. James's, Colchester; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Feb. 17, almost suddenly, at the Vicarage House, the Rev. Francis Goforth, Prebendary of Wells, Vicar of Whitchurch Canonleum, one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Dorset, and late Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. The Vicarage of Whitchurch is in the patronage of the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Feb. 19, the Rev. Wm. Wasse, D.C.L., Perpetual Curate of Hedon, and Vicar of Preston, Yorkshire.

Feb. 26, aged 80, the Rev. Samuel Wells, Rector of Portle-mouth, and the Duncombe Lecturer of Kingsbridge, and a Magistrate for the county of Devon.

Feb. 26, at Whatcombe House, Dorset, the Rev. James Michell, Rector of Sturminster Newton, Dorset.

Aged 63, the Rev. George Phillips, Rector of New Moat, Pembrokeshire; patron, W. H. Scourfield.

Feb. 26, aged 77, the Rev. John Umpleby, Esq., Perpetual Curate of Armin, Yorkshire, and Rector of Yarbrough, Lincolnshire.

March 3, at Torquay, Devon, the Rev. Marmaduke Prickett, M.A., late Chaplain of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 34.

March 5, the Rev. George Thomas Edison, Rector of Stock and Ramden, in the county of Essex.

At Lameington, the Rev. Hans Hamilton, D.D., Rector of Knocktopher, Ireland.

At Llanasa, aged 75, the Rev. Baldwin Lloyd.

Rev. Robert Bradbury, upwards of 50 years Master of the Free Grammar School, Stevenage, in his 55th year.

Aged 68, the Rev. Edward Graves, of Finchamp, Norfolk.

On Tuesday se'night, at Tenterden, the Rev. Samuel Hoole, Rector of Poplar, Middlesex, in his 82nd year; patrons, the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, and the East India Company, alternately.

Rev. George Dupuis, Perpetual Curate of Wendlebury, in this county, which took place on the 5th inst., at the age of 82. Mr. Dupuis was born in London, educated at Eton, and from thence came to Oxford, when he was matriculated of Merton College, June 25, 1776, having obtained a Jackson Scholarship in that Society. In the following year he removed to Christ Church, where he was admitted Student, June 26, 1777. He proceeded B.A., May 11, 1780; M.A., March 15, 1784; and was presented to Wendlebury by his College in 1789.

In the 85th year of his age, the Rev. Samuel Langley, M.A., of Worcester College, and for 49 years Rector of Checkley, in Staffordshire. He was the only surviving son of the late Rev. Samuel Langley, D.D., of Pembroke College; was matriculated of Worcester College, May 11, 1773; and proceeded M.A., July 8, 1780.

At his house in the Circus, Bath, in his 67th year, the Rev. Thomas Falconer, formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, and latterly a Physician in Bath. He was the only son of the late Dr. Falconer, of Bath, himself a well-known Physician, and the author of many pamphlets on scientific subjects. His grandfather was a Barrister, and Recorder of Chester. Thomas Falconer was born at Bath, elected Scholar of Corpus in 1788, being then 16; he proceeded B.A., Nov. 15, 1791; M.A., Jan. 22, 1795; having previously succeeded to a Fellowship in his College, which he afterwards vacated by marriage.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY.

The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have appointed John Burder, Esq., of 27, Parliament-street, Westminster, to be their Solicitor, in the place of the late John Dyneley, Esq., deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

The Publisher of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, in answer to several inquiries from the country, begs to state that the following are the terms for inserting Advertisements:—

Fourteen lines and under	£0 12 0
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N.B.—Advertisements sent by the Clergy for Curacies, Exchange of Preferments and Duties, or for Pupils and Tutorships, will be admitted from this time at one-third less than the above terms.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month. Its circulation is different from that of any other publication. Besides the sale to the Public, it is sent monthly to all the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, Heads of Colleges, &c., and to the resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A furnished Vicarage House, situated near a navigable river, in a healthy and most picturesque part of the south of Cornwall, with gardens and a few acres of glebe, is offered to a Clergyman in full Orders, who is willing to undertake the duties of the parish for two years. The most respectable references will be required.

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THE REV. GILES POWELL, B.A., offers his services to his brother Clergymen for the promotion of their wishes on every subject connected, and not inconsistent with, their profession. He will be happy to hear (in confidence) from a Clergyman holding any chapel or clerical appointment in or near London, and wishing to exchange it for a large increase of income in the country. The Clerical Office, 100, Hatton Garden. All letters to be paid.

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The Prospectus, Tables of Rates, &c., to be had at the Office in London, or of the Company's Agents.

T. G. CONYERS, Secretary.

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For viewing the same, apply on the Premises, and for further Particulars, if by letter, to be post paid, to

Messrs. HODGE and HOCKIN, Solicitors, Truro.
 Dated Feb. 26th, 1839.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

THE NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of the General Committee of the Diocesan Church Building Association, is appointed to be held at the Palace at Wells (D. V.), on Tuesday, April the 2nd, at half-past eleven o'clock precisely.

Applications for aid should be sent in through the Secretary of the District, a fortnight before that day.

The undermentioned Parochial Collections have been received since the publication of the Annual Report, which contained a statement of such collections, amounting to the sum of £998 9 9

Bladon	...	...	...	1 10 6
Chilthorne Damer, by the Rev. — Balley, in lieu of collection...	...	...	...	1 0 0
Christon	...	...	...	0 10 0
Dodington	...	...	...	0 5 0
Dundry	...	...	...	1 3 6
Hardington Mandeville	...	...	...	1 16 7½
Kilton	...	...	...	0 5 0
Lopen	...	...	...	3 2 6
Mudford	...	...	...	0 15 0
South Petherton	...	...	...	6 6 0
Worle	...	...	...	5 0 0
Wraxall	...	...	...	18 1 0
Yatton	...	...	...	2 10 0
Yeovil	...	...	...	5 13 6

Bath, March 4, 1839.

WILLIAM GUNNING,
 Diocesan Secretary.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

THE NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of the Committee of the Diocesan Society for providing a Fund for the Maintenance of Additional Curates in populous parishes, is appointed to be held at the Palace at Wells (D. V.), on Tuesday, April the 2nd, immediately after the business of the Diocesan Church Building Association has been transacted.

Forms for making application for aid may be had of either of the Diocesan Secretaries; or at the Office, 9, Union-street, Bath. Applications should be sent in a fortnight before the day of the meeting.

W. DOWNES WILLIS, } Diocesan
 WILLIAM GUNNING, } Secretaries.

Bath, March 4, 1839.

CHAPEL PROPOSED TO BE BUILT IN THE PARISH OF HOLBEACH, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE COMMITTEE appointed for effecting the above design, in soliciting the Public in aid of it, think that its necessity and utility will be apparent from the following statement of facts:—

The parish of Holbeach is twenty-two miles in length, and containing about four thousand inhabitants, some of whom live at the distance of two miles from the parish church, and many of them at an inconvenient distance from any other church or chapel belonging to the national Establishment: this circumstance, and the badness of the roads, make it often next to impossible for them to attend the public Worship of God, according to the rites of the Church of England, which has long been to them a subject of great regret. It is with joy and gratitude, therefore, that they heard of the recent munificence of their Diocesan, who has given 800*l.* towards building and endowing a chapel for their benefit, in a situation which will render it beneficial to a part also of the adjacent parishes of Fleet, "Gedney," and Whaplode, whose houses are equally remote from their respective churches and chapels. But as for the building and endowment of the chapel, a much larger sum will be required, the Committee earnestly solicit the liberal contributions of the Public, as well as of those who, from local and other causes, are more particularly interested in the spiritual and moral welfare of the above-named parishes, in confident hope that they will generously forward a design so well calculated to promote the glory of God and the best interest of men.

Contributions will be received by Messrs. Gurney and Co., Holbeach; Messrs. Barclay and Co., Lombard-street, London; and by them through any of the Country Bankers.

For the Committee,
 J. MORTON, Secretary.

Vicarage, Holbeach,
 Dec. 19, 1838.

Contributions already received.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln	£800
The Rev. J. Morton, Vicar of Holbeach	100
The Rev. Richard Dods, Rector of Fleet	300
The Rev. James Jerrom, Vicar of Chobham ...	5
Thomas Junnard, Esq., Frampton	1 1
Miss Moscop, Stamford	5
Miss Martha Moscop, Stamford	5
The Rev. Samuel Maddock	5
The Rev. Charles Porter, Staines	5
Everson Harrison, Esq., Doletthorp	5
George White, Esq., Grantham	5
The Rev. Charles Moore, Moulton	5
W. E. Tomline, Esq., Reby	300
The Rev. John Wing, Thornhangh	10
The Rev. John Ellis, Wooten Wawen	20
Mr. Erasmus Gott, Holbeach Fen	5

His Grace the Duke of Somerset has given one acre of land for a site to the chapel.



REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE CLERICAL, MEDICAL, & GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

Presented at the Annual General Meeting of Proprietors, held at the Society's Office,
No. 78, GREAT RUSSELL-STREET, BLOOMSBURY-SQUARE, LONDON,

On Thursday, March 1st, 1838.

ALTHOUGH the Directors are aware that the affairs of this Society for years past have so steadily improved, that the Statements laid before each Annual Meeting were received with general satisfaction, yet they meet the Proprietors with a detailed account of its affairs for the year ending June 30th, 1837, with more than usual gratification.

The circumstances constituting the most satisfactory part of the present Report are—

- 1st, That the profit realized from forfeited, lapsed, and purchased Policies during the past year has amounted to £10,471. 0s. 6d.
- 2nd, That notwithstanding the number of new Policies effected within the last year, and the advancing age of the Lives previously assured, the claims on the Society's funds, arising from Deaths, have fallen slightly below the amount reported during the preceding year.
- 3rd, That on reference to the Balance Sheet now presented by the Auditors, the Proprietors will perceive that the Annual Income of the Society, on the 30th June last, exceeded £75,000, which the Directors are happy to state, is rapidly and progressively increasing.
- 4th, That after defraying the claims on the Society on account of Deaths, and all other expenses, £40,952. 13s. 1d. have been added as a *clear surplus*, during the last year, to the Consolidated or Business Fund, which sum, together with that of £39,632. 10s. 4d. carried to the same Fund during the preceding year, makes a saving of £80,585. 3s. 5d. within the period of two years; and this, notwithstanding the number of new establishments of a similar nature that have lately sprung up.

From the preceding statements, the Directors feel satisfied, the Proprietors will be of opinion with them, that the Clerical and Medical Society has now acquired such a certain portion of public support as entitles it to be ranked amongst the *most successful* of similar Institutions; and they, therefore, hope, that the Proprietors generally will aid their efforts in making known as extensively as possible, the very flourishing condition of the Society's affairs, with a view, by increasing its business, to augment still further its prosperity.

THE INCUMBENT of a small Living, in a beautiful part of Hants, contiguous to the Sea Coast, would make an Exchange with any Clergyman in the Counties of Wilts, Dorset, or Devon, who would make a sacrifice of Income.

Address, if by letter, post paid, to A. Z., Mr. King's, Bookseller, Lymington, Hants.

No application will be attended to unless from Principals.

VICARAGE.

TO BE SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION of GREAT CORNARD, within one mile of SUNNARY, in the County of Suffolk. There is an House and Outbuildings with about ten Acres of Glebe Land. The Tithes are commuted for one hundred and seventy pounds per annum. The present Incumbent is in his seventy-seventh year.

For Particulars apply, post paid, to Messrs. Josselyn's, Sproughton, near Ipswich, Suffolk.

WANTED, at Midsummer, by a Married Clergyman, M.A., of Oxford, and late Fellow and Tutor of his College, the CURACY of a SMALL PARISH, with a good-sized comfortable House.

As the Advertiser is not in robust health, it is essential that the duty be very light, and the situation salubrious. Amount of stipend not of importance; but the vicinity of the Metropolis would be preferred.

Address, post paid, the Rev. A. B., 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

THE Incumbent of a Living, value £90 per Annum, on the Sea Coast, in the East Riding of the County of York, is desirous of Exchanging the same for one inland, of equal value.

Further Particulars may be known by application, if by letter, post paid, to A. B., Post Office, York.

ADVOWSON OR NEXT PRESENTATION.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, either of the above, of the annual value of from £200 to £500 per Annum. Early possession is indispensable.

Address, by letter, post paid, stating all Particulars in the clearest manner, to Y. Y., Esq., Clarence Club, Waterloo Place, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE ADVOWSON and NEXT PRESENTATION to a LIVING, with the Prospect of very early possession, and the value between £200 and £300 a-year, with a good Family House.

Address, post paid, to F. P., Post Office, Scole, Norfolk.

ADVOWSON WANTED, where a Lease of the Tithes, &c., can be granted. One of small value will not suit.

Address, with full particulars (post paid) to L. L., Post-office, Bampton, Devon.

CURACY.

A CURACY is Vacant in a large Agricultural Parish in a Midland County, containing a scattered population of nearly Two Thousand Inhabitants. The Incumbent is resident. Stipend, £120 per annum. Lodgings suited to the accommodation of a single man may be procured in the parish.

Address (post paid), L. K., Post-office, Shrewsbury.

ADVOWSON.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract the ADVOWSON of a valuable Living desirably situate in the Northern part of Cornwall. A good and convenient family house, with a productive glebe. Age of Incumbent, 70. The Tithes have been agreed for commutation.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Coode and Browne, 8, Gullford-street, London; or to Mr. Edward Shearm, Solicitor, Stratton, Cornwall. All letters to be post paid.

CURATE WANTED.

A CURACY, where the duty is light, will be vacated either immediately, or in two or three months, in a small Country Parish, situated in the most delightful part of the County of Stafford. A Graduate of Oxford would be preferred; and as there is no Parsonage, the party must be unmarried. Salary £100 a year.

Address, post paid, to the Rev. L. H., at Mr. Mort's, Stationer, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire.

THE INCUMBENT (aged 50) of a desirable and healthy parish in Kent, with a very comfortable Parsonage House, wishes to exchange his Living, worth £300 per annum, for a larger income in any part of England. Proposals to be sent (free) to the Rev. Giles Powell, the Clerical Office, Hatton Garden.

ADVOWSON.

MR. VALPY is commissioned to offer for Sale the ADVOWSON and Next PRESENTATION to a Living of upwards of One Thousand Pounds per annum, subject to a life of upwards of 80 years of age, with a very good house.

Apply, post paid, to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, West Strand, London.

NEXT PRESENTATION.

THE Next PRESENTATION to a Small RECTORY, in a Western County, of the annual value of £280, may be Purchased for a moderate sum. The Incumbent is in his sixty-second year.

Apply, if by letter, post paid, to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, West Strand, London.

EXCHANGES.

MR. VALPY, having been honoured with several applications for EXCHANGES of LIVINGS differing in Value, situate in different parts of the Country, solicits full particulars from such Clergymen as are desirous of effecting Exchanges.

Address, post paid, to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, West Strand, London.

NEXT PRESENTATION.

MR. VALPY has been honoured with a Commission to dispose of the Next PRESENTATION to a Living of upwards of £700 per annum, with an excellent House, about a hundred miles from London, subject to a life of upwards of eighty years of age.

Apply to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, West Strand, London. Letters to be post paid.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

THE INCUMBENT of an extensive Parish in the Diocese of Lincoln, of the value of £260, with a large and commodious Dwelling-house, his holding of which Living longer than a certain term of years depends on a contingency, is desirous of exchanging it for one of smaller value and extent, which he could hold for certain, during life; such a preferment possessing the further advantages of being in a dry, healthy situation, particularly in any of the Southern counties, and having a suitable House, &c. He would be disposed to make a considerable sacrifice in point of value.

Address, post paid, to X. Y. Z., Post Office, Boston, Lincolnshire.

METROPOLIS CHURCHES' FUND.

THE COMMITTEE call attention to the fact, that this Fund is now pledged to erect, or assist in the erection of, 26 new Churches in the Metropolis. Satisfactory as this result may appear, the Friends of the Church must remember that little is done compared with what remains to be done. The original plan proposed the erection of 50 New Churches, and even this number would be quite inadequate to supply the spiritual wants of the Metropolis.

The Committee have come to the resolution of assisting in the endowment of some of the Churches built by them in the poorer districts of the Metropolis, and invite contributions towards this object, either generally or for any particular Church. They have the pleasure of announcing a donation of 200 guineas from Messrs. Hanbury, Buxton, & Co., (in addition to their Subscription to the General Fund,) towards the Endowment of the Church building in Mile-End New Town.

The Committee have to add, that the remainder of the Fund now at their disposal will be found insufficient to provide even a small Endowment for a few of the Churches; they, therefore, urgently invite renewed efforts in support of this sacred cause. They also respectfully direct the attention of the owners of land in the Metropolis to the great difficulty which has been experienced in procuring sites, and beg to suggest that the objects of the fund will be most essentially promoted by gifts of this nature.

Amount of Subscriptions already advertised	£123,409 19 1
Her Majesty the Queen	1,000 0 0
Alwyn, Robert, Esq.	50 0 0
Abbott, Mr., second subscription	1 0 0
Arboun, Samuel, Esq., per Rev. W. Bennett	21 0 0
Arbuthnot and Latham, Messrs.	50 0 0
Ash, Parish of	11 13 2
Bourchier, Charles, Esq.	10 0 0
Bull, Rev. Henry	5 0 0
Bennett, Rev. William	30 0 0
Blackwood, Hon. Mrs., per Rev. W. Bennett	10 0 0
Bernard, Miss, ditto	0 10 0
Beaufort, Capt. R.N., ditto	10 0 0
Boodle, H. M., Esq., ditto	5 0 0
Bruce, Miss, ditto	5 0 0
Burrell, F., Esq., ditto	5 0 0
Brown, Mrs. D., ditto	3 0 0
Browning, Hen., Esq., ditto	10 10 0
Brown, John, ditto	10 0 0
Beachcroft, Mrs., ditto	5 0 0
Bennett, Rev. William, additional	2 14 5
Barker, R., Esq.	5 0 0
Burn, Rev. W. Way	50 0 0
Bristol, the Marquis of	100 0 0
Berkeley, C. P., Esq., per Rev. J. Shillibeer	1 0 0
Briggs, J. H., Esq., third subscription	2 2 0
Bosanquet, Hon. Mr. Justice	100 0 0
Bristol, the Marquis of, second donation	100 0 0
Barker, F. Raymond, Esq., per Rev. Dr. Pusey	100 0 0
Blore, Edward, Esq.	20 0 0
Browell, Rev. W. R., third donation	10 0 0
Briggs, J. H., Esq., fourth subscription	2 2 0
Catherine Hall, Cambridge, Master and Fellows of, per Bishop of London	105 0 0
Catherine Hall, Cambridge, Master of, per ditto	52 10 0
Collection after a Sermon at Portman Chapel, per Rev. W. Bennett	139 1 1
Common Serjeant of London, per ditto	25 0 0
Churton, Mr., ditto	10 0 0
Cleaver, Mrs., ditto	0 10 0
Colville, A., Esq., ditto	10 0 0
Carter, Mr. (organist) ditto	1 1 0
Cooper, Mrs., ditto	10 0 0
Crusoe, Miss, ditto	1 1 0
Collection of small sums by Mr. Collar and others	13 19 0
Cheere, Mrs. E.	5 0 0
Cheere, Mrs.	5 0 0
Colbrooke, Thomas E., Esq.	50 0 0
Collection after Sermon at St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, per Rev. T. H. Causton	16 5 0
Chalmers, S., Esq.	4 0 0
Collection of ss. subscriptions, per Rev. W. Dodsworth	3 15 0
Clerk, Ven. Archdeacon	2 2 0
Coleridge, Rev. Edward	100 0 0
Duffield, Miss Marcia, per Rev. W. Bennett	2 0 0
Davis, Mrs., ditto	0 5 0
Drapers, Worshipful Company of	500 0 0
Durham, Rev. William	5 0 0
Dupula, Henry, Esq.	10 0 0
Downes, Rev. Richard	1 1 0
Dyster, F. D., Esq.	5 0 0
Drummond, Rev. Heneage, third subscription	25 0 0
Duffield, Miss Marcia, second donation	6 0 0
Elgood, H. E., Esq.	5 5 0
Foyster, Rev. H. S., second donation	10 0 0
Molder, George, Esq., per Rev. W. Bennett	1 1 0
Foley, Lady Emily	35 0 0
Forby, —, Esq.	0 10 0
Forster, Rev. C.	20 0 0
Fry, James C., Esq., second donation	10 0 0
Fauquier, W., Esq.	2 0 0
Fauquier, Mrs.	2 0 0
Foyster, Rev. H. F.	10 0 0
Gambier, Mr. William	20 0 0
Grantham, Rev. George, second donation	10 0 0
Gregson, Mrs., per Rev. W. Bennett	10 0 0
Griffiths, Mrs., ditto	10 0 0
Griffiths, Mrs., ditto	20 0 0
Glyne, Sir Stephen, Bart., M.P.	50 0 0
Goldsmith, Nathaniel, Esq.	1 1 0
Goulburn, Henry, Esq.	10 0 0
Gurney, Samuel, Esq.	20 0 0
Gough, Rev. Henry	5 0 0
Guillemaud, Miss Jane	1 0 0
Guillemaud, Miss Harriet	0 10 0
Gladstone, Lieut. L. N., R.N., second donation	50 0 0

Howlett, Rev. John	£10 0 0
Hart, G. B., Esq., fifth donation	100 0 0
Hyde, F. A., Esq., third donation	50 0 0
Hotham, Hon. and Rev. F.	5 0 0
Hayes, Lady	10 0 0
Hamilton, Lady Dowager, per Rev. W. Bennett	50 0 0
Hamilton, Miss, ditto	5 0 0
Hart, Wm., Esq., ditto	10 0 0
Hoblyn, Mrs., ditto	1 1 0
Hopkins, Lieut.-General R., ditto	5 0 0
Harrington, Lady, ditto	1 0 0
Hill, Mrs.	10 0 0
Haggard, Dr., second donation	25 0 0
Hunt, Thomas, Esq., per Rev. J. Shillibeer	0 10 6
Harrison, Rev. Wm.	15 0 0
Horne, Rev. Thomas, second donation	50 0 0
Harvey, Rev. William	10 10 0
Hall, Rev. William John	50 0 0
Hall, Miss Millicent, third donation, per Rev. G. Tomlinson	2 10 0
Hart, G. B., Esq., sixth donation	100 0 0
Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., second donation, for Mile-end New Town Church	210 0 0
Jefferys, Rev. John (Barnes), second donation	65 0 0
Jones, Rev. Thomas	10 0 0
Jones, W. B., Esq.	25 0 0
Jones, Mrs., per Rev. W. Bennett	5 0 0
Islington, subscriptions raised in parish of	706 0 0
Kerle, J. Esq., per Rev. W. Bennett	5 0 0
Kynaston, the Misses	20 0 0
King, Mrs., per Bishop of London	100 0 0
Kelly, Rev. A. P.	10 0 0
King, Rev. Bryan	6 0 0
Knight, Rev. R., per Rev. J. Shillibeer	1 0 0
Keywell, Mrs., third donation, per Rev. Dr. Short	1 0 0
Le Mesurier, Rev. J. T. H., third donation	20 0 0
Lambeth, subscriptions, from parish of	115 0 0
Lonsdale, James G., Esq., per Bishop of London	5 0 0
Lapidge, Edward, Esq.	30 0 0
Moor, Rev. Edward, per W. P. Wood, Esq.	10 0 0
Menzies, R., Esq.	5 0 0
Mellish, E. S., Mrs., per Rev. W. Dodsworth	10 0 0
Millett, Charles, Esq.	5 0 0
Mildred, Daniel, Esq., per Rev. W. Bennett	5 0 0
Morley, John, Esq., ditto	25 0 0
Milne, Mr. and Mrs., ditto	20 0 0
Marylebone, subscriptions raised in the parish of, about	2000 0 0
Martin, H., Esq.	1 0 0
Mair, Miss R., second subscription	25 0 0
Miller, Rev. J., per Rev. J. Shillibeer	1 0 0
Norris, Rev. H. H., second donation	100 0 0
Neale, Edward Vansittart, Esq.	15 15 0
Palmer, Rev. William	25 0 0
Plowden, Charles, Esq., per Rev. W. Bennett	1 1 0
Pearse, Henry, Esq., ditto	5 5 0
Preston, Rev. George	10 0 0
Pinkett, E. Esq.	10 0 0
Plumer, Rev. C. J.	30 0 0
Platt, Rev. George	50 0 0
Richardson, Sir John	50 0 0
Rotton, Mr., per Rev. W. Dodsworth	0 10 0
Roe, Charles, Esq.	50 0 0
Reid, George, Esq., per Rev. W. Bennett	52 10 0
Rohde, S. Esq., ditto	1 0 0
Ross, Mrs. General, ditto	25 0 0
Russell, Rev. Whitworth, ditto	5 0 0
Russell, Rev. William, third donation	10 10 0
St. Dunstan's-in-the-East, Collection after Sermon preached by the Bishop of London	105 0 0
Steward, Samuel, Esq., per Rev. W. Bennett	1 0 0
Sandeman, Hugh, Esq., ditto	21 0 0
Sainsbury, Daniel (a servant in Baker-street)	2 0 0
Sheffield, Lady, per Rev. W. Bennett	10 0 0
Shank, Henry, Esq., ditto	50 0 0
Sartorius, Capt., R.N. ditto	10 0 0
Stert, Rev. Arthur, ditto	5 0 0
St. Bride's, Subscriptions collected in parish of, additional	108 19 0
Shirley, Evelyn John, Esq., M.P.	20 0 0
Sayer, C., Esq., second donation	10 10 0
Shillibeer, Rev. J.	5 0 0
Skinner, F. Esq.	2 0 0
Smart, Sir John, and the Executrix of the late Thos. Attwood, Esq., per Bishop of London	69 0 0
Thesiger, Fred., Esq., per Rev. W. Bennett	21 0 0
Tunno, Miss C., ditto	5 0 0
Tremenheere, Col., ditto	1 0 0
Timson, Wm. Thomas, Esq., ditto	0 2 6
Turner, S., Esq., second subscription	5 5 0
Tomkyns, Rev. John, second donation	10 0 0
Upper Chelsea, Subscriptions raised in parish of	460 0 0
Williamson, Rev. Dr., second donation	50 0 0
Welton, Thomas, Esq.	10 0 0
Webb, O., Esq.	5 0 0
Wrench, Rev. H. O., per Rev. W. Bennett	5 0 0
Woodhead, Mrs., ditto	1 0 0
Woodhead, Jos., Esq., ditto	5 0 0
Wathen, Nathaniel, Esq., per Hon. and Rev. B. W. Noel	5 0 0
Wilbraham, Hon. Mrs. Bootle	1 0 0
Werner, Henry, Esq., third donation	100 0 0
Wenlock, Dowager Lady	100 0 0
Wilson, R., Esq., legacy of late, less 10s. duty	90 0 0
Wigram, Money, Esq., second donation	30 0 0
Wood, S. F., Esq., third subscription	25 0 0
Yorke, C. F., Esq., per Rev. J. Shillibeer	1 0 0
Anonymous, per Rev. W. Bennett	1 0 0
Anonymous, ditto	2 0 0
Anonymous, ditto	0 10 0
Anonymous, ditto	0 10 0
A. G., ditto	0 5 0
A. B., ditto	0 10 0
Anonymous, ditto	10 0 0

Anonymous	£100 0 0
Anonymous, per Rev. W. Dodsworth	20 0 0
A. R. A.	2 12 6
Country Curate, a	1 0 0
Churchman, a	1 0 0
Cheerful Giver, a, per Bishop of London	5 0 0
Clergyman, a	100 0 0
Curate, in Kent, per Bishop of London	100 0 0
C. P., per Mr. Nisbet	0 10 0
Christ Church, St. Pancras, one of the congregation of, per Rev. W. Dodsworth	3 0 0
Clergyman seeking Treasure in Heaven, interest on part of donation of £5,000	80 0 0
E. W.	1 0 0
E. M., third donation	50 0 0
E. M., per Bishop of London	1 0 0
First Fruits of an increase	16 10 0
Friend, a	1 1 0
Friend, a, per Rev. J. Harding	5 0 0
Frequenter of Portman Chapel, per Rev. W. Bennett	10 0 0
F. F., ditto	1 0 0
Friend, a, ditto	1 0 0
F. P. H., ditto	2 0 0
F. Mrs., ditto	1 0 0
F. S. D., ditto	5 0 0
Friend, a, per Mr. Clarke	5 0 0
For Providential Mercies received through Jesus Christ	105 0 0
G.	1 0 0
G. B. G., per Rev. W. Bennett	1 1 0
G. B.	50 0 0
G. R. T. L., third donation	10 10 0
Gentleman, a, per H. James, Ratcliff	25 0 0
H. B., per Rev. W. Bennett	0 10 0
H. B. H. S.	9 18 0
H.	10 0 0
Jewels of a Clergyman's Wife	31 0 0
St. John's Congregation, a few Members of, Juryman, a, amount paid to him for attendance at the Court of Queen's Bench	1 7 4
J. V., per Bishop of London	10 0 0
Lady, a, per Rev. W. Bennett	1 0 0
Lady, a, ditto	1 0 0
Ladies, two, ditto	10 0 0
Lady, a, ditto	1 0 0
Lady, a, ditto	5 0 0
L. S., ditto	0 5 0
Lady, a, ditto	0 10 0
Lady, a, per H. Rowed, Esq.	5 0 0
Lady, a, per Mr. Nisbet	1 1 0
Lady, a, per Rev. Dr. Short	5 0 0
Lady, a, per Bishop of London	5 0 0
M. M.	30 0 0
M. R.	5 0 0
Mary	5 0 0
M. B., per Rev. W. Bennett	1 0 0
M. C. B., ditto	1 0 0
One very grateful for religious instruction, per Rev. W. Bennett	5 0 0
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Psalm 34th, per Rev. J. Shillibeer	0 10 6
R. N., per Rev. W. Bennett	1 1 0
R. J. S., Exeter College, Oxford	20 0 0
S. P., an inhabitant of Gloucester-place, per Rev. W. Bennett	10 0 0
Small sums, ditto	0 16 0
Sisters, three, ditto	2 2 6
S., ditto	1 0 0
Servant's Gift, a, ditto	2 0 0
T. H. S.	5 0 0
T. H. per Rev. W. Bennett	1 0 0
T. C., per ditto	5 0 0
W. G. J.	2 2 0
W. G. P.	1 0 0
W. H. P.	25 0 0
Widow's Mite, a, per Rev. J. Harding	1 0 0
W. B., per Rev. W. Bennett	1 0 0
W. G. M., ditto	1 0 0
W. C. B., ditto	2 0 0

Subscriptions will be received by the Lord Bishop of London, by the Members of the Committee, the Secretary and Assistant Secretary, 50, Leicester-square, and by the following bankers:—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchington; Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., Lothbury; Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Snow and Co., 217, Strand; Messrs. Twining, 216, Strand; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; Messrs. Herries, Parquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street; Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; and also by the following booksellers:—Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard and Waterloo-place; Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Messrs. L. and G. Seeley, Fleet-street; and Mr. Burns, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square.

All communications are to be addressed to the Rev. Wm. Dodsworth, 50, Leicester-square.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN (B.A. of Cambridge) in Full Orders, of Orthodox sentiments, with an audible voice, and who can confidently refer to his Incumbent, wishes to obtain a CURACY in Kent immediately. If with a house, or near the sea, the more desirable.

Any Clergyman who is disposed to answer this advertisement, is requested to send full particulars (free) to the Rev. Giles Powell, the Clerical Office, Hatton Garden, for C. V., which will be forwarded to him immediately.

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THIS SOCIETY has relieved upwards of 28,000 poor persons afflicted with Rupture, of whom many hundreds have been perfectly cured. It is estimated (though the fact is not generally known) that at least one person in fifteen is ruptured; but among those classes of the community which are engaged in bodily labour, the average has been fixed at one in eight or nine. This complaint is not confined to any particular age, or sex; nor is it the consequence of immoral behaviour. Its tendency, however, is so alarming, that, without timely aid, it frequently terminates by a painful and rapid dissolution, though its fatal consequences may generally be prevented by the careful application of a Truss. The Society relieve Patients all over England; but not being able to look to any particular Parish for support, in the way of Parochial assistance, they feel this gives them an additional reason for appealing to the Public. Every Contributor of £1. is annually, or £10. 10s. at once, including Parishes and Public Institutions, may recommend three Patients each year, to be supplied in any part of the kingdom, with single or double Trusses of the best quality, each of which would cost from one to three guineas at common Truss-makers.

Donations and Subscriptions will be most gratefully received by

JOHN POYNTER, Jun., Secretary,
Bridewell Hospital, New Bridge-street.

5th March, 1839.

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OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

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No. 10.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1839.

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THE request which we put forth in our last Number, with reference to some of the preceding Numbers of this work, has been very kindly attended to, and we have to offer our thanks to those of our friends who have sent us their spare copies. They have saved us for the present from the necessity of reprinting Nos. 2, 3, and 4. And as this will be at all times a matter of much more trouble and expense to us than to an ordinary periodical, on account of the Stamps and Advertisements, we hope to be excused for repeating the request, and for saying that we shall still be glad to receive back any Copies of those Numbers.

We propose in our next Number to give as good an account as we can of the proceedings of the Church Societies, at their Public Meetings; but those which may wish to have them inserted at length, are requested to communicate with the Publisher at an early period.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of London will hold an ordination in St. Paul's cathedral, on Trinity Sunday, May 26th. The Bishop also purposes to hold his annual confirmations for young persons, resident in and near the Metropolis, not under sixteen years of age, on Monday, June 3, in the parish church of St. JAMES, WESTMINSTER; on Tuesday, June 4, in the parish church of CHRIST CHURCH, Newgate-street; on Wednesday, June 5, in the parish church of St. MARYLEBONE; on Monday, June 10, in the parish church of St. MARY, Whitechapel; on Tuesday, June 11, in the parish church of St. MARY's, Islington; and on Wednesday, June 12, in the parish church of St. LUKE, Chelsea. The service will commence each day at Eleven o'clock. The Clergy of the respective parishes are requested to give due notice to their parishioners of the days appointed, to furnish the candidates with tickets of admission, and to deliver the lists to the Bishop's chaplain in the usual form.

The Lord Bishop of Exeter will hold an ordination on the 17th of April.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells will hold his next ordination on the 12th of May, at Wells.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford will hold an ordination on Trinity Sunday, May 26.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury will hold an ordination on Trinity Sunday, May 26.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held in the cathedral church of Lincoln, on Trinity Sunday, the 26th of May.

The Lord Bishop of Ely will hold an ordination in London, on Sunday, the 9th of June.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 28th of July.

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Browne, Rev. T. M., Witcombe, near Gloucester.
Carey, Rev. W. S., Lesant Rectory, Launceston.
Carter, Rev. J., St. John's College, Oxford.
Cartwright, Rev. S. R., Aynhoe, Northants.
Church, Rev. W., Woolsthorpe, Grantham.
Clark, Rev. G. C., Watlass.
Cole, Rev. S., Brettenham, Hadleigh.
Coleridge, Rev. Edward, Eton College.
Cooper, Rev. W. Henry, Wiggonholt, Petworth.
Dashwood, Rev. Augustus, Thornage, East Dereham.
Davies, Rev. James, Llanbyther, Lampeter.
Downes, Rev. Robert, Leamington, Warwick.
Du Heaume, Rev. G., Jersey.
Durrell, Rev. D., Mongewell, Wallingford.
EPHRAIM, Lord Bishop of.
Evans, Rev. R., Bawtry.
Farrer, Rev. Richard, Ashley, Northants.
Fillieu, Rev. P., Jersey.
Fisher, Rev. John, Higham, near Nuneaton.
Flavell, Rev. J. W., Holt, Norfolk.
Fraser, Rev. Peter, Kegworth, Leicester.
Fullarton, Rev. W., Thrifery-park, near Doncaster.
Giles, Rev. J. D., Charnmouth, Dorset.
Gilly, Rev. Dr., Norham, Durham.
Gompertz, Rev. S., Lambourn, Essex.
Goodall, Rev. Dr., Provost of Eton College.
Gosset, Rev. Isaac, New Windsor.
Gresham, Rev. J., Barnby Dunn, near Doncaster.
Hale, Rev. G. C., Hillington, Uxbridge.
Hambleton, Rev. John, Compton-terrace, Islington.
Hamilton, Rev. James, Great Baddow, Essex.
Hamilton, Rev. W. J., Hemel Hempstead.
Hand, Rev. Thomas, Bulpban, Orsett, Essex.
Harrison, Rev. Henry, Shrimpling, Diss, Norfolk.
Harrison, Rev. W. B., Gayton, near Louth.
Hatch, Rev. Thomas, Walton on Thames, Surrey.
Hawkes, Rev. W., Saltash, Cornwall.
Hill, Rev. John, St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.
Hilton, Rev. G. J., Badlesmere, Feversham.
Hoare, Rev. J. R., Burlington House, Hammersmith.
Horn, Rev. Thomas, Mursley, Bucks.
Huntingford, Rev. G. W., College, Winchester.
Isham, Rev. Robert, Kilby Lodge, near Leicester.

Johnson, Rev. R. Luttmann.
Knight, Rev. George, Harwell, Berks.
Lee, Rev. W. B., Wootton, Woodstock.
Lewis, Rev. T., Aymestry, near Leominster.
Lismore, Very Rev. Dean of.
Lock, Rev. George, Lee, Kent.
Lonsdale, Rev. H. G., St. Mary's, Lichfield.
Lowth, Rev. A., Leintwardine, near Ludlow.
Mackie, Rev. Charles, Quarley, Andover.
Malcolm, Rev. Gilbert, Todenham, Shipston-on-Tour.
Marks, Rev. R., Great Misenden, Bucks.
Massingberd, Rev. F. C., South Ormsby, Spilsby.
Maul, Rev. R., Beverley.
Morehead, Rev. Dr., Easington, Cleveland.
Morgau, Rev. George, Stoke St. Milborough, Salop.
Muggrave, Rev. Archdeacon, Vicarage, Halifax.
Needham, Hon. Francis, Trinity College, Cambridge.
North, Rev. W., Fulham, Middlesex.
Onslow, Rev. A., Ripley, Surrey.
Onslow, Rev. G. W., ditto.
Pelly, Rev. Francis, Siston, near Bristol.
Pixell, Rev. Charles, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Punnett, Rev. John, St. Esk, Cornwall.
Reeve, Rev. James, Maldstone, Kent.
Roberts, Rev. W. H., Clewer, Berks.
Robinson, Rev. F., Stonesfield, Oxfordshire.
Rooke, Rev. W. J. E., Alresford, Hants.
Scobell, Rev. Edward, St. Peter's, Vere-street.
St. DAVID's, Lord Bishop of.
Shepherd, Rev. Thomas, Clayworth, near Bawtry.
Sladen, Rev. E. H. M., Ninfeld, near Battle, Sussex.
Smith, Rev. William, East Tuddenham, near Norwich.
Snape, Rev. R., Brent-Elleigh, Suffolk.
Surtees, Rev. S. F., Sutton Bonington, Notts.
Tate, Rev. Thomas, Vicarage, Edmonton.
Terrington, Rev. M., Over Worton, Oxfordshire.
Thackeray, Rev. J. B., Hadley, near Barnet.
Thorlow, Rev. C. A., Beverley.
Thornicroft, Rev. J., Thornicroft hall, near Macclesfield.
Thornton, Rev. S., Wendover, Bucks.
Townsend, Rev. George, Prebendary of Durham.
Townsend, Rev. Richard, Aylesford, Maidstone, Kent.
Vaux, Rev. Edward, Vicarage, Tottenham.
Wade, Rev. W. M., Paisley.
Wall, Rev. D. H., Sunbury, Middlesex.
Warner, Rev. R., Great Chalfeld, Wilts.
Weston, Rev. C. F., Somerby, near Brigg.
Wellington, Rev. William, Upton Hellons, Crediton.
Whalley, Rev. D. C., Hemley, near Woodbridge.
Whately, Rev. T., Chetwynd, Newport, Salop.
Whittington, Rev. John, Cold Aston, Gloucestershire.
Wickham, Rev. E., Eagle House, near Hammersmith.
Wilder, Rev. W. S. P., Carlton, Newmarket, Suffolk.
Wodehouse, Rev. Thomas, Norton, Kent.
Worsley, Rev. Ralph, Finchley, Middlesex.
Yonge, Rev. William, Chancellor of Norwich.

Correspondents are particularly requested not to mark any articles in provincial papers sent to us, as a charge of postage is incurred thereby.

In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of admitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

At a special general meeting holden at the SOCIETY'S house, on Tuesday, March 19, 1839, to consider of a Petition to both Houses of Parliament, on behalf of the Church in the Colonies, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, President of the SOCIETY, in the chair, the following Petition, prepared by the Standing Committee, was read to the meeting:—

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED,

"The humble Petition of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

"Sheweth,

"That in the opinion of your petitioners, it is the bounden duty of every Christian state to provide for the religious instruction of its subjects in every part of its possessions and dependencies.

"That Great Britain is now by Divine Providence intrusted with a larger extent of foreign possessions and dependencies than has ever been committed to the charge of any nation in the world: and that consequently her responsibilities are greater than those of any other state.

"That the obligations of the British nation with regard to the religious instruction of the people in those distant parts of the empire have never been adequately discharged.

"That in the older colonies the provision originally made for religious instruction was in most cases insufficient for the wants of the people; and that the rapid growth of the population, combined with other causes, has now increased their spiritual destitution to a lamentable extent.

"That in the new colonies settlements have recently been founded, without any measures whatever being taken by government, or the local authorities, for the religious instruction of the inhabitants, or for the celebration of divine worship according to the rites of the Church of England.

"That the consequences of this neglect have become most painfully apparent; and that in some cases our fellow-countrymen have been suffered to fall into a state of practical heathenism and immorality, which it is frightful to contemplate.

"That the mother country having been greatly relieved, and its resources considerably increased, by emigration, it is on that account peculiarly imperative on the state to see that the emigrants themselves are not deprived of the spiritual advantages which they enjoyed at home.

"That the system of transportation, by which thousands of the worst members of society are annually removed from the mother country, creates a powerful claim on behalf of the colonies into which they are sent, and imposes upon the parent state the strongest obligation to provide both for the spiritual wants of the free inhabitants, and for the religious instruction and reformation of the unhappy convicts themselves.

"That the condition of the West India islands, under the present circumstances of the Negro population, demands more effective measures for giving to the whole of the people in those islands the blessings of a Christian education.

"That your petitioners, being deeply impressed with the necessity of supporting and sustaining the Church in her Majesty's colonial possessions, cannot but express their alarm at the propositions which have been made for alienating the lands set apart in Canada, under the authority of Parliament, for the maintenance of the clergy, and also at measures of a similar character which are in progress in other parts of British America.

"That your petitioners feel grateful to the legislature and the government for all such efforts as have been made to relieve the spiritual destitution of the colonies, though they lament that those efforts have hitherto been insufficient.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray,

"That your honourable House will be pleased to sanction and adopt such further measures as may be necessary for providing more effectually for the religious instruction of the colonies; for an increase in the number of bishops and clergy wherever they

are required; for the protection of the existing property and lands of the Church; and for the erection of new churches and chapels to an extent commensurate with the wants of the colonists; and they earnestly implore that no new colonies may be founded without express provision being made for the instruction of the inhabitants in the truths and duties of Christianity, according to the principles of the Church of England."

Moved by the Lord Bishop of London, seconded by Lord Bexley, and agreed unanimously,

"That the Petition now read be adopted as the Petition of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE."

Moved by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, seconded by William Cotton, Esq., and agreed unanimously,

"That the Petition be presented to the House of Lords by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the House of Commons by the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn."

Moved by Joseph Delafield, Esq., seconded by the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukinfield, Bart., and agreed unanimously,

"That the thanks of the meeting be presented to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, for his kindness in presiding on the present occasion."

GENERAL MEETING, APRIL 9, 1839.

The following Members of the SOCIETY were proposed to the Board to form the Tract Committee for the ensuing year:—

Rev. Dr. D'Oyly; Rev. Dr. Dealtry; Rev. R. G. Baker; Rev. J. Lonsdale; Rev. J. E. Tyler; Rev. J. G. Ward; Rev. C. B. Dalton.

The Secretaries reported that they had been directed by the Standing Committee to give notice, that the following gentlemen will be proposed at the meeting in May, to be added to the Standing Committee, namely:—Rev. W. Short, Rev. Benjamin Harrison, Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, Rev. W. W. Champneys, Rev. T. Ainger, Edward Baddeley, Esq.

A letter was read from the Rev. T. Dealtry, Archdeacon of Calcutta, and Secretary of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee, dated January 5, 1839. The following are extracts:—

"I have the pleasure to forward you an order for 300*l*. voted from our sale of books, &c., at our last meeting held on the 2nd instant. We should have sent more, as both the sale of the books and the subscriptions have been more extensive than usual during the past year; but we have had larger demands upon us for the repairs of St. James's School and Depository.

"We received the nine cases of books and tracts dispatched by the SOCIETY at the beginning of the last year by the ship "Tamerlane." They arrived in good condition, and came very opportunely, as the Right Rev. the President was about to commence his second visitation to the straits of Malacca. I had the pleasure to accompany his Lordship on the occasion. We took with us a box of the books to each of the places we visited—Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Moulemein, and Chittagong. They were received with gratitude, and the Chaplain assured me that returns should be made for them as early as possible.

"We endeavoured to create an interest in behalf of the SOCIETY where it had not previously existed, and to strengthen it where it had, at all the places visited. I can scarcely imagine that there is a SOCIETY in India accomplishing so much good by its publications as your SOCIETY, and I believe that, through the influence of the Lord Bishop, its friends in India are multiplying in every direction.

"His Lordship preached a sermon at Singapore in behalf of the SOCIETY; but in consequence of the embarrassed state of the funds for erecting a Church at the station, he promised to use his influence with the Committee here to grant a similar sum for the purpose of relieving them. The Committee willingly complied with his Lordship's wishes. Although no pecuniary benefit resulted from the measure, an interest was excited in behalf of the SOCIETY. But his Lordship intends to write almost immediately, and give you all the particulars of his visit, &c.

"Everything in this country tends to give an increasing interest to the SOCIETY. The progress of secular knowledge in the Government Schools, and the increased and increasing desire amongst Christ-

ians to follow up these measures with solid Christian instruction, render the existence of the SOCIETY important beyond description. I am happy to say our excellent President is in good health; I scarcely ever saw him looking better.

"The Committee here beg me to express the continued sense of gratitude which they feel to the Parent SOCIETY for its confidence in them, and its liberality to this country.

The Annual Meeting of the Treasurers and Secretaries of the District Committees will be held at the Society's house, on Wednesday, the 8th of May, and not on the 1st of May as previously announced.

(To be continued.)

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

LETTERS lately received by the Society from the Bishop of Montreal, mention the urgent want of additional clergymen, and especially of travelling Missionaries, in both Upper and Lower Canada. The same deficiency is complained of in the diocese of Nova Scotia; as appears by the following extracts of a letter from Archdeacon Coster, dated Fredericton, New Brunswick, February 9, 1839.

"The greatest anxiety is expressed in every quarter for the speedy appointment of a travelling missionary * * * We have now no less than 400*l*. set apart for paying the expenses to be incurred in travelling; and any person or persons who may be appointed to that service, would meet, I am persuaded, with the kindest reception and the most liberal encouragement."

BARBADOS.

The Bishop sailed from Falmouth, on his way back to his diocese, the 3rd of March. His Lordship took with him Mr. Charles Sims, as catechist and schoolmaster.

Extracts from Letters.

"Barbados, January 19, 1839.

"Our freed people here, and in most of the colonies (British Guiana seems to be the chief exception), are settling down quietly in their new position, which they now begin to understand. At first as was natural, they were a little intoxicated, imagining themselves to be I know not what. 'Am I not free?' was the constant question, supposing freedom to bring with it some unheard-of exemption from the common obligations of life. Their manner is now more sober, and I hear of no general complaints. Landed property both sells and rents at high terms. From the first I had little fear for the result, even as regards property. As regards moral and religious improvement, the prospect is far brighter than it was.

"I had the satisfaction of laying the corner stone of two chapel-schools in Christchurch parish, in this island, the day before yesterday.

"With a lively sense of our obligations to the venerable SOCIETY, I remain, &c."

JAMAICA.

"There are no less than thirteen curacies vacant in this diocese, and nearly twenty national schools waiting for masters."

The SOCIETY has recently sent out two schoolmasters, and one gentleman as catechist, with prospect of ordination. A clergyman has also been appointed, and will sail in the course of the month.

MADRAS.

Extract of a letter from the Bishop, dated Jan. 8, 1839:—

"I had this morning the happiness to confirm in our beautiful church at Vepery, one hundred and twenty-five native Christians, who I am assured may be called Christians indeed. It was a very touching sight; and when I addressed them, which I did at some length, through the agency of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, who acted as my interpreter, I could not restrain my feelings. The candidates were of all ages, from fourteen to seventy. Our beloved SOCIETY is indeed doing good; and we may humbly hope that God, who has blessed its exertions, will bless them still. * * * * *

"I will only add, that my heart is sincerely in the cause; and that I heartily pray that the great Head of the Church may be pleased to prosper your labours and ours, in spreading throughout India the knowledge of the everlasting Gospel."

From the Rev. A. C. Thompson, January 11:—

"The Primary Visitation commenced yesterday; and the Charge was delivered in the cathedral. Our SOCIETY, and the Christian Knowledge SOCIETY, were brought most prominently forward in the Charge; and their claims and interests strongly advocated. . . .

"Rev. W. Taylor was ordained priest last Sunday (Epiphany), and catechists Kohlhoff and Heyne were admitted to Deacon's Orders. During the time they have been at Vepery as catechists, these two young men have given great satisfaction."

AUSTRALIA.

The Rev. Robert Thorley Bolton, M.A., of Clare Hall, and the Rev. Charles Spencer, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, have taken their passage to Sydney in the Strathfieldsay, which was to leave Plymouth yesterday, the 8th. These clergymen have been appointed, on the recommendation of the SOCIETY, with the sanction of the Bishop of London, to chaplaincies on the ecclesiastical establishment of New South Wales. Three more clergymen will proceed to the same colony in the course of the ensuing month.

It is expected that the Annual Report of the SOCIETY will be in circulation in the course of the present month.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

HOME PROCEEDINGS.

Retirement of the Rev. John Norman Pearson from the Principalship of the Institution.—The Rev. J. N. Pearson having been last autumn appointed to the Incumbency of Tunbridge Wells, resigned the office of Principal of the SOCIETY's Institution at Islington, which he had held from its commencement in January, 1825. On recording Mr. Pearson's resignation on the 8th of October last, the Committee thus expressed their sense of the value and importance of his services:—

That the Committee record, with feelings of deep regret, the Rev. J. N. Pearson's resignation of the office of Principal of the SOCIETY's Institution, which he has filled for a period of nearly fourteen years with distinguished ability and with eminent advantage to the SOCIETY; and that the Committee tender to Mr. Pearson, on retiring from his official connexion with them, the expression of their cordial esteem and regard, and assure him of their earnest prayers, that in the new sphere of labour on which he is about to enter he may abundantly experience the Divine Blessing in his own soul, and in his future Ministry.

Appointment of the Rev. Charles Frederic Childe to the Institution.—At a Special Meeting of the Committee, held January 28, 1839, the Rev. C. F. Childe, late Head Master of Walsall Grammar School, was appointed Principal of the Institution.

Ordination of a Missionary.—Mr. J. F. Seasing was admitted to Deacon's Orders, by the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, at Kingston, on the 27th of January last.

Departure of a Missionary.—Mr. John Mason and Mrs. Mason embarked at Gravesend, on board the "Red Rover," Capt. Smith, on the 9th instant.

Proposed Appointment of a Clergyman to the New-Zealand Mission.—In the actual circumstances of New Zealand, the Committee are solicitous to engage the services of a clergyman, possessed of suitable qualifications, to investigate on the spot the state both of the island and of the mission, with a view to their adoption of such further measures as the present conjuncture may call for.

Thirty-ninth Anniversary of the Society.—The Anniversary Sermon before the SOCIETY will be preached on Monday evening, the 29th of April, at the parish church of St. Bride, Fleet-street, by the Rev. John Norman Pearson, late Principal of the Institution.

Divine service will begin at half-past six o'clock. The Annual Meeting will be held at Exeter-hall, Strand, on Tuesday, the 30th of April.—The chair to be taken by the Right Hon. the President, at eleven o'clock precisely.

A Meeting of the SOCIETY will also be held at

Exeter-hall, in the evening of the same day. The chair to be taken at half-past six o'clock.

Expulsion of the Missionaries from Abyssinia.—Our last accounts of this mission stated that the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt joined the Rev. C. W. Isenberg at Adowah, in the province of Tigré, Jan. 27, 1837. The Rev. L. Krapf, having been appointed to this mission, reached Adowah toward the end of the same year. At that time the mission was encountering considerable difficulties, excited by the priests, and the avarice of the governors. On the 2d of March, 1838, M. Abadie, a Frenchman, accompanied by an Italian priest, named Padre Giuseppe, arrived at Adowah. M. Abadie had left an elder brother at Massowah, on the Red Sea, who subsequently joined him at Adowah. The object of these persons appears to have been to revive the Roman Catholic mission in Abyssinia. Mr. Isenberg remarks, writing from Jidda, April 26, 1838:—

"The arrival of these two gentlemen very much contributed to raise the clamour of our enemies against us much higher than it was before; and one week after, Oobieh, who till then had protected us, declaring that he was not able to resist our enemies any longer, delivered us into the hands of the chief of them, viz. the Alaka Kiddan Mariam, of Madhan Alam, and Wussen, the Governor of Adowah, commanding us, by them, to leave Adowah, and to quit the country."

It appears, from the communications of the missionaries, that Messrs. Abadie and the Italian priest had penetrated to Gondar. At that place the younger Abadie and the Italian priest were left; while the elder, with two Abyssinians—one of them the nephew of Defera Mular, who has become a proselyte to the Popish faith—had returned to France, in order to procure a reinforcement of Romish missionaries for Abyssinia. It was also understood that the parties left at Gondar had opened a communication with the king of Shoa, in order to extend their influence in that direction. Our readers will perceive, in these facts, additional evidence of the activity of the Papacy to extend its baneful influence, and especially to counteract Protestant missions—a principle now openly avowed in the policy of the Romish Church. A loud call is thus made on the members of our Protestant Church, for increased means and efforts in support of the missions of the Church of England among the heathen; and especially for increased prayer to the God of all grace, that he would prosper the RIGHTEOUS CAUSE!

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

A MEETING was held at their chambers, in St. Martin's-place, on Monday, the 18th inst. His Grace the Archbishop of York was in the chair. There were also present the Bishops of London, Chester, St. Asaph, Bangor, Rochester, Hereford, and Ely; the Revs. Dr. Shepherd, H. H. Norris, and J. Bowdler; and Messrs. J. Watson, J. S. Salt, J. Cocks, H. J. Burchard, N. Connop, jun., and Wm. Davis. Amongst the business transacted at this meeting, grants were voted towards increasing the accommodation in the church of St. Margaret, with St. Petre le Willows, in the city of York; enlarging the chapel at Heavingham, Cumberland; increasing the accommodation in the church of Blodworth, Nottinghamshire; building a church at Sibford, in the parish of Swatcliffe, Oxfordshire; building a chapel in the Quinton district, in the parish of Hales Owen, Shropshire; building a church at Knole-hill, in the parish of Hurly and Wargrave, Berks; rebuilding the church at Llansantffroid, Denbighshire; building a gallery in the church at Southowram, in the parish of Halifax; repairing the church at Hope Bowdler, Salop; increasing the accommodation in the chapel of Congleton, Cheshire; increasing the accommodation in the church at Kempson, Bedfordshire; repairing the church at Wold Newton, Yorkshire; enlarging the chapel at Manningtree, Essex; building a church at Cam-

borne, Cornwall; and erecting a tower, &c., to the chapel of All Saints, Norwood, Surrey.

EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY.

Result of the General Inquiry into the State and Progress of Sunday and other Church of England Schools, made on the 1st of January, 1837.

It will be observed, that the Inquiry was confined to religious institutions in immediate connexion with the Established Church, and supported wholly or in part by the funds of benevolent persons; that private academies, day and dame schools, are excluded from the returns; that the ages of the children in the Sunday or Sunday and daily schools, are generally between seven and fourteen years; and that the infants are kept entirely distinct from the rest of the children, &c.

Summary Result.

It appears that circulars were addressed to 12,391 places,—

I. That 11,007 have been received back, with a return of the number of schools and scholars in each place.

II. That 103 have also been received with the number of schools; but the clergy have omitted (as if by accident) to state the number of scholars; and,

III. That from 1281 places no returns have been received.

I. It also appears that, in the 11,007 places for which complete returns have been received, there are 9147 Sunday and daily schools, and 5359 Sunday schools, and also 616 Infant schools; containing in the Sunday and daily schools 254,697 boys, and 209,841 girls; total, 464,538 scholars; in the Sunday schools 184,783 boys, and 199,241 girls; total, 384,024 scholars; and, in the Infant schools, 44,746 scholars, of whom 4962 attend the Sunday schools, and are comprised in the total 384,024.

II. That in the 103 places from which returns have been made of the schools, but not of the scholars, there are 64 Sunday and daily schools, and 64 Sunday schools; and, consequently, (according to an average,) 3200 Sunday and daily scholars, and 3780 Sunday scholars.

III. That in the 1281 places from which no returns have been received, there must be (if an average may be formed by proportion from the schools and scholars actually returned to the SOCIETY) 1058 Sunday and daily schools; 638 Sunday schools, and 73 Infant schools; containing, respectively, 52,900 Sunday and daily scholars; 46,060 Sunday scholars; 5110 Infant scholars; of which latter number 567 must attend the Sunday schools, and will be comprised in the preceding 46,060 Sunday scholars.

Therefore, on the whole, the gross amount of schools and scholars may be represented thus, viz.—

I. 11,007 places from which returns have been actually received.

Sunday and daily schools	9146	Sunday and daily scholars	464,538
Sunday schools ..	5359	Sunday scholars	384,024
Infant schools ..	616	Inf. sch.	44,746
		Deduct those in Sunday schools	4962
			39,784
Total schools	15,391	Total scholars	888,346

II. 103 places returning the number of schools, but not the scholars, which latter are supplied by average.

Sunday and daily schools	64	Sunday and daily scholars	3200
Sunday schools ..	54	Sunday scholars	3780
Total schools	118	Total scholars	6980

111. 1281 places which have made no returns, the schools and scholars being both supplied by average.

Sunday and daily schools	1058	Sunday and daily scholars	52,900
Sunday schools ..	658	Sunday scholars	46,060
Infant schools ..	73	Inf. sch. 5110	
		Deduct those in Sunday schools	567
			4543
Total schools	1789	Total scholars	103,503

So that the corrected total for England and Wales will be—

12,391 Places—17,298 Schools—998,829 Scholars.

If to this be added the returns from the British Isles (omitted in the former statement), in which there are 43 schools containing 4258 scholars, the grand total will be—

17,341 Schools—1,003,087 Scholars.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A GOVERNMENT BOARD.

THE committee of the Lay Union for the Defence of the Established Church think it their duty to call the attention of the public to the present critical position of the great question of National Education.

On the 5th of February, Mr. Wyse (the Chairman of the Central Society of Education, and himself a member of the Church of Rome) gave notice of his intention to move, on the 20th, an address to Her Majesty, that she would "be graciously pleased to appoint a Board of Commission of Education in England, with the view especially of providing for the wise, equitable, and efficient application of sums granted, or to be granted, for the advancement of education, by Parliament; and for the immediate establishment of schools for the education of teachers, in accord with the intention already expressed by the Legislature."

On the 12th, Lord J. Russell, on the part of the Government, stated to the House of Commons, that it had been resolved to appoint such a Board, for the purposes which, as described by his lordship, were declared by Mr. Wyse to be precisely identical with those defined in his notice of motion.

And, accordingly, on the 20th, Mr. Wyse withdrew his motion, on the ground that it had been already adopted by Her Majesty's Ministers.

To find the Government thus acceding to, and adopting fully and unreservedly, the first demand of the Chairman of the Central Society is sufficiently alarming. Still, however, it may be said, that the simple appointment of a Board is in itself a merely formal step, involving necessarily neither good nor harm; that the main question is, how that Board is to be constituted, and with what *animus* it is likely to be inspired? Now, the only answers that can be given to these questions are such as tend greatly to increase the apprehensions already excited.

The Board is to consist of the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Master of the Mint. Thus, to use the words of Lord John Russell's recent letter to the Marquis of Lansdowne, "the consideration of all matters affecting the education of the people" is devolved on a commission consisting of five laymen, no one official representative of the Church forming any part of the Board: and, in fact, there being no security whatever amidst the changes now going on, that a majority of the Commission may not consist, in the course of a few months, of men avowedly opposed to the interests of the Established Church. Changing with every change of the government, fluctuating with all the fluctuations of the House of Commons, such a Board might, at no distant period, become the subservient instrument of the same hostile phalanx which now turns the scale in Parliament, and exercises so fatal an influence over the councils of the nation.

So much for the constitution of the Board. The *animus* by which it is likely to be inspired, emanat-

ing, as it does, immediately from Government, may be estimated from a single circumstance.

In the year 1831 a Board of Education was formed for Ireland. There can be no doubt, from the character of the author of that measure, that it was honestly intended to act impartially between Protestants and Romanists in that country. In practice, however, it has been found to operate as unequally and partially as possible.

By the evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons in 1837, it appears, that in that year the number of scholars attending the schools established by the Irish Board, in the three provinces of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, was 71,788 Romanists, and 1,136 Protestants, being in the proportion of more than 60 to 1. Such is the system, carried on in open opposition to 19-20ths of the parochial clergy of Ireland, which is declared by the Government to have been "eminently successful," and to which the annual sum of £50,000 is now voted; in which vote it is the intention of Government to persevere.

On the other hand, in England an annual grant of £20,000 only has been given during the last six years to the general purposes of education, and has been distributed by the Treasury on the really impartial plan of aiding the two existing societies,—the National and the British and Foreign,—in exact proportion to the sums raised by their means, by voluntary contributions, for the building of school-houses.

It appears, however, that the Church, embracing the great majority of the population, and displaying also superior energy in her efforts to educate the poor, has contributed far more largely, and has, therefore, obtained a greater proportion of the public grant, than the entire body of the Dissenters. Out of the sum of £120,000 so granted by Parliament during the last six years the National Society has obtained £84,866.

Now, nothing can be clearer than that the superiority of the Church in this matter was not the result of any partiality in the mode of distribution, but solely of her own greater extent and energy. If the Dissenters had made equal pecuniary efforts to meet the wants of the poor, they would have participated in a fully equal proportion of the Parliamentary grant. But because they have not done so, and because, under this system of distribution, the Church has entitled herself to the larger proportion, it is now said that the experiment has failed, and the grant is, for the future, to be withdrawn.

Nothing can exhibit more clearly the *animus* of the whole proceeding. In Ireland, a system which was intended to work impartially works as partially and unequally as possible; but it works to the injury of the Church, and is, notwithstanding, to be strenuously persisted in. In England, a grant which was also professedly intended to be impartial in its distribution, is so, in fact, and, in consequence of being so, works no injury to the Church. That grant, however, is said to have failed of its purpose, and is to be given no more. The new Board, now about to be constituted, is to receive the public funds devoted to these objects, and is to dispose of those funds on some new principle, yet to be explained, but of which we can only fear, from the above example, that its real effect will be to lower and undermine the Established Church.

Thus stands the question at the present moment. The most anxious attention of the members of the Church ought to be directed to it; for security can only be expected from their own resources and exertions. It is most important that, in the first place, the existing institutions for education, diocesan and others, should be strengthened, extended, and improved in efficiency. Boards have been already formed for the principal dioceses of England and Wales, and the Committee are justified in the expectation that the whole kingdom will shortly exhibit a complete system of diocesan and local organization, in connexion with the National Society, embracing in its operations every parish in the land, and bringing all Church of England schools into effective and harmonious combination, for the Christian education of the people. As an essential part of this plan, the National Society is prepared to found a metropolitan institution, under the superintendence of a clergyman of the Established

Church, for the boarding and training of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses.

The Committee would, in conclusion, earnestly press upon the friends of the Church that petitions to Parliament should be immediately sent up from every town, and village, and parish, praying that the education of the people may not be taken out of the hands of the parochial clergy by the institution or advancement, as in Ireland, of rival schools, under the sanction and rule of a Government Board, from which all instruction in the doctrines of the Church would be excluded, and which would, nevertheless, be encouraged by the patronage of the Crown.

By direction of the Committee,

SAMUEL MILLS, Secretary.

Lay Union Committee-room, 28, Cockspur-street, London, Feb. 28, 1839.

ARCHDEACONRY OF BERKS.

A meeting of the clergy and laity of the archdeaconry of Berks was held on Monday, March 14, in the Town-hall, Reading, for uniting with the Diocesan Education Society in establishing a general system of education, in conformity with the doctrines and discipline of the church of England, throughout the diocese of Oxford.

The meeting consisted of most of the clergy and influential laity of the town and neighbourhood, and presented a highly respectable appearance. The attendance was much more numerous than could have been expected, considering the absence of excitement in the measure proposed for public adoption.

On the motion of the Marquis of Downshire, seconded by Sir H. Russell, Bart., the chair was taken by the Venerable and Rev. the Archdeacon of Berks.

Archdeacon Berens, in taking the chair, said he requested their attention for a few moments while he stated the objects of the meeting. They were aware that the public attention had of late been drawn to the best means of providing a good education, not only for the labouring class, but for that intermediate class who were not as yet embraced by the National Society. They were agreed that education, to be valuable, must be based on religion, and as consistent members of the Church of England they must desire that the education of all classes should be conducted in unison with the doctrines, discipline, and formularies of the Church to which we belong, and which were in accordance with the great depositary of all religious knowledge—the Bible. (Cheers.) There was nothing farther from their intentions than any desire to interfere with the education of those who dissented from the doctrines and discipline of the Church; they desired only to provide for the education of those who belonged to her communion. The rev. gentleman went on to state the proceedings which had taken place at Oxford, the formation of a diocesan society there, and the resolution to form a board in each of the two archdeaconries of Oxford and Berks, that the system might pervade every town and village of the country. He would not detain them longer than to read letters from the members for the county, and other gentlemen, who had expressed their regret at their inability to attend the meeting, and their concurrence in its object.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Marquis of Downshire; Mr. Macdonald Lockhart, M.P.; the Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, of Long Wittenham; Sir H. Russell; Rev. J. Ball, Mr. Mount, Rev. H. Majendie, Mr. C. Sawyer, Rev. J. Hitchings, Rev. J. Randall, Rev. G. Hulme, Rev. M. Yates, and Mr. H. Clive.

BRISTOL.

On Thursday, Feb. 21, pursuant to public notice, a meeting was held at the Guildhall of this city, for the purpose of organizing a system of popular education, in the principles of the Established Church, based on the recommendation of the National Society, and forming a diocesan board for the archdeaconry of Bristol. At one o'clock the Lord Bishop of the diocese was called to the chair, by the numerous and highly respectable assemblage who occupied the hall, among whom we witnessed

several of the dignitaries of our cathedral, and many of the clergy and other gentlemen resident within the archdeaconry. The Very Reverend the Dean was not present; but we were happy to hear it stated, by the Rev. Prebendary Harvey, in the course of the proceedings, that Dr. Lamb had expressed his cordial concurrence in the proposed object. The galleries were principally occupied by ladies.

The Lord Bishop, on taking the chair, called upon the meeting to join him in prayer to Almighty God for his blessing on their purpose; after which his lordship addressed the meeting at great length. Speeches were also made by J. S. Harford, Esq., Archdeacon Thorp, the Mayor of Bristol, Rev. Professor Lee, Thomas Daniel, Esq., Rev. Prebendary Harvey, Edward Sampson, Esq., Rev. F. Pelly, J. Osborne, Esq., Rev. J. Salter, Rev. T. F. Jennings, A. G. H. Battersby, Esq., Rev. Dr. Allen, &c.—*Bristol Journal*.

AMOUNDERNESS DIOCESAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

(From the *Liverpool Standard*.)

A MEETING of the friends of the Amounderness Diocesan Educational Society was held on Saturday last in the Preston Court-house. Amongst the gentlemen on the bench, we observed Mr. John Paley, Mayor of Preston; Mr. T. B. Addison, Mr. J. W. Patten, M.P., the Rev. the Vicar of Preston, the Rev. R. Harris, the Hon. and Rev. H. Powys, the hon. Secretary of the Diocesan Society, the Rev. R. Parkinson, Fellow of Christ's College, Manchester, the Rev. W. Hornby, Vicar of St. Michael's-upon-Wyre, the Rev. J. Hull, Vicar of Poulton, Mr. C. Swainson, of Cooper-hill, Mr. R. T. W. France, of Rawcliffe-hall, Mr. E. C. Salisbury, of Lancaster, &c. A considerable number of elegantly dressed ladies were present. The Rev. Vicar of Preston was called to the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the business of the meeting, alluded to the exertions made by the great and good Cranmer and Edward VI. for the promotion of religious and moral education.

The Rev. R. HARRIS moved the first resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That it is of great and pressing importance to extend the means and improve the system of education throughout the country on the principles of the Church of England."

Mr. T. B. ADDISON, recorder of Preston, seconded the resolution, which was put, and carried unanimously.

The Hon. and Rev. H. Powys, rector of Warrington, moved, "That the establishment of diocesan and deanery boards of education, for the purpose of bringing all Church of England schools into connexion, and of establishing new ones where they are required, has the cordial approbation of this meeting."

The Right Hon. Lord STANLEY, M.P. then came forward, and was received with rapturous applause. His Lordship spoke at great length, and concluded as follows:—"It is important, if we desire to promote the interests of religion—it is important in this critical period of our Church history, that the onward improvement should be carried on by the exertions of our clergy and laity combined. I would not use the language of despondency, for I do not feel despondency, but I do feel that our Church and people do stand in a most critical and dangerous condition. I see going on the progress of secular instruction, and see the advancement of intellectual knowledge. I see a population overgrowing the means of religious instruction and education. I see a population daily increasing in a ratio which it is fearful to contemplate; and I say this, that if the Church, the lay members of the Church as well as the clergy, view in supine apathy the progress of events, make no attempts to arrest this fearful evil, or to meet it by the increase of religious instruction, before the increase of the population becomes too great and powerful for them to overcome, then, I say, if they fail in taking an early step—it is a painful contemplation for me—but I believe, I believe, Sir, that the days of our venerable establishment are numbered. (Hear.) She cannot remain supine and

inactive, exposed on the one hand to the successful and active rivalry of religious sects, on the other, to the deadly hostility of infidelity and irreligion; and the consequence of our fall would be, day by day, our population would be less instructed, less amenable to discipline, more demoralised, more turbulent, less Christian. (Hear.) I call upon you who are assembled here this day to come forward and aid in the great work of the regeneration of the Church establishment as connected with education. (Cheers.) I call upon you not to take upon yourselves that fearful portion of responsibility which will attach to those who have the means in their power, and who know well the importance of the objects we have in view, but refrain from lending a helping hand to further them. (Cheers.) But I have better hopes and more confident expectations. I believe I may with confidence appeal to the members of the Church of England, as a body, to awake from their apathy, and strive earnestly to rescue our cause from the progress of this fearful evil, by promoting the spread of religious knowledge; and if, by God's blessing, such should be the result of the proceedings that the Church is now taking, then, instead of the gloomy picture which it was my fate to draw just now, we may be consoled with the reflection that our cause will prosper. You will have the gratification of feeling that in the service of your Lord and Master you have taken the most effectual means in your power of eradicating the great and growing evil, and that you will have succeeded in stemming its progress—that the progress of knowledge will be advanced by the advance of the blessings of religious knowledge, and that the result of your prudent, and wise, and far-seeing liberality, will be a blessing upon your children and children's children; and though you may not see it, yet it will ultimately prove that England will exhibit to an admiring world the spectacle of a prosperous and contented, because an instructed and religious people. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) His Lordship concluded with seconding the motion, which passed unanimously.

The Rev. R. PARKINSON, M.A. Fellow of Christ's College, Manchester, proposed the next resolution.

Mr. J. W. PATTEN, M.P. seconded the resolution. The resolution having been put from the chair, passed.

A vote of thanks was given to the rev. chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

A subscription list was then handed round the room, and Lord Stanley liberally contributed 50*l*.

REPORT OF TITHE COMMISSIONERS.

Tithe Commission, Feb. 28.

My Lord,—It is our duty to report to your lordship the general progress of the commutation since May 1, 1838.

We have now in the office 3,498 agreements, of which 2,362 are confirmed.

If it is assumed that those not confirmed comprise, on the average, tithe equal in amount to the average tithe in those which have been confirmed, then tithe to the amount of 1,312,102*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. has been agreed to be commuted by voluntary arrangements.

The commencement of the operation of our compulsory powers has brought us necessarily into contact with more reluctant parties, and with difficulties which did not affect our previous operations.

We are of opinion, however, that we have, on the whole, made a satisfactory commencement of the enforcement of these powers.

Districts in which tithes have generally been taken in kind, or let on annual valuations, contain elements of struggle and irritation, from which the rest of the country is free.

Those districts are comparatively small; and after a few cases in each have been patiently heard and carefully decided, we see ground for hoping that voluntary agreements will, even in those districts, effect the greater part of the work of commutation.

Our experience has been sufficient to prove that, while voluntary agreements are made at the rate at which they are now coming in to us, the processes of apportionment consequent on these agreements, create at least as much, perhaps more, em-

ployment than can be proceeded with at once by such mappers and apportioners as have the confidence of the country.

No exertions on our part will be wanting to hasten the completion of the apportionments; but still, under these circumstances, we think it prudent, unless the progress of voluntary commutation should slacken, to confine our compulsory interference to four classes of selected cases, and we append to this report the circular* in which we have described these classes.

The returns already presented to Parliament contain the statistical details of our progress so fully, that we do not think it necessary to repeat them here.

We have the honour to be,
Your Lordship's most obedient and faithful
servants,

WM. BLAMIRE,
T. W. BULLER.
R. JONES.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East India stock was held March 20th.

Mr. POYNTER rose for the purpose of moving "that there be recorded on the minutes of the proceedings of the Court of Proprietors two petitions from the clergy and laity of Winkfield, Wiltshire, and its vicinity, and from the clergy and laity of Bury St. Edmund's and its vicinity, addressed to the proprietors of East India Stock, and presented at the general quarterly Court of the 26th of Sept., 1838, praying that the despatch of the Court of Directors, of the 20th of February, 1833, dispensing with the attendance of all officers, civil and military, in the Company's service, at idolatrous rites, ceremonies, and superstitions, contrary to their conscientious feelings, should immediately and fully be carried into effect." In submitting his motion to the Court, the honourable proprietor contended that the last despatch sent out to India with reference to this subject did not, in his opinion, carry out the great object of the despatch of February, 1833; but, on the contrary, was in some points contrary to the tenour and spirit of the directions contained in the latter document. In the despatch of August last, the directors stated, "that Sir Peregrine Maitland was mistaken in assuming that it was the directors' desire to depart from their orders of 1833." But if that were so, why did they accept of Sir Peregrine Maitland's resignation, when by a little explanation they could have removed any erroneous impression that he might have imbibed? But it was quite clear that there was no mistake in the matter; for by a subsequent despatch of the 18th of October, 1837, addressed to the Governor General of India, in answer to the memorial of the Madras Christians, the directors order, "That no customary salutes or marks of respect to native festivals be discontinued at any of the presidencies; that no protection hitherto given be withdrawn; and that no change whatever be made in any matter relating to the native religion, except under the authority of the Supreme Government." Now, no directions could be more plain than these. How, then, could it be averred, in the despatch of August, 1838, that "There was no desire on the part of the directors to depart from their orders of 1833?" There was no foundation for such an assertion. It was further evident that the directors meant to enforce their decree of the 18th of October, 1837, opposed as it was to their orders of February, 1833, for they declare, in their despatch of the 8th of August last, that "they do not intend that any alteration should be made in the practice which has hitherto regulated the appointment of escorts to natives of rank on their way to places of religious worship, as in that case it must be self-evident that the honour is done to the individual, and not to the occasion." That was a doctrine which he and many others could not reconcile to their feelings and consciences. This nice distinction between the honours offered to those at-

* The circular here referred to appeared in the public prints at the time when it was issued.

tending this worship, and to that worship itself, they did not understand. So far was this distinction from being "self-evident," as the directors asserted, he was prepared to show that the whole native population of India considered the honours paid to native chiefs attending heathen worship as so much honour rendered to that worship itself. If they believed their own chaplains, and every missionary who had transmitted accounts from India, such was the indisputable fact. The honourable proprietor then alluded to the observations made by Lords Ellenborough and Brougham, on the 31st of July last, in the House of Lords, when they gave it as their opinion that any abatement of the outward marks of respect customarily paid at heathen festivals would probably lead to violence and massacre, and argued that those noble lords would not have fallen into such a mistake if they had had an opportunity of reading the able and conclusive appendix to the Madras memorial, which was not laid before Parliament, although the memorial itself had been produced. The honourable proprietor then proceeded to quote a variety of communications from clergymen and others, to show to how great an extent the system of obliging European officers to attend at the celebration of heathen ceremonies was carried; and also to prove that the natives looked upon their attendance on such occasions as an honour done to their peculiar worship. But it was said, that as the attendance of European officers at those ceremonies was of long standing, it could not now be omitted. The same thing might be averred of suttees. They were of long standing, and for a series of years 866 widows were annually on an average burnt. But was such a practice to be continued on account of its long standing? Assuredly not. And it was put an end to by Lord W. Bentinck. In the like manner Colonel Walker had removed the stain of infanticide. And although Lord Ellenborough had stated that a massacre would ensue if they refused the customary marks of respect at heathen festivals, yet the two great alterations to which he had alluded had been carried into effect without producing any disturbance whatever. The honourable proprietor then said he was happy to pass to a more agreeable part of the subject, and he congratulated the Court on the evidence of greater light and better feeling presented in the third paragraph of the last despatch, where it was stated that measures were in progress for doing away with the pilgrim tax; yet he wished that the directors had spoken more plainly and explicitly on that subject. But while he was grateful to God for the abolition of the pilgrim tax, he must be allowed to observe, that that was but one of 10,000 taxes on idolatrous proceedings from which they derived a revenue. Every cruel penance, every religious station, every heathen procession, every absurd devotion, every ablutement, every offering, every prostration in India, was taxed for the benefit of the honourable Company and their honourable servants. The hon. gentleman contended, at some length, that the Company ought to cease to have any thing whatever to do with the care of the native temples, or to derive a profit from any of their religious ceremonies, and concluded by thanking the court for the attention with which they had heard him.

Sir C. FORBES seconded the motion. He entirely concurred with all that part of his honourable friend's speech which related to the forcible attendance at Hindoo ceremonies and festivals. He claimed toleration for all religions—Christian, Hindoo, or Mahometan. No person should be compelled to do anything contrary to his conscience, but should be allowed to worship God in his own way.

After an explanation between Mr. LINDSAY and Mr. POYNDE, with reference to what occurred in the general Court in 1827, on this subject—

The CHAIRMAN (Sir J. L. Lushington) said, there was no objection to place the petition on the records of the Court. He should, however, take that opportunity to refer to the resolution of the general Court in March last, when it was resolved, "That such questions had better be left in the hands of the Court of Directors." That resolution was accompanied by certain pledges, which pledges, he contended, had been redeemed. He saw a letter in *The Times*, written by the honourable mover, in which he designated that resolution as "iniquitous" and

the policy of the Court of Directors as "miserable." He dissented from that statement. The Court of Proprietors and the Court of Directors were Christian people, but while they were anxious to remove every subject of complaint, they ought not to act precipitately. To show that the Court of Directors had redeemed their former pledge, the honourable chairman caused the despatch of the 8th of August last to be read, and proceeded to say, that the hon. proprietor had been very severe upon parts of that despatch. Amongst other things, the honourable proprietor had observed that the Court of Directors ought not to have accepted Sir Peregrine's resignation, if he were only labouring under a mistake. Now, the Court of Directors never had accepted his resignation. Sir P. Maitland tendered his resignation to the Queen, by whom it was accepted. The honourable proprietor had expressed a wish that the despatch had been more explicit with respect to the doing away with the pilgrim tax. He could now, however, inform the honourable proprietor that the tax was done away with at Allahabad, and that measures were in progress to abolish it at Gyah and Juggernaut.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. STRACHAN strongly condemned the system of compelling Europeans in the company's service to attend at idolatrous festivals. Individuals were known to have been imprisoned for not obeying orders on this point, and others, on the same account, had been dismissed the Company's service. Now, certainly they ought not to uphold a system which interfered with conscientious feelings. Much had been gained, for the principle had been conceded; but he must say, that the desired object would never be attained until the terms of the despatch of 1833 were fully acted up to. The honourable proprietor concluded by reading a letter from an officer of high rank in India, totally denying a statement made by Mr. Lindsay on a former occasion, that certain British officers had after parade addressed the Sepoys, disparaging their religion, and pointing out the beauties of the Christian faith.

Mr. POYNDE briefly replied, and the motion was agreed to.

CHURCH LANDS IN CANADA.

Clauses of the British Statute 31 Geo. III., ch. 31, which relate to the maintenance and support of a Protestant Clergy.

36. And whereas by the above mentioned act, passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty, it was declared that the clergy of the Church of Rome, in the province of Quebec, might hold, receive, and enjoy, their accustomed dues and rights, with respect to such persons only as should profess the said religion: provided nevertheless, that it should be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to make such provision out of the rest of the said accustomed dues and rights, for the encouragement of the Protestant religion, and for the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy within the said province, as he or they should from time to time think necessary and expedient: and whereas by his Majesty's royal instructions, given under his Majesty's royal sign manual on the third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, to Guy Carleton, Esq., now Lord Dorchester, at that time his Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's province of Quebec, his Majesty was pleased, amongst other things, to direct, "That no incumbent professing the religion of the Church of Rome, appointed to any parish in the said province, should be entitled to receive any tithes for lands or possessions occupied by a Protestant, but that such tithes should be received by such persons as the said Guy Carleton, Esquire, his Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's said province of Quebec, should appoint, and should be reserved in the hands of his Majesty's Receiver-General of the said province, for the support of a Protestant clergy in his Majesty's said province, to be actually resident within the same, and not otherwise, according to such directions as the said Guy Carleton, Esquire, his Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's said province, should receive from his Majesty in that behalf; and

that in like manner all growing rents and profits of a vacant benefice should, during such vacancy, be reserved for and applied to the like uses;" And whereas his Majesty's pleasure has likewise been signified to the same effect in his Majesty's royal instructions, given in like manner to Sir Frederick Haldimand, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, late his Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's said province of Quebec; and also in his Majesty's royal instructions, given in like manner to the said right honourable Guy, Lord Dorchester, now his Majesty's Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over his Majesty's said province of Quebec—Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said declaration and provision contained in the said above mentioned act, and also the said provision so made by his Majesty in consequence thereof, by his instructions before recited, shall remain and continue to be of full force and effect in each of the said two provinces of Upper Canada and Lower Canada respectively, except in so far as the said declaration or provisions respectively, or any part thereof, shall be expressly varied or repealed by any act or acts which may be passed by the legislative council and assembly of the said provinces respectively, and assented to by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, under the restriction hereinafter provided.

36. And whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased, by message to both Houses of Parliament, to express his royal desire to be enabled to make a permanent appropriation of lands in the said provinces, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy within the same, in proportion to such lands as have been already granted within the same by his Majesty: and whereas his Majesty has been graciously pleased, by his said message, further to signify his royal desire that such provision may be made, with respect to all future grants of land within the said provinces respectively, as may best conduce to the due and sufficient support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy within the said provinces, in proportion to such increase as may happen in the population and cultivation thereof: therefore, for the purpose of more effectually fulfilling his Majesty's gracious intentions, as aforesaid, and of providing for the due execution of the same in all time to come—Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of each of the said provinces respectively, or the person administering the government therein, to make, from and out of the lands of the Crown within such provinces, such allotment and appropriation of lands, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy within the same, as may bear a due proportion to the amount of such lands within the same as have at any time been granted by or under the authority of his Majesty: and that whenever any grant of lands within either of the said provinces shall hereafter be made, by or under the authority of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, there shall at the same time be made, in respect of the same, a proportionable allotment and appropriation of lands for the above mentioned purpose, within the township or parish to which such lands so to be granted shall appertain or be annexed, or as nearly adjacent thereto as circumstances will admit; and that no such grant shall be valid or effectual unless the same shall contain a specification of the lands so allotted and appropriated, in respect of the lands to be thereby granted, and that such lands so allotted and appropriated, shall be, as nearly as the circumstances and nature of the case will admit, of the like quality as the lands in respect of which the same are so allotted and appropriated, and shall be, as nearly as the same can be estimated at the time of making such grant, equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted.

37. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all and every the rents, profits or emoluments, which may at any time arise from such lands, so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, shall be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy, within the province in which the same shall be situated, and to no other use or purpose whatever.

38. And be it further enacted by the authority

aforsaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to authorise the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of each of the said provinces respectively, or the person administering the government therein from time to time, with the advice of such executive council as shall have been appointed by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, within such province, for the affairs thereof, to constitute and erect, within every township or parish which now is or hereafter may be formed, constituted or erected, within such province, one or more parsonage or rectory, or parsonages or rectories, according to the establishment of the Church of England; and from time to time, by an instrument under the great seal of such province, to endow every such parsonage or rectory with so much or such a part of the lands so allotted and appropriated as aforesaid, in respect of any lands within such township or parish, which shall have been granted subsequent to the commencement of this act, or of such lands as may have been allotted and appropriated for the same purpose, by or in virtue of any instruction which may be given by his Majesty, in respect of any lands granted by his Majesty before the commencement of this act, as such Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the government, shall, with the advice of the said Executive Council, judge to be expedient under the then existing circumstances of such township or parish.

39. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to authorise the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or person administering the government of each of the said provinces respectively, to present to every such parsonage or rectory an incumbent or minister of the Church of England, who shall have been duly ordained according to the rites of the said Church, and to supply from time to time such vacancies as may happen therein; and that every person so presented to any such parsonage or rectory, shall hold and enjoy the same, and all rights, profits and emoluments, thereunto belonging or granted, as fully and amply, and in the same manner, and on the same terms and conditions, and liable to the performance of the same duties, as the incumbent of a parsonage or rectory in England.

40. Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such presentation of an incumbent or minister to any such parsonage or rectory, and also the enjoyment of any such parsonage or rectory, and of the rights, profits, and emoluments thereof, by any such incumbent or minister, shall be subject and liable to all rights of institution, and all other spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction and authority, which have been lawfully granted by his Majesty's royal letters patent to the Bishop of Nova Scotia, or which may hereafter, by his Majesty's royal authority, be lawfully granted or appointed to be administered and executed within the said provinces, or either of them respectively, by the said Bishop of Nova Scotia, or by any other person or persons, according to the laws and canons of the Church of England, which are lawfully made and received in England.

41. Provided always, and be it further enacted by authority aforesaid, That the several provisions hereinbefore contained, respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a Protestant clergy within the said provinces, and also respecting the constituting, erecting, and endowing parsonages or rectories within the said provinces; and also respecting the presentation of incumbents or ministers to the same; and also respecting the manner in which such incumbents or ministers shall hold and enjoy the same, shall be subject to be varied or repealed by any express provisions for that purpose, contained in any act or acts which may be passed by the legislative council and assembly of the said provinces respectively, and assented to by his Majesty, his heirs or successors, under the restriction hereafter provided.

42. Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That whenever any Act or Acts shall be passed by the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the said provinces, containing any provisions to vary or repeal the above recited declaration and provisions contained

in the said act, passed in the fourteenth year of the reign of his present Majesty; or to vary or repeal the above recited provision contained in his Majesty's royal instructions, given on the third day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, to the said Guy Carleton, Esq. now Lord Dorchester: or to vary or repeal the provisions hereinbefore contained for continuing the force and effect of the said declaration and provisions; or to vary or repeal any of the several provisions hereinbefore contained, respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the support of a protestant clergy within the said provinces; or respecting the constituting, erecting, or endowing parsonages or rectories within the said provinces; or respecting the presentation of incumbents or ministers to the same; or respecting the manner in which such incumbents or ministers shall hold and enjoy the same: and also, that whenever any act or acts shall be so passed, containing any provisions which shall in any manner relate to or affect the enjoyment or exercise of any religious form or mode of worship; or shall impose or create any penalties, burthens, disabilities, or disqualifications, in respect of the same; or shall in any manner relate to or affect the payment, recovery, or enjoyment, of any of the accustomed dues or rights hereinbefore mentioned; or shall in any manner relate to the granting, imposing, or recovering any other dues or stipends, or emoluments whatever, to be paid to or for the use of any minister, priest, ecclesiastic, or teacher, according to any religious form or mode of worship, in respect of his said office or function; or shall in any manner relate to or affect the establishment or discipline of the Church of England, amongst the ministers and members thereof within the said provinces; or shall in any manner relate to or affect the king's prerogative touching the granting of waste lands of the crown within the said provinces, every such act or acts shall, previous to any declaration or signification of the king's assent thereto, be laid before both houses of parliament in Great Britain; and that it shall not be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to signify his or their assent to any such act or acts, until thirty days after the same shall have been laid before the said houses, or to assent to any such act or acts, in case either house of parliament shall, within the said thirty days, address his Majesty, his heirs or successors, to withhold his or their assent from such act or acts, and that no such act shall be valid or effectual to any of the said purposes, within either of the said provinces, unless the legislative council and assembly of such province shall, in the session in which the same shall have been passed by them, have presented to the governor, lieutenant governor, or person administering the government of such province, an address or addresses, specifying that such act contains provisions for some of the said purposes hereinbefore specially described, and desiring that, in order to give effect to the same, such act should be transmitted to England without delay, for the purpose of being laid before parliament previous to the signification of his Majesty's assent thereto.

Copy of the Opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown relative to the Clergy Reserves in Canada.

Doctors' Commons, 15th Nov., 1819.

My Lord,—We are honoured with your lordship's commands of the 14th September last, stating that doubts have arisen how far, under the construction of the act passed in the 31st year of his present Majesty (c. 31), the Dissenting Protestant ministers resident in Canada have a legal claim to participate in the lands by that act directed to be reserved as a provision for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy.

And your lordship is pleased to request, that we would take the same into consideration, and report to your lordship, for the information of the Prince Regent, our opinion, whether the governor of the province is either required by the act, or would be justified in applying the produce of the reserved lands to the maintenance of any other than the clergy of the Church of England resident in the province; and in the event of our being of opinion that the ministers of dissenting Protestant congregations have a concurrent claim with those of the Church of England, further desiring our opinion, whether, in applying the reserved lands to the endowment of rectories and parsonages, as required by the 38th clause, it is incumbent upon his Majesty to retain a proportion of those lands for the maintenance of the dissenting clergy, and as to the proportion in which, under such a construction, the provision is to be assigned to the different classes of Dissenters established within the province.

We are of opinion, that though the provisions made by 31st Geo. III. c. 31, § 36 and 42, for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy, are not confined solely to the clergy of the Church of England, but may be extended also to the clergy of the Church of Scotland, if there are any such settled in Canada, (as appears to have been admitted in the debate upon the passing of the act,) yet that they do not extend to the dissenting ministers, since we think the terms "Protestant clergy" can apply only to Protestant clergy recognised and established by law.

The 37th section, which directs, "that the rents and profits of the lands, &c., shall be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy," does not specify by what authority the rents and profits are to be so applied. Supposing the governor to be duly authorised by the act to make such application, we think that he will be justified in applying such rents and profits to the maintenance and support of clergy of the Church of Scotland, as well as those of the Church of England, but not to the support and maintenance of ministers of dissenting Protestant congregations.

With respect to the second question, the 38th clause, "which empowers his Majesty to authorise the governor to constitute and erect parsonages or rectories according to the establishment of the Church of England;" provides also, "that he may endow every such parsonage or rectory with so much of the lands allotted and appropriated, in respect to any land within such township or parish which shall have been granted, as the governor, with the advice of the executive council, shall judge to be expedient."

Under these terms he might endow any particular parsonage or rectory, with the whole lands allotted and appropriated in that township or parish.

It would be inconsistent with this discretionary power, that any proportion of such lands should be absolutely retained for any other clergy than those mentioned in that clause, and we think that it is not incumbent on his Majesty so to retain any proportion of such lands.

We have the honour to be, my lord,
Your lordship's most obedient humble servants,
(Signed) CHRIST. ROBINSON,
R. GIFFORD,
J. S. COFLEY.

Earl Bathurst,
&c. &c. &c.

Copy of the Opinion of Mr. Pattison, now Mr. Justice Pattison.

I am of opinion that the provisions of 31 Geo. III. are applicable only to the clergy of the Church of England. Whatever might have been the original meaning of the expression "a Protestant clergy" in the 14 Geo. III., it appears to me that the subsequent instructions and message of his Majesty, recited in the 31 Geo. III., together with the provisions of that act, (and especially that which speaks of institution and of the spiritual jurisdiction of the bishop) plainly point out that the expression is to be understood as referring to the clergy of the Church of England only. "A Protestant clergy" evidently means one single and entire body of persons; now the clergy of the Church of England and those of the Kirk of Scotland can never form one body. If therefore the clergy of the Kirk of Scotland be let in, there is no reason why any other denomination of Dissenters should not also be admitted, and the words "a Protestant clergy" must then be taken to mean protestant ministers, or teachers, which appears to me to be absurd. The expression was used in contradistinction to the Romish clergy, and although I am not prepared to say that an establishment, similar to the Kirk of Scotland, might not have satisfied the words of 14 Geo. III., yet I am quite convinced

that it would not have satisfied those of the 31 Geo. III. Being of opinion, therefore, that the acts contemplate one single body of Protestant clergy, I have no doubt that the clergy of the Church of England are that body; and the erecting the provinces into a bishopric, and every thing done since, plainly shows that such is the right interpretation.

I am also of opinion that the governors of the provinces acting under his Majesty's direction, cannot legally make any appropriation to the ministers of other Churches. I think that nothing short of an act of the legislature confirmed in England can authorize them to do so. The charter of April, 1819, would create a difficulty in the passing of any such act, and without a new act that charter alone would almost decide the question.

(Signed) JOHN PATTISON.
Temple, May 20th, 1824.

CANADA.

Sir George Arthur met the House of Assembly of Upper Canada on the 27th of last month. In his opening speech the following observations occur with regard to the painful disputes now agitated respecting the clergy reserves:—

"The strongly-excited feelings to which the long-agitated question of the clergy reserves has given rise in the province, have sensibly impaired that social harmony which may be classed among the first of national blessings, and have augmented the hopes of the enemies of the country, in proportion as they have created divisions among its defenders. It is painful to reflect that a provision, piously and munificently set apart for the maintenance of religious worship, should have become the cause of discord among professors of the same faith, and servants of the same Divine Master; and I feel that on every account the settlement of this vitally-important question ought not to be longer delayed. I therefore earnestly exhort you to consider how this desirable object may be attained; and I confidently hope that if the claims of contending parties be advanced, as I trust they will, in a spirit of moderation and Christian charity, the adjustment of them by you will not prove insuperably difficult. But should all your efforts for the purpose unhappily fail, it will then only remain for you to reinvest these reserves in the hands of the Crown, and to refer the appropriation of them to the Imperial Parliament, as a tribunal free from those local influences and excitements which may operate too powerfully here. My ardent desire is, that keeping in view as closely as you can the true spirit of the object for which these lands were originally set apart, this embarrassing question may be settled on equitable principles, in a manner satisfactory to the community at large, and conducive to the diffusion of religion and true piety throughout the province.

"Second only in importance to the subject of the clergy reserves, is that of general education. A system of sound and religious instruction for the rising generation ought to be established under every government, and is most particularly requisite in a young country in the situation of this province. I therefore strongly recommend to you a careful revision of the enactments relating to the common schools; and the early adoption of some plan calculated to secure the assistance of properly qualified teachers."

EXPENSES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE COLONIES.

We think it right to lay before our readers the following document, moved for in the House of Commons by Lord Ashley in the last Session, which has recently been laid before the House, and printed.

Return of the expenses of the Establishment of the Church of England, and other Religious Denominations, maintained by the Grant of Public Money in each of the Colonies.

Gibraltar.—Church of England, 745*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; Church of Rome, 300*l.*

Malta.—Church of England, 826*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Ionian Islands.—Church of England, 685*l.*; Church of Rome, 91*l.*

Heligoland.—Church of England, 270*l.*

Sierra Leone.—Church of England, 586*l.*

Bathurst, in the Gambia.—Church of England, 400*l.*

Cape of Good Hope.—Church of England, 2313*l.* 15*s.*; Dutch Church, 5547*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*; Church of Scotland, 200*l.*; Wesleyan Minister, 75*l.*; Church of Rome, 200*l.*

Mauritius.—Church of England, 1373*l.* 12*s.*; Church of Rome, 2595*l.*

Diocese of Quebec.—Lower Canada.—Church of England, 4507*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; Church of Scotland, 200*l.*; Church of Rome, 2000*l.*

Upper Canada.—Church of England, 7476*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.*; Church of Scotland, 1482*l.*; United Synod of Upper Canada, 636*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Church of Rome, 1600*l.*

Diocese of Nova Scotia.—Nova Scotia.—Church of England, 6074*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*; Church of Scotland, 75*l.*

New Brunswick.—Church of England, 5411*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; Church of Scotland, 50*l.*; Church of Rome, 50*l.*

Prince Edward's Island.—Church of England, 165*l.*

Newfoundland.—Church of England, 3921*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*; Church of Rome, 75*l.*

Bermuda.—Church of England, 1815*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; Church of Scotland, 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Diocese of Jamaica.—Jamaica.—Church of England, 36,610*l.*; Church of Scotland, 683*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; Wesleyan Chapel, 500*l.*; Baptist Chapel, 600*l.*; Church of Rome, 550*l.*; Jews' Synagogue, 1000*l.*

Bahamas.—Church of England, 2087*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; Church of Scotland, 700*l.*

Diocese of Barbados.—Barbados.—Church of England, 10,866*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

Grenada.—Church of England, 1785*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.*

St. Vincent.—Church of England, 1736*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*

Dominica.—Church of England, 467*l.* 15*s.*

Antigua.—Church of England, 4342*l.*

Montserrat.—Church of England, 600*l.*

St. Christopher.—Church of England, 1880*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*

Nevis.—Church of England, 113*l.*

Tortola and the Virgin Islands.—Church of England, 250*l.*

Trinidad.—Church of England, 1854*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*; Church of Rome, 3262*l.*

Tobago.—Church of England, 713*l.*

St. Lucia.—Church of England, 4271*l.* 15*s.*

British Guiana.—District of Demerara and Essequibo.—Church of England, 12,118*l.* 15*s.*; Dutch Church, 585*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*; Church of Scotland, 3029*l.*; Church of Rome, 1370*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

British Guiana.—District Berbice.—Church of England, 7290*l.* 19*s.*; Church of Scotland, 1745*l.*; Church of Rome, 540*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Honduras.—Church of England, 922*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*

Diocese of Australia.—New South Wales.—Church of England, 8596*l.* 7*s.*; Church of Scotland, 700*l.*; Church of Rome, 1830*l.*

Van Diemen's Land.—Church of England, 4978*l.* 4*s.*; Church of Scotland, 400*l.*; Church of Rome, 300*l.*

Western Australia.—Church of England, 300*l.*

South Australia.—Church of England, 250*l.*

Diocese of Calcutta.—Ceylon.—Church of England, 7349*l.* 11*s.*; Dutch Church, 483*l.* 8*s.*

St. Helena.—Church of England, 946*l.* 10*s.*

AN ACT TO ABRIDGE THE HOLDING OF BENEFICES IN PLURALITY, AND TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE RESIDENCE OF THE CLERGY.

(Conclusion).

The SECOND SCHEDULE referred to in the foregoing Act.

Form of the Mortgage.

This indenture, made the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ between the Right Reverend Father in God _____ Lord Bishop of _____ of the one part, and _____ of the other part: whereas the said bishop, pursuant to the directions of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to abridge the holding of Benefices in Plurality, and to make better Provision for the Residence of the Clergy," hath determined to levy and raise the sum of _____ pounds, to be laid out and expended in building, rebuilding, or repairing, [as the case shall be] the parsonage house and other necessary offices upon the glebe belonging to the rectory, vicarage, &c., of [describing it], [or, in purchasing a house and land for the residence and occupation of the incumbent of the rectory, &c.]; and whereas the said _____ hath agreed to lend and advance the sum of _____ pounds, upon a mortgage of the glebe, tithes, rent-charges, rents, and other profits and

emoluments of the said benefice, pursuant to the directions and the true intent and meaning of the said Act. Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said bishop, in consideration of the sum of _____ pounds, paid at or before the sealing and delivery hereof into the hands of _____ a person or persons [as the case shall be] nominated by the said bishop to receive the same, pursuant to the directions of the said Act (which nomination is hereunto annexed), and which receipt of the said sum of _____ pounds the said _____ have or hath acknowledged by an endorsement on this deed, hath granted, bargained, sold, and demised, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, and demise unto the said _____ his executors, administrators, and assigns, all the glebe lands, tithes, rent-charges, rents, moduses, compositions for tithes, salaries, stipends, fees, gratuities, and other profits and emoluments whatsoever, arising, coming, growing, renewing, or payable to the incumbent of the said benefice in respect thereof, with all and every the rights, members, and appurtenances thereunto belonging; to have, hold, receive, take, and enjoy the said premises and their appurtenances unto the said _____ his executors, administrators, and assigns, from henceforth for the term of thirty-five years, fully to be complete and ended: provided always, that if the incumbent for the time being of the said benefice and his successors shall, from and after the expiration of the first year of the said term, yearly and every year (such year to be computed from the date hereof,) pay to the said _____ his executors, administrators, and assigns, one thirtieth part of the sum of _____ pounds, until the whole thereof shall be repaid, and at the end of the first and each succeeding year pay interest at the rate of _____ per cent. per annum on the said sum of _____ pounds, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid, according to the true intent and meaning of the said Act and of these presents, and also all costs and charges which shall be occasioned by the non-payment thereof, these presents and every thing herein contained shall be void: provided also, that it shall be lawful for the incumbent for the time being of the said benefice, and his successors, peaceably and quietly to hold and enjoy the said glebe lands, tithes, rent-charges, rents, moduses, compositions for tithes, stipends, fees, gratuities, and other emoluments and profits whatsoever, arising or to arise from or in respect of the said benefice, until default shall be made by him or them respectively in the payment of the interest and principal, or some part thereof, at the times and in the manner aforesaid. In witness, &c.

APPOINTMENT OF THE NOMINEE (to be written on parchment).

I, the right reverend father in God _____ lord bishop of _____ do hereby nominate and appoint _____ of _____ to receive the money authorized to be raised by an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to abridge the holding of benefices in plurality, and to make better provision for the residence of the clergy," for the purpose of building, rebuilding, repairing, or purchasing the parsonage house, &c. [as the case may be] to the rectory, vicarage, &c. of _____ belonging, and to pay and apply the same, and to enter into contracts with proper persons for such buildings or repairs, and to inspect and to take care of the execution of such contracts, and to take such receipts and vouchers, keep such accounts, and do and perform all such other matters and things which nominees are authorized and required to do and perform in and by the said Act, the said _____ having given security for the due application thereof, according to the directions of the said Act. Given under my hand this _____ day of _____

FORM OF THE DEED OF PURCHASE OF BUILDINGS OR LANDS TO BE ANNEXED TO THE BENEFICE.

This indenture, made the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord _____ between A. B. of _____ of the one part, the right reverend father in God lord bishop of _____ and E. F. of _____ patron of the rectory, &c., of _____ of the other part: whereas there is no fit parsonage-house belonging to the said rectory, &c.: and whereas a contract hath been made, by the direction of the said bishop, with the said A. B., for the absolute purchase of the house, buildings, and lands hereinafter described, for the price or sum of _____ pounds, pursuant to the directions of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intitled "An Act to abridge the holding of benefices in plurality, and to make better provision for the residence of the clergy." Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said A. B., in consideration of the sum of _____ pounds to him in hand paid for the purchase aforesaid, the receipt of which sum the said A. B. hath admitted by an endorsement on the back of this deed, hath granted, bargained, and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, and sell, unto the said E. F. and his heirs, all, &c. [here insert a full description of the buildings or lands so intended to be conveyed, with their and every of their rights, privileges, and appurtenances], to hold unto the said E. F. and his heirs or successors [as the case may be] in trust for the sole use and benefit of the incumbent of the said benefice and his successors, rectors, vicars, &c. [as the case may be] of the said benefice for the time being, for ever. [Usual covenants for title to be added.] In witness, &c.

RHYMNEY IRON WORKS COMPANY'S CHURCH.

Report presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Rhymney Iron Company, held on the 21st November, 1833.

The Directors of the Rhymney Iron Company having taken into their serious consideration the

opinion so generally expressed, at the last General Meeting of the Proprietors, that a Church according to the laws of the Established Church of England, and schools for the education of the children of persons in the employ of the Company, should be provided,

Report, that they entirely concur in the opinion then expressed, and that with a view to promote an object not less their duty than their interest, they have had communications with the Marquess of Bute, Mr. Stacey, the Rector of Gelly Gaer, and other parties interested, and after fully considering that the Company having caused to locate on what were before almost barren mountains, a population of 8000 souls, and that number increasing daily, and nearly the whole of that population residing on the freehold property of the Company, in the parish of Bedwelty, in Monmouthshire, at a distance of nearly five miles from the parish church, the directors beg leave to express their unanimous opinion, that the Company are upon every principle, moral and religious, bound to provide and endow a Church, for the use of the tenants of the Rhymney Iron Company, and others, and they recommend the Proprietors to authorise the trustees of the Company, to convey in such manner as may be advised, so much of the freehold land of the Company as shall be necessary, for the purposes of a Church, churchyard, and minister's house and garden, and they recommend for the endowment of the same, that the Proprietors should authorize and order the Directors of the Company, from the funds of profits unappropriated in their hands, to invest in the years 1839 and 1840, so much money as will in these two years purchase the sum of 2,000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, and 2,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced, or such other securities of equal amount of income, in conformity with the regulations required by law for the endowment of Churches, to be for ever appointed for the maintenance of the minister, and the repairs of the said Church.

And the Directors further recommend, that the Proprietors allow a subscription to be solicited from the public and private funds applicable to church building purposes, from the Marquess of Bute, the Proprietors, and all other well-disposed persons, for the means of providing the funds necessary for building the said proposed Church and parsonage-house.

The Directors consider the establishing of schools as a matter most essentially desirable, and although they would expect from any clergyman who may have the appointment, an active and zealous co-operation in their management, they would consider the schools a property apart from the Church, and retain in their sole power the appointment and dismissal of masters and mistresses.

They do therefore recommend the Proprietors to allow them to allot so much of the estate as may be found necessary for the purposes of the schools, and that such sums as may be necessary for building the same and their appendages, may be taken at the discretion of the Directors from the funds of the Company for such purpose, and that all regulations for the creation and management of the schools, shall for ever remain in the hands of the executive body acting for the Proprietors, and subject to their control.

HENRY ROWLES,
FRANCIS F. ROUGEMONT,
THOMAS WILSON,
HENRY EWBANK,
W. T. COPELAND,
WILLIAM THOMPSON,
JOHN PRIE.

Rhymney Office, 21st November, 1838.

Resolved unanimously.—That the Proprietors do give their full approval to the Report of the Directors on the subject of the Church and Schools, and do hereby authorize the Directors and Trustees, to do and take all such measures as may be necessary to carry the said report into full effect.

HENRY ROWLES, Chairman.

LAW.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT,
MARCH 27.

JACKSON v. ROWLES.

THIS was a motion by one of the plaintiffs, who was the proprietor of ten shares in the Rhymney

Iron Works, in Monmouthshire, to restrain the directors of the Company from appropriating any part of the property belonging to the Company for the endowment of a Church or the establishment of schools. It appeared that the Company had been established about three years, and that its capital amounted to about 500,000*l.* The iron works were situate in the parish of Bedwelty, which was a very wild and unfrequented district in Monmouthshire, and as it was five miles from the parish church, the number of families, including about 8,000 souls, who had been brought to reside on the spot from the increase of the works, were, to a certain extent, deprived of moral and religious instruction. The matter became a subject of serious consideration with the shareholders of the company, who expressed an opinion, by a large majority, at a general meeting, that a church ought to be endowed and schools established in the neighbourhood of the mines out of the funds of the company, and the matter being afterwards referred to the directors, the following resolution was come to on 21st Nov., 1838:—"The directors of the Rhymney Iron Company having taken into their serious consideration the opinion so generally expressed at the last general meeting of proprietors, that a church, according to the laws of the established Church of England, and schools for the education of children of persons in the employ of the company should be provided, report that they entirely concur in the opinion expressed, and that, with a view to promote an object not less their duty than their interest, they have had communications with the Marquis of Bute, Mr. Stacey, the rector of Gallygear, and other parties interested, and after fully considering that the Company have caused to locate on what were before almost barren mountains a population of 8,000 souls, and that number increasing daily, and nearly the whole of that population residing on the freehold property of the Company in the parish of Bedwelty, in Monmouthshire, at a distance of nearly five miles from the parish church, the directors beg leave to express their unanimous opinion that the Company are, upon every principle, moral and religious, bound to provide and endow a church for the use of the tenants of the Rhymney Iron Company and others; and they recommend the proprietors to authorize the trustees of the Company to convey, in such manner as may be advised, so much of the freehold land of the Company as shall be necessary for the purpose of a church, churchyard, minister's house, and garden, and they recommend for the endowment of the same that the proprietors should authorize and order the directors of the Company from the funds of profits unapplied in their hands, to invest in 1839 and 1840, so much money as will in those years purchase the sum of 2,000*l.* consols and 2,000*l.* 3 per cent. reduced, or such other securities of equal amount of income in conformity with the regulations required by law for the endowment of churches, to be for ever applied to the maintenance of the minister and the repairs of the Church; and that the directors further recommend that the proprietors allow a subscription to be solicited from public and private funds, applicable to church-building purposes, from the Marquis of Bute, the proprietors, and all other well disposed persons, for the means of providing the funds necessary for building the proposed Church and parsonage-house. The directors consider the establishment of schools as a matter most essentially desirable, and although they would expect from any clergyman who may have the appointment an active and zealous co-operation in their management, they would consider the school a property apart from the Church, and retain in their sole power the appointment and dismissal of masters and mistresses." The plaintiff dissented from the whole proceeding, upon the ground, that however laudable the object might be to endow a Church or provide infantile instruction, and however it might gratify the pious feelings of a member of the Established Church, it was nevertheless in point of principle a power the majority of the Company did not possess over its funds, to divert them from the mere trading purposes for which they were originally intended. For this reason he had protested against any such appropriation, and brought the question before the Court by a motion for an injunction to restrain the investment of the money. As

soon as the directors were aware of the filing of the bill, they presented a petition to Parliament for leave to introduce a bill to give them this power, which it was doubtful whether they possessed, and a bill was subsequently introduced, though in many respects different from the original frame of the petition. This was not, however, discovered by the plaintiff until after he had served a notice of the present motion on the directors.

Mr. K. BRUCE and Mr. BOOTH appeared in support of the motion, and contended, the object to which the fund was intended to be applied was such a diversion from the original purposes of its creation, that if there was a single dissentient voice, the majority had no power whatever to abstract any portion of it. The excellence of the purpose formed no ground for a different application; for although the majority of the directors were at present members of the Established Church, they might be succeeded by a body of Jews or Roman Catholics, who might desire to erect synagogues or convents, and thus they would find the principle already established to justify the application of 4,000*l.* more of the Company's funds. The application to Parliament was altogether an afterthought, and it was no object of the injunction to restrain that application, as it would be opposed in the proper place, but merely to restrain the Company from thus appropriating the funds upon the decision of a majority.

Mr. JACOB and Mr. RICHARDS resisted the motion on the part of the Company. They submitted, in a question of this nature, the whole of the proprietors ought to have been made parties to the suit, but the plaintiff was found the only person on the record suing on his own behalf against the defendants merely as director, and this important question was to be decided in the absence of the whole company. The argument, on the part of the plaintiff, assumed that the application of a small portion of the Company's funds in providing moral and religious instruction for the persons engaged in the iron works, was merely to gratify a laudable object, but it was of the greatest importance to the interests of the Company to have honest, industrious, and orderly labourers, and therefore the object was one which tended to promote the pecuniary advantage of the Company as much as any other, and was within the powers which a majority of the shareholders at a general meeting possessed. The Company had felt strongly, it was no less to the best interests of the Company, than a duty incumbent upon them, and when any doubt was entertained whether it was an appropriation of the funds inconsistent with the provisions of the deed of partnership, the directors at once applied to Parliament, and did not intend to proceed until the Legislature had sanctioned the general wish of the shareholders. If the plaintiff opposed the appropriation of the funds for such a purpose, his course was to resist the progress of the bill, but his present motion could not be sustained.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR said, there were some points with reference to the constitution of the record to which it was not necessary for him to advert. The proper course was, in his opinion, to dispose of the case upon substance rather than form. It appeared to him a most remarkable thing that the petition presented to Parliament and the resolution passed at the meeting should differ so materially from each other. The affidavits were extremely meagre, but were of such a nature as to lead the Court to come to the conclusion that nothing was intended to be done beyond what was given in evidence by the intended bill taken to Parliament. The resolution, the petition, and the bill all differed from each other. An affidavit on the part of the defendant used the expression, "the said bill is intended to be forthwith brought in;" but there was no evidence that anything was now intended to be done beyond what was exhibited in the bill. In all stages of the proceedings a continual change of mind was manifest, and there appeared to have been no settled purpose as to what should eventually be done; and it rather appeared to his Honour that he could not, on the evidence before him, take it for granted that anything else was intended than that one thing, of which the Legislature was the proper judge, and it was impossible to say that what the Legislature would do

would not be just. If the Court had a case before it, where there was a manifest intention to depart from the provisions of the partnership deed, he admitted that so long as any one individual disagreed, the Court ought to interfere to protect his personal rights; but there was no evidence that there was any intention to do more than was projected by the bill. On the contrary, the evidence was all the other way. His opinion was, the facts of the case were not in such a position as to allow the Court to grant an injunction. He could understand that circumstances might hereafter arise with the bill, framed as it was, which might justify the interference of the Court; but at present there was such a defect of case on the part of the plaintiff as not to warrant any interposition now. The proper course, in his opinion, would be to make no order on the motion, but to let it stand over generally with liberty to apply. He did not think it a case for costs, because it was only by the happening of something subsequent to the resolution, and the notice of motion, that the Court knew what the state of the case was on which the order was asked. There was a case originally which would have warranted the plaintiff in making the application; but under the present circumstances the Court was bound to refuse its interference.

LORD ABINGER ON CHURCH RATES.

At the Kent Lent Assizes, last week, Richard Harvey was convicted of assaulting the high constable of Chatham, Mr. Rickon, with intent to obstruct him in the execution of his duty.

It appears that the defendant, who was one of the party who at the last assizes pleaded guilty to an indictment for a riotous obstruction of a sale of goods seized for church-rates, having still refused to pay his rates, the magistrates issued a warrant of distraint upon his goods, which was given to the high constable to execute. Expecting the officer's visit, the defendant shut up his house, and stationed himself on the opposite side of the road, and on the constable going to the door and attempting to enter, Harvey went across the street, seized him by the collar, and forcibly dragged him away. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, in consequence of the absence of any personal violence towards the high constable. The defendant's counsel having taken an objection to the validity of the rate, his lordship postponed the sentence till the next day, in order to consult Mr. Justice Littleale on the point.

On the defendant being called up to receive sentence, Lord Abinger addressed him as follows:—Richard Harvey, you have been indicted, and after very full consideration by the jury, and a very able defence by your counsel, you have been convicted of an assault upon a constable in the execution of his duty. The assault itself was not attended with any violence, or any peculiar circumstances rendering it worthy of severe punishment, but the spirit in which it was committed, the object which actuated you in committing it, and the circumstances of the peculiar time, and the period at which it was committed, give it an importance and a character which makes it of a serious nature. An objection was taken by your counsel that the warrant which the constable came to execute was illegal. I entertained no doubt at all that that objection was entirely without foundation; but I thought proper to consult the other learned judge on the point, and I have been authorized by him to say, that he entirely agrees with me, that if the magistrates were mistaken in their proceedings, which, however, we don't at all suppose to have been the case, nevertheless, that it was the constable's duty to execute their warrant, and resistance on your part was highly criminal. Now the circumstances which led you to commit the assault seem to have been a participation in a feeling prevailing among your fellow-townsmen, that the church-rate was illegal, and that you were not bound to pay it on various grounds of objection, one of which, and probably the one which chiefly actuated you, seems to be that, because you are not a member of the Church of England, you think you are not bound to contribute towards the repairs of the church. Now, whether the law be a politic one or not, whether it

be an expedient law or not, by which the repairs of the churches are fixed upon the land of this country, is not a question which was to be considered by you on a warrant of distress being levied upon you for non-payment. The imposition for the repair of churches is a territorial imposition, not a personal one, nor depending at all upon the character of individuals, but it is laid upon the occupants of property subject to it. Nothing can be more fallacious, nothing more absurd, than to say, that the land was or was not to be liable to this imposition by reason of the character of those who hold it, whether they are churchmen or dissenters: it is manifestly childish. But, suppose it was your conviction that the present mode of repairing the churches was impolitic, and ought to be made subject to another law, yet, as long as the law exists, it is your duty to obey it, and any attempt to resist it is criminal. There can be no liberty but by obedience to the law, and there can be no law, if those who think it wrong choose to resist it. Unhappy will be the day, great will be the calamity which will befall this country, if the people of England ever entertain the notion that they ought to resist the law, and assault the officers by whom the laws are executed. Whenever that day arrives liberty will be gone; we shall be subject to a government of force, probably military force. I hope I shall never see the day in England when the security afforded to persons and property shall depend, not on obedience to the law, but on the violation of it. Under these circumstances, considering the spirit under which you acted, that you barred your doors, and crossed over the way to prevent the constable from entering, and although you offered no violence to his person, yet in the eye of the law you committed an assault upon him, to deter him from performing his duty; considering the circumstances attending it, that you were prepared for resistance, and did what you could to excite the feelings of your fellow-townsmen against the high constable in the execution of his duty, and that afterwards, when he was selling the goods seized by public auction, you insulted him, and said that he ought to be put into the horse-collar he was then selling; considering also that you are one of those who pleaded guilty to a charge of riot to prevent the sale of goods levied for church-rates on a former occasion, and was bound over by recognizances here to keep the peace, I cannot but think that your offence assumes a more aggravated form, and I must inflict upon you some punishment.

Defendant.—My Lord, may I be allowed to address some observations to the Court?

Lord Abinger.—No: it is now too late. I should have been glad on your trial to have heard any mitigating circumstances. The jury have recommended you to the indulgence of the Court, which I have not forgotten in the sentence which I shall pass upon you, which is, that you be imprisoned in the gaol ten days. But remember that you are under recognizances for riot, and if you are brought up again for breaking them, your sentence will be much more severe.

BODMIN, TUESDAY, APRIL 2.

CHURCH-RATE RIOT.—THE QUEEN V. BARRETT, EDWARDS, RANDALL, SPURR, AND BALL.

Mr. Crowder and Mr. M. Smith conducted the case for the prosecution; Mr. Moody and Mr. Merivale appeared for Barrett, Edwards, and Randall; and Mr. Cockburn for Spurr and Ball.

This was an indictment which charged the defendants with having, on the 8th of May, 1838, unlawfully and riotously assembled together to disturb the peace; and that being so assembled, they did riotously prevent one William James Oke from carrying on his business as an auctioneer at Truro.

Mr. Crowder, in opening the case to the jury, said this inquiry was one of very considerable importance, and would require their most anxious and earnest attention. It was of importance more especially to the peaceable inhabitants of the town of Truro, and it was also matter of deep importance to the defendants, who were charged with riotously assembling in the town of Truro, and endeavouring to prevent William James Oke from pursuing his lawful avocation.

The case having been entered into, and witnesses examined at great length, the jury, after a very short consultation, delivered the verdict of *Guilty* against all the defendants.

Mr. Baron Gurney then proceeded to pass the sentence upon the defendants:—You have been convicted of the crime of riot, and that crime has received great aggravation from the motives with which it was promoted, by the intention manifested by that placard, which three of you have disgraced yourselves, and the body to which you belong, by publishing. It is absolutely necessary that the law should be obeyed, and they who set themselves up in opposition to the law, will find, sooner or later, that the law is too strong for them, and that they would have consulted their own happiness, as well as respectability, if they had obeyed the law. The conduct which has been observed by you distinguishes the case of three of you from the other two, and I shall therefore distinguish your case in the punishment. The sentence of the Court upon you, Barrett, Edwards, and Randall, is that you, and each of you, be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of 25*l*.; and upon you, Spurr and Ball, that you be imprisoned one month: and that all of you enter into recognizances for your good behaviour for three years, in 100*l*., and that you be further imprisoned until the fine be paid and the recognizances entered into.

DILAPIDATIONS.—CASE FOR OPINION.

The Rev. ———, late incumbent of the vicarage of ———, in the county of ———, made considerable alterations in, and additions to, the vicarage house and premises. Among other things he placed—

1. A water-closet on the first floor, with pipes communicating to a forcing pump below.
2. Two new plain marble chimney-pieces in the drawing-room and dining-room. (A cast iron chimney-piece, which was previously in the dining-room, and a small marble one in the drawing-room, were taken down, and put up, the former in the study, and the latter in the best bed-room, over the drawing-room; and two stone chimney-pieces, which were previously in these rooms, were carried up to the third story, which was added by Mr. ———.)

3. An iron pump in the kitchen-garden.

4. A dial on a stone pedestal on the lawn.

Mr. ———, having lately obtained preferment in another part of the country, has resigned the living of ———, in which he has been succeeded by the Rev. ———; and a question has arisen between these gentlemen with respect to the above-mentioned articles, Mr. ——— considering them to be removable fixtures, such as he might have taken away, and for which, if left and taken to by the succeeding incumbent, he is entitled to claim payment. Mr. ———, on the other hand, considering them as attached to the freehold, and thereby become part of the vicarial premises, from which they can no longer be separated; and that he is entitled to the free enjoyment of them, without any compensation to the preceding incumbent, as of any other part of such premises.

Your opinion is requested, whether, as between an off-going and an in-coming incumbent, the foregoing articles, or any, and which of them, are or are not such as the former can claim to be paid for by the latter, at a fair valuation.

"The alterations and additions to the vicarage-house and premises, indicate so much of (and perhaps of recent) expenditure*, that I have looked with all the research I could apply, for any case or principle upon which I could advise, that the enumerated articles are subjects for valuation; but I am not able to satisfy myself that such is the strict and legal view to be taken. There is no precise case in point, or as between the representative of a deceased incumbent and the successor; but by analogy to the considerations that courts of law apply to fixtures put up by a tenant for life, and in other instances, I am led to this opinion,—that, in the case before me, the different articles are so attached

* The expenditure from 1830 to 1839 exceeded *two thousand pounds*.

to the freehold, (for such is the nature of the incumbent's tenure, I apprehend, for the time being,) as to become substantially and permanently attached. Of the articles within the house, I do not entertain a doubt; and in regard to the pump and stone pedestal, I am not able to advise otherwise than already stated; but there might be, I think, some hope of a favourable decision in respect of them to the late incumbent, were they of sufficient value, or were it desirable, as between two clergymen, to take an opinion of a court of law. The absence of cases as between clergymen, shows that these matters are met in a spirit of fair adjustment. As regards the *dial itself*, that, I think, may, if required, be disannexed.

"JOHN HAGGARD."

"Doctors' Commons,
Jan. 10, 1839."

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

The Earl of KINNOUL presented petitions from parishes in Perthshire in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY presented several petitions from various places in Scotland against any grant of public money for Church extension in that country.

The Marquis of BUTE presented petitions from places in the counties of Ayr, Stirling, and Dumfries, in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

Lord REDESDALE presented a petition from the governors of the poor of the city of Norwich, praying for the repeal of the Births, Marriages, and Deaths Registration Act.

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY presented a petition from the Island of Bute against any grant for Church extension in Scotland.

The Marquis of ANGLESEY presented a petition from the minister and churchwardens of the parish of Amlwch, against the appropriation of surplus ecclesiastical revenues in Wales towards the augmentation of bishoprics in England.

The Earl of ERROL presented a petition from Aberdeen, praying for Church extension in Scotland.

The Duke of ARGYLL presented two petitions to the same effect.

The Marquis of BUTE presented petitions from Ayrshire and other parts to the same effect.

The Earl of HADDINGTON presented a petition from Berwick to the same effect.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

The Earl of ROSEBERRY presented a petition from a parish in Renfrewshire, against any additional Church endowment in Scotland.

The Bishop of BATH and WELLS presented a petition from a place in his diocese, against any plan of national education that was not placed under the superintendence of the parochial clergy.

The Bishop of ST. ASAPH presented petitions from places in his diocese, praying that any sums of money arising from the transfer of sinecure rectories may be transferred to the commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the benefit of the diocese in which such revenues may arise.

The Earl of HADDINGTON presented a petition from a parish in Lanarkshire, in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Inverkeithing, against any additional Church endowment in Scotland; and from Sir G. Skene, complaining of the truck system.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY presented a petition from Ringwood, against any system of national education that did not accord with the principles of the established Church.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

A noble LORD presented several petitions from places in the county of Perth in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

The Bishop of BANGOR presented petitions from Llanrwst, Holywell, and many other parishes in Wales, praying that any surplus revenue that may arise from the union of the bishoprics of Bangor

and St. Asaph may be applied in aid of poor livings in the united diocese.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented petitions from Paisley, from places in the county of Inverness, and other parts of Scotland, in favour of Church extension in that country.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from members of the synod of Ulster, praying that a Presbyterian minister should be appointed to officiate in certain garrisons in Ireland.

The Earl of ABERDEEN presented a vast number of petitions from different parts of Scotland, signed by many thousand persons, praying for extended means of religious and spiritual instruction in Scotland. The noble earl moved for a return of the expense incurred by the Scotch Church Commission from its first appointment in the year 1835. He had made the same motion last year, but no return was forthcoming.—Ordered.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY presented a petition from Blackburn, signed by 2700 persons, and from a parish in Sussex, against any system of national education which should not inculcate the doctrines of the Church of England, and be placed under the superintendence of the parochial clergymen of that Church.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM presented a petition from Anglesea, against the appointment of Lord Ebrington as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and praying that the appointment may be annulled; also a petition, signed by 1200 Protestants of the county of Sligo, complaining of the appointment of Lord Ebrington, calling for his removal from the office of Lord-Lieutenant, and further praying that due protection should be given to the Protestants of Ireland; also petitions from Carnarvon against the appointment of Lord Ebrington to the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland; from a place in the county of Hereford, against the proposed system of national education; and from Great Yarmouth for an inquiry into the doctrines taught at Maynooth College.

The Archbishop of YORK presented a petition from York, against the proposed system of national education.

The Earl of MANSFIELD presented petitions from Dumfries and other parts of Scotland, for Church extension in that country.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE presented a petition from a parish in Yorkshire, for the protection of the Protestant Church in Canada.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. HALE presented petitions from four different parishes in Gloucestershire, against any system of national education not founded on the principles of the Established Church.

Mr. LOCKHART presented petitions from Ross and Lanark, in favour of church extension in Scotland.

Mr. GLADSTONE presented a petition from the members of the Church of England Lay Association against the Ecclesiastical Revenues and Duties Bill.

Sir C. BURRELL presented a petition to the same effect from the Rural Deanery of Broadwater, in the diocese of Chichester.

Mr. BAGGE presented petitions from Norfolk against any system of national education that was not founded on the principles and doctrines of the Established Church.

Lord DUNGANNON presented two petitions from Durham, praying for protection to, and the extension of, the Established Church in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

Sir R. BATESON presented a petition from a Presbyterian congregation in Athlone, praying that a Presbyterian chaplain should be appointed to all regiments in which members of that persuasion served.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL supported the prayer of the petition.

Mr. GOULBURN presented several petitions in favour of an extension of the Church establishment in Canada.

Sir R. INGLIS presented similar petitions from various parts of Great Britain; also petitions from Moberley, Cheshire, and elsewhere, against any

system of national education that was not founded on the doctrines of the Protestant Church; and from the clergy of the archdeaconry of Winchester, against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill.

Sir G. SINCLAIR presented petitions from Caithness, in favour of an extension of the Church of Scotland.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. LOCKHART presented a petition from Lanarkshire, in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

Mr. G. KNIGHT presented a petition from a parish in Nottingham, against any system of national education not founded on the principles of the Established Church.

Sir J. GRAHAM presented a petition from the chancellor and clergy of the diocese of Carlisle, against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill.

Mr. F. MAULE presented a petition from Banff, signed by 400 persons, against any further grant to the church of Scotland. The hon. gentleman moved for a copy of the petition from Anglesea against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, which had been presented to her Majesty.

Sir G. CLERK presented a petition from the parish of Inveresk, county of Edinburgh, praying for an extension of the Church in Scotland.

Mr. H. JOHNSTONE presented a petition to the same effect from a place in the county of Dumfries.

Lord DUNGANNON presented petitions from a parish in the diocese of St. Asaph against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, and from the inhabitants of the parish of Long Sutton, county of Lincoln, against any further grant to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. The hon. member said, that as it was utterly impossible that he could forward his motion with reference to Maynooth College this evening, he must postpone it until after Easter, when he would take the first opportunity of introducing it to the house.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—And I, at the same time, will bring forward my motion on the subject of Trinity College, Dublin. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Hume and others.)

MONDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. LUCAS presented a petition from the Presbytery of Monaghan, in connexion with the Synod of Ulster, praying that Presbyterian soldiers serving in the army should have facilities accorded to them of attending their own divine worship, and also should have a regimental chaplain.

Mr. G. EVANS presented a petition from a parish in the county of Dublin, praying for an extension of the elective franchise in Ireland, and for the extinction of tithes.

Mr. M. LOCKHART presented petitions from Renfrewshire in favour of corn laws and church extension.

Lord A. LENNOX presented a petition from Chichester against the Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill.

Col. PERCEVAL presented a petition from the Protestant inhabitants of Roscommon against the grant for national education in Ireland, as having a tendency to the increase of popery in that country.

FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. WALLACE presented petitions from the inhabitants of Kilsyth, against any further endowment of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. COLQUHOUN presented petitions from 25 places in different parts of Scotland, praying the House to take into its consideration the state of spiritual destitution in Scotland.

Lord J. STUART presented a petition from a public meeting held at Rosyth, in Bute, against any further endowment of the Church of Scotland.

Mr. LOCKHART presented a petition from Lanark, in favour of the extension of the Church of Scotland.

Capt. GORDON presented a petition from Fergus and other places in Aberdeenshire, in favour of the extension of the Church of Scotland.

The Marquis of DOURO presented petitions from Norwich against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, and against the Registration of Births, &c. Bill.

MONDAY, MARCH 25.

Mr. BLAIR presented a petition from a parish in Wigton, in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

Mr. D. LOCKHART presented a petition with a similar prayer from a parish in Lanarkshire.

Lord J. STUART presented a petition from a parish in Argyleshire, in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

Capt. WOOD presented a petition from Staines, praying that the annual grant might be withdrawn from Maynooth college.

Col. PERCEVAL presented a petition from the Protestant inhabitants of Sligo against the appointment of Lord Ebrington to the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. The petitioners stated that they approached the House with the expression of the intense feelings of alarm and apprehension which had taken possession of the minds of Her Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, the Protestants of Ireland, in consequence of the recent appointment of Lord Ebrington. They deplored but most earnestly deprecated that appointment, as most inauspicious to the welfare of the Established Church. They apprehended the most serious evil to that Church from the government of Lord Ebrington, because he looked on that Church "as a stain and a disgrace to the Protestant religion," and that their alarm was increased from the circumstance of his lordship having stated that he intended to follow the steps of his predecessor.

Mr. SANFORD presented a petition from several inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Wellington, praying for the establishment of a general system of education, not confined to any one sect, but founded on the Scriptures alone. The hon. member also presented petitions from four parishes in Suffolk, praying also for the establishment of a general system of education, but praying that, under such system, the doctrines of the Church of England should be inculcated.

Sir R. INGLIS presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield against the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, stating that, by their foundation, they were empowered to make alterations in the application of their funds; that they had often made such alterations; and praying the House not to pass any bill prejudicing their rights. The hon. baronet also presented several other petitions against the same measure. One from the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, on the ground that it was uncalled for, and would be injurious to the best interests of the country; one from the clergy of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square; one from 11 clergymen in the parish of Marylebone, of whom six were curates, deprecating the increase of parochial revenue at the expense of the property of chapters and collegiate bodies; also similar petitions from several of the clergy in the diocese of Canterbury, and from several clergymen in the counties of Nottingham, Sussex, and Surrey, and in several rural deaneries, many of the petitioners in all those petitions being curates. The hon. baronet also presented a petition from the inhabitants of Wolverhampton, praying for the support of the established Church in Canada.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Capt. ALSAGER presented a petition from the parish of Lambeth against the grant to Maynooth College.

Petitions in favour of Church extension in Scotland were presented by Mr. M. LOCKHART, from a parish in Lanarkshire, and by Capt. GORDON, from several parishes in Aberdeenshire.

Lord HOTHAM presented a petition from a town in Herefordshire, praying that no system of national education might be adopted which was not based upon the principles of the established Church.

Mr. BLAIR presented a petition from Wigton, in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

Mr. PAKINGTON presented a petition from a place in Yorkshire in favour of the Protestant Church in Canada.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES.

During the past month scarcely a day has passed

in the sittings of Parliament without the presentation of petitions upon the following subjects:—

1. The Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill.
2. The great question of National Education.
3. The grant to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth.
4. The protection, support, and extension of the Church in the colonies.

5. Church Extension, and Education in Scotland. We have therefore thought it right to insert the Notices of Motions upon some of these subjects, as they stand on the books of the House of Commons.

As the motion of Lord John Russell, respecting the Irish Government, is fixed for the 15th of April, it is not probable that the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill can be discussed on that day.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Notices of Motions—Monday, April 15.

Mr. J. Jervis—In committee on Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, to add the following provisos:—

To clause 4—"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall in any way render the parishioners of the said parishes of St. Margaret and St. John-the-Evangelist, Westminster, or the vestrymen or churchwardens for the time being of the said parishes, or any or either of them, liable to or chargeable with the repairs of the said Broadway chapel, further or otherwise than as they now are or may become liable thereto by any law in force at the time of passing this act."

To clause 5—"Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend in any manner to affect or prejudice any of the rights, customs, or claims of the parishioners of St. Margaret or St. John-the-Evangelist, Westminster, or the vestrymen or churchwardens for the time being of the said parishes, or any or either of them."

Mr. Law—On question "that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair" to go into committee on Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, to move to leave out from the word "that" to the end of the question, in order to add the words, "it is the opinion of this House that in any measures now to be enacted with the view of rendering cathedral and collegiate churches 'most conducive to the efficiency of the established Church,' so far as such measures shall be directed to making 'provision for the cure of souls,' regard be had exclusively to the wants, (1) of the parishes with which such cathedral and collegiate churches are connected by way of patronage or impropriation; and (2) of the dioceses within which they are situate respectively: and that the arrangements for such provision be carried into effect by the several chapters, without any diminution in the number of their stalls, and subject, as heretofore, to the control of their visitors," instead thereof.

4. Mr. Mackinnon—In committee on Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, to move, that in place of the 7th section, page 14, the following be inserted:—"And be it enacted, that whereas Her Majesty hath lately appointed F. V. Lockwood to one of the vacant canonries in the cathedral church of Canterbury, the two canonries in the said cathedral church which shall first be vacant shall immediately upon the vacancies thereof respectively be suppressed, and that the next vacancy shall and may be filled up by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and that the two canonries which shall next thereafter become vacant shall be suppressed, and that the then next vacancy shall and may be filled up by Her Majesty, and that the two canonries which shall then next become vacant be in like manner suppressed, and that the then next vacancy shall and may be filled up by the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; and that the two canonries which shall then next become vacant shall be in like manner suppressed, and that the third, fourth, and fifth then succeeding vacancies shall and may be filled up by Her Majesty; but the sixth vacancy shall and may be filled up by the Lord Archbishop, and hereafter upon every fourth vacancy the said archbishop shall and may appoint a canon in the said cathedral church, all other vacancies therein being filled up by Her Majesty."

Tuesday, April 16.

Mr. Baines—To call the attention of the House to the case of John Thorogood, a prisoner in Chelmsford gaol, for non-payment of church-rates.

Thursday, April 18.

Mr. Baines—Committee of the whole House on the First Fruits and Tenths of the Clergy.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AFTER THE RECESS, FOR WHICH NO PARTICULAR DAYS HAVE BEEN FIXED.

Mr. Wyse—For leave to bring in the following bills, pursuant to the recommendation of the committee on Irish education of last session, as stated in their report:—

"1. Bill for the Establishment of a board of National Education in Ireland.

"2. Bill for the Advancement of Elementary Education in Ireland.

"3. Bill for the Advancement of Academical Education, and the Establishment of Provincial Colleges, in Ireland.

"4. Bill for Encouraging the Establishment of Public Libraries, Museums, Literary and Scientific Institutions, &c., or the Advancement of Subsidiary Education in Ireland."

Lord Viscount Dungannon—On going into committee of supply, to move for committee of inquiry into the state, expenditure, and system of education in the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth.

Mr. O'Connell—To move, by way of amendment to the motion of Lord Viscount Dungannon, "to extend the inquiries of the said committee to Trinity College, Dublin, and that such committee should also inquire into the nature and amount of the funds for education of the said college, and out of what property, or in what mode, the same are derived; and also, into the expenditure of the said college, and the system of education, and in particular, whether there be any, and if so, what exclusions from the franchises and benefits of the University of Dublin."

Mr. Hawes—To call the attention of the House to the petition of David Jones (presented the 20th of February); and to move that, in conformity with the recommendation of the commissioners on Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales, this House is of opinion that the jurisdiction of all the inferior ecclesiastical courts should be abolished without delay.

"PROPOSED ADDITIONAL CLAUSE FOR THE ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS SUSPENSION (ACT IN PART REPEAL) BILL, BY LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

"And be it further enacted, that nothing in the said first recited act contained, nor anything contained in an act therein recited, passed in the seventh year of the reign of his said late Majesty, entitled 'An Act for Suspending for one year Appointments to certain Dignities and Offices in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and to Sinecure Rectories,' shall prevent the collation or appointment of a canon or prebendary to any canonry or prebend which shall become vacant by reason of the vacancy of any deanery in any cathedral or collegiate church, wherein, according to the statutes or customs of such church, the dean has heretofore been elected or appointed from amongst the canons or prebendaries thereof."

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

OXFORD, March 14. In a Convocation holden yesterday, the following Petition to the House of Commons, praying for Church extension in England and Wales, was unanimously agreed to:—

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble Petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford,

"Sheweth,—That the Church of England has been the instrument, under Divine Providence, of countless blessings to the people of this country.

"That it belongs to the very essence of a National Church that her spiritual ministrations should be co-extensive with the spiritual wants of the whole community, offered freely to all men, though not enforced upon any one.

"That it is at present notorious, and has been admitted in public and authentic documents, that the population of England and Wales having of late increased with a vast and unwonted rapidity, has outgrown the resources of the National Church, and a large proportion of the people are altogether excluded, without their consent or fault, from her public worship, religious instruction, and pastoral superintendence.

"That this spiritual destitution, which is ever least regarded by those to whom it is most pernicious, has chiefly befallen districts the least capable, even if they felt the want, of supplying the remedy. That its immediate consequences, not to advert to future and higher interests, are ignorance, vice, and disunion. And the partial and inadequate, however laudable, endeavours of other religious communities to supply the deficiencies of the Established Church, even whilst they restrain demoralization, tend to multiply and perpetuate our unhappy divisions.

"That the only effectual remedy for these is the extension of the National Church, and nothing has hitherto been accomplished in order to this great end, in any degree commensurate with its magnitude and importance.

"That your petitioners do not overlook the benevolent exertions of individuals and Societies, who have laboured even beyond their means, to supply the national want; and they are deeply grateful to the Legislature, and to your Honourable House, for the encouragement and facilities extended to these endeavours; and more especially for the enlightened policy which dictated the Acts for building and enlarging churches; and for the liberal grants, in furtherance of these objects, in the sessions of 1818 and 1823. But these supplies, admitted at the time to be inadequate to the occasion, have been exhausted. Private munificence and the public bounty have only palliated the evil, and the spiritual destitution of the country, notwithstanding, has increased, and is still increasing.

"That this deficiency of all religious ordinances and instruction is a national evil; and it ill becomes a great and wealthy people to rest for the supply of a national want either upon private liberality, or upon the voluntary efforts of those poorer districts in which the want especially prevails. That by no altered management or distribution can the remaining resources of the National Church, a great proportion of whose original endowments have been long since diverted by the State into other channels, be rendered sufficient to meet the growing evil. The nation alone can counteract it permanently and effectually. Divine Providence has entrusted the nation with unexampled resources; and your petitioners believe that it is the duty of the Government and the Legislature to direct them to this end; and the people at large, they do not doubt, will rejoice to see a portion of the national wealth devoted to the honour of Him who gave it, and employed in relieving the spiritual necessities of those by whose industry it has been developed.

"Your petitioners, therefore, with the utmost earnestness, implore your Honourable House to take the spiritual destitution of England and Wales into your most serious consideration, and to meet this great and acknowledged evil by such prompt and effective measures as to your wisdom it shall seem most expedient, in order to arrest the progress of demoralization, prevent the increase and perpetuation of disunion, provide for the best interests of the community, civil, moral, and religious, and draw down upon a Christian people the blessing of Almighty God.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

A grace passed the Senate "to petition both houses of Parliament against certain clauses in a bill now under the consideration of the House of Commons, upon the subject of Ecclesiastical Duties

and Revenues." The petition was carried in the Black Hood House by 35 to 7, and in the White Hood House by 33 to 3. The following is a copy:—

"TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NOW IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge.

"Humbly sheweth,—That your petitioners contemplate with feelings of the deepest anxiety the probable operation of the bill now before your honourable House 'for carrying into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth report of the Commissioners of Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues,' in the event of that bill becoming part of the law of the land.

"That, while they acknowledge and deeply deplore the religious destitution of many parts of the United Kingdom, particularly the manufacturing districts, they cannot but be sensible that the fund which it would be possible to raise by the suppression of stalls in cathedrals, to an extent even greater than that contemplated by the said bill, would be utterly inadequate to meet more than a small part of the present parochial wants of the population, which, moreover, it is obvious, will increase in proportion to that progress in manufacturing and commercial prosperity, which they trust it will please Divine Providence to continue to grant to this country.

"That, on the other hand, your petitioners greatly fear that the proposed reduction of dignities in the Church will have a most baneful effect upon the learning of the clergy, and the social respectability of the clerical profession, both of which points they humbly conceive to be of vital importance in effecting the object which all have most at heart, namely, the maintenance of the Christian religion in its genuine purity, and the bringing home its blessings to all classes, high as well as low, within this realm.

"They would further, with all deference to your Honourable House, suggest, that in addition to their utility as nurseries of learning, the caputular bodies, without any change in their constitution, may readily be made more serviceable, both for assisting the bishop of the diocese in the discharge of his onerous responsibilities and for diffusing the blessings of a Christian education more widely among the people; objects of which the importance becomes daily more prominent, and which, after the proposed reduction, could hardly be attainable by their means.

"The measure, too, appears to your petitioners to imply an exclusive appreciation of parochial ministrations, highly discouraging to a large portion of themselves, who have devoted their time and energies to the attainment of theological knowledge, or to the cultivation of those branches of learning which are absolutely essential to the defence of the true faith, and cannot be cultivated except under circumstances wholly incompatible with the ordinary performances of parochial duties. Your petitioners greatly fear that the effect of this will be, for the future, to discourage residence in the Universities, to diminish the learning of the country, and seriously to debase the standard of the education which those bodies have so long been the means of diffusing among the most influential classes of society.

"They therefore entreat your Honourable House to introduce such modifications of the measure in question as may prevent the consequences which they apprehend as likely to result, should it, in its present form, pass into a law.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c."

OXFORD.

Oxford Musical Festival.—The Triennial Musical Festival, which was postponed last year in consequence of the Coronation, will take place at the ensuing Commemoration, on Tuesday, the 11th, Wednesday, the 12th, and Thursday, the 13th of June. Arrangements are being made on the grandest scale, and will in a short time be announced.

Worcester College.—There will be an election of a Scholar, on the Foundation of Dr. Clarke, in this college, on the 8th of May next. Candidates must present to the Provost, on or before the 4th of May, certificates proving that they were born of English parents, in the provinces of Canterbury and York, together with satisfactory testimony of their moral character. A preference is given, *ceteris paribus*, to the orphans of Clergymen of the Church of England.

In a Congregation holden on Thursday, March 14, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. William Cockayne Adams, Balliol coll.; Richard Downes, Trinity coll.
Bachelors of Arts.—James Blatch Pigott Dennis, Queen's coll., grand comp.; Iltyd Nicholl, Exeter coll.; Hay Sweet Escott, Balliol coll.

March 23.—Mr. Arthur West Hadden, B.A. scholar of Trinity coll. has been elected Theological Scholar, and Mr. John Andrews Dale, B.A. of Balliol coll. Mathematical Scholar, on the Johnson Foundation. Mr. Dale has also been elected to the University Mathematical Scholarship.

Mr. Ralph Robert Wheeler Lingen, scholar of Trinity coll. and one of Dean Ireland's Scholars, has been elected to the University Scholarship for the encouragement of Latin Literature. At the examination for this Scholarship Mr. Edward Kent Karslake, student of Christ Church, so much distinguished himself as to be placed next in merit to the successful candidate.

On Tuesday last the following gentlemen were elected Scholars of Lincoln coll.:—Messrs. Newenham Thomas Travers, of Trinity coll.; Montagu Webster, of Balliol coll.; Michael Terry, of Queen's coll.; Frederick James Manning, of King's coll. London; and Robert Easum, of the Church of England Grammar School, Hackney.

At a congregation holden on Saturday, the 23rd instant, the last day of Term, the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts.*—Rev. W. Smith, Christ Church; Charles Badham, Wadham coll.; James Butler, All Souls' coll.

The Rev. James Smith, M.A. late Vice-Principal of Brasenose College.—It was mentioned, some weeks since, that the Under Graduates of Brasenose college, Oxford, were raising a subscription for the purpose of erecting a monument to the memory of their late much respected Vice-Principal, the Rev. James Smith, M.A. This intention has now assumed a more substantial shape, and an application has been made to the Principal and Fellows for permission to place the monument in the chapel of the college. On the 5th instant, resolutions were passed, in which the Principal and Fellows returned their thanks to the junior members "for this just and affectionate appreciation of the merits of their late colleague and friend;" and expressed their determination to co-operate with them by adding their own subscriptions. Those who best knew the lamented individual to whom this tribute of respect is about to be raised, speak of him in terms of the warmest esteem. Those of Liverpool who have been connected with Brasenose college will, doubtless, be glad to contribute to the testimonial. There may also be others of his townsmen,—for he belonged originally to this place,—who would be glad to join in so gratifying a mark of esteem.

Degree days in the ensuing term will be, Wednesday April 10th, Wednesday April 24th, Thursday May 2d, Friday May 10th, Saturday May 18th.

The new Delegate of the Press, in the room of the late Professor of Astronomy, will be the Rev. Dr. Gilbert, the Principal of Brasenose, the present Vice-Chancellor.

CAMBRIDGE.

Classical Tripos, 1839.—Examiners.—Richard Shilleto, M.A. Trinity coll.; James Hildyard, M.A. Christ's coll.; George John Kennedy, M.A. St. John's coll.; Benjamin W. Beaton, M.A. Pembroke coll.

First Class.—Freeman, Trinity coll.; Penrose, Trinity coll.; Maitland, Trinity coll.; Eddis, Trinity coll.; Woodham, Jesus coll.; Hopper, Trinity coll.; Bolton, John's coll.; Mills, Queen's coll.; Merry, Jesus coll.; Simpkinson, Trin. coll.

Second Class.—Yeoman, Trin. coll.; Leeman, John's coll.; Christian, Pembroke coll.; Joy, Trinity coll.; Brodrick, Trinity coll.; Gell, Trinity coll.; Reiton, Pembroke coll.; Simesy, Trinity coll.; Mathison, Trinity coll.; Martyn, John's coll.; Bailey, John's coll.; Laurence, Trinity coll.; Green, Jesus coll.

Third Class.—Humphreys, John's coll.; Tucker, Emmanuel coll.; Stewart, Trinity coll.; Watson, Emmanuel coll.; Maunder, Queen's coll.; Gordon, Trin. coll.

The following are the names of the Inceptors to the degree of Masters of Arts at the congregation held March 15:—

William T. Turner, Trinity coll.; Michael Angelo Atkinson, Trinity coll.; John Doudney Lane, St. John's coll.; Frederick William Collison, St. John's coll.; Frederick Edward Tuson, St. John's coll.; William Henry Bateson, St. John's coll.; John Farrer Robinson, St. Peter's coll.; Francis Sheppard, Clare hall; Chris. Alderson Calvert, Pembroke coll.; William John Johnson, Caius coll.; Henry Headly, Caius coll.; John Clark, Queen's coll.; David Thomas Ansted, Jesus coll.; William George Greenstreet, Christ's coll.; Henry Hankinson Swinney, Magdalene coll.; Frederick Jones, Magdalene coll.; John Charles Barkley, Emmanuel coll.

At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Masters of Arts.—Lord John James Robert Manners, Trinity coll. second son of the Duke of Rutland; Sir Henry Dryden, Bart. Trinity coll.

Bachelors of Divinity.—Rev. George Johnston, Christ's coll. and Head Master of Barnstaple Grammar School; Rev. George Ingram, Queen's coll.

Masters of Arts.—Richard Wilson, Trinity coll.; Edward Shortland, Pembroke coll.; Charles Spencer, Christ's coll.

Bachelor in Physic.—Thomas Barton, Queen's coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Theodore Thring, Trinity coll.; Thomas Ridley, Catharine hall; Augustus Kemp, Caius coll.; Edward Ridgeway, Jesus coll.; Edward Charles Sharpe, Christ's coll.; John Bennett, Christ's coll.

The Chancellor's Medalists.—The Chancellor's two gold medals for the best classical scholars among the commencing Bachelors of Arts of the present year, were on Monday last adjudged to Arthur Shelly Eddis, and John Gorham Maitland, both of Trinity coll.

Bell's Scholars.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected University Scholars on the Rev. Dr. Bell's foundation:—

G. H. Ainger, St. John's coll.; William Wilson, St. John's coll.

A. Mills, Esq. B.A. late of St. John's coll. was on Thursday last elected a Foundation Fellow of Queen's coll.

Notice has been given, that the following will be the classical subjects of examination for the degree of B.A. in the year 1841:—

Homer's *Iliad*, Books vii. viii. ix. x. Sallust's "*Bellum Catilinarium*."

There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Easter term:—

Wednesday, April 17, at eleven; Thursday, May 2, at eleven; Wednesday, May 15, at eleven; Tuesday, June 11, (Stat. B.D. Comm.) at ten; Saturday, June 29, at eleven; Monday, July 1, at eleven; Friday, July 5, (end of term,) at ten.

The following gentlemen of St. John's coll. elected fellows upon the foundation:—

Benj. Morgan Cowie; Percival Frost; William Bishop; Samuel Blackall; George Currey. Also, on the same day, the following gentlemen were elected Platt Fellows of that society:—Francis Whaley Harper; — Coates.

At a congregation the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Inceptors (vide supra), excepting W. H. Bateson, Fellow of St. John's coll. who was absent.

The following gentlemen have been elected scholars of Queen's coll.:—

Reynolds, Bickersteth, Eller, Marie, Raw, Crabbe.

Mr. Ainger, who obtained the first Bell's Scholarship this year, was educated at Sedberg School, in Yorkshire, and is the son of the Rev. Dr. Ainger, Principal of St. Bee's coll., and Prebendary of Chester, and formerly Fellow of St. John's. Mr. Ainger is likewise a foundation scholar of his own coll.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

Examiners.—Joseph Power, M.A., Trinity hall; John Mills, M.A., Pembroke coll.; James Hildyard, M.A., Christ's coll.; Henry Almack, B.D., St. John's coll.

First Class.—Abbott, Queen's coll.; C. A'Court, John's coll.; Allnut, Peter's coll.; Allott, Jesus coll.; Ayre, Peter's coll.; Babbington, Trinity coll.; Bagshawe, Corpus Christi coll.; Barker, Pembroke coll.; Barnes, Clare hall; Barstow, Trinity coll.; Bates, Trinity coll.; Bather, John's coll.; Bayton, Emmanuel coll.; Beard, John's coll.; Begbie, Peter's coll.; Bell, Corpus Christi coll.; Berridge, Trinity hall; Bickersteth, Trinity coll.; Bickersteth, Queen's coll.; Bishop, Magdalen coll.; Blackden, Queen's coll.; Bland, Trinity coll.; Blanchard, Queen's coll.; Boden, Trinity coll.; Boggis, Emmanuel coll.; Booth, Corpus Christi coll.; Boulton, John's coll.; Boufflower, John's coll.; Braddy, John's coll.; N. Bridges, Trinity coll.; Broughton, Peter's coll.; Budd, Queen's coll.; Bull, John's coll.; Bullen, Trinity coll.; Bulivant, Catherine hall; Bund, Trinity coll.; Burrage, John's coll.; Burroughs, Trinity coll.; Caldwell, Trinity hall; Carwardine, John's coll.; Cattley, Trinity coll.; Chamberlain, Christ's coll.; Chambers, Clare hall; Charlton, John's coll.; Clarke, Peter's coll.; Cluibe, John's coll.; Coates, Catherine hall; Cockle, Trinity coll.; Colville, Trinity coll.; Compton, Downing coll.; Coney, Corpus Christi coll.; Cope, Trinity coll.; Courtney, Trinity coll.; Crawford, Trinity coll.; Cumming, Pembroke coll.; Curry, Trinity coll.; Daniel, Magdalen college; Daubeny, Jesus coll.; Davies, Queen's coll.; W. Dawes, Trinity coll.; Deck, Corpus Christi coll.; Deffell, Trinity coll.; Dimock, Sidney coll.; Distin, Jesus coll.; Donville, Christ's coll.; Douglas, Magdalen coll.; Dowding, Queen's coll.; Edwards, Clare hall; Edwards, Queen's coll.; Elborne, Peter's coll.; Elliott, John's coll.; Emery, John's coll.; Evans, Magdalen coll.; Everett, John's coll.; Farish, Trinity coll.; Ffolkes, Emmanuel coll.; Field, Corpus Christi coll.; Fitzgerald, Christ's coll.; Fitzpatrick, Peter's coll.; Flint, Magdalen coll.; Flint, Trinity coll.; Gilpin, Trinity coll.; Gisborne, Trinity coll.; Goren, Queen's coll.; Goulburn, Trinity coll.; Gould, John's college; Gover, Corpus Christi coll.; Griffith, Christ's coll.; Hall, Magdalen coll.; Halliwell, Jesus coll.; Halls, Queen's coll.; Halson, Pembroke coll.; Hamilton, Catherine hall; Hardcastle, John's coll.; J. Harris, Catherine hall; H. Harris, Catherine hall; Harrison, Caius coll.; Harrison, Trinity coll.; Harrison, Christ's coll.; Hatch, Magdalen coll.; Hayton, Corpus Christi coll.; Heathcote, Trinity coll.; Hewes, Queen's coll.; Hibbs, John's coll.; Hill, Caius coll.; R. W. Hodgson, Trinity college; Holland, Queen's coll.; Hope, Trinity coll.; Howlett, Jesus coll.; Hughes, Catherine hall; Hughes, Jesus coll.; Hutchinson, John's coll.; James, John's coll.; Jeaffreson, Pembroke coll.; Jephson, Corpus Christi coll.; Jermyn, Trinity hall; Jones, Pembroke coll.; H. C. Jones, Trinity coll.; L. Jones, Trinity coll.; Kingsford, Corpus Christi coll.; Kingsford, John's coll.; Layng, Sidney coll.; Lees, Corpus Christi coll.; Lonsdale, Trinity coll.; Loudon, Corpus Christi coll.; Lovell, John's coll.; M'Call, Pembroke coll.; McLellan, Trinity hall; Martin, Peter's coll.; Martin, Corpus Christi coll.; Maskew, Trinity coll.; Matthews, Clare hall; Mee, Christ's coll.; Mitchell, Queen's coll.; Miller, John's coll.; Molyneux, Trinity coll.; Moore, Trinity hall; Morewood, Queen's coll.; Nicholson, Caius coll.; O'Flaherty, John's coll.; Pannell, Clare hall; Parish, John's coll.; Parker, Trinity coll.; Parry, Pembroke coll.; Pearson, Caius coll.; Piggett, Peter's coll.; Pittman, Clare hall; Pocock, Peter's coll.; Powell, Trinity coll.; Power, Pembroke coll.; Poynder, Trinity coll.; Preston, Trinity coll.; Pyke, Corpus Christi coll.; Ragland, Corpus Christi coll.; Raw, Queen's coll.; Rawson, Trinity coll.; Reynolds, Queen's coll.; Richardson, Jesus coll.; Richardson, Trinity coll.; Ridout, Christ's coll.; Riggott, John's coll.; Roberts, Jesus coll.; O. Robinson, Trinity coll.; T. Robinson, Trinity coll.; Rowlett, Queen's coll.; Rugeley, John's coll.; Sangster, John's coll.; Scott, John's coll.; Shaboe, Caius coll.; Sharpe, Christ's coll.; Shears, John's coll.; Shebbeare, Queen's coll.; Shelley, John's coll.; Shelley, Trinity coll.; Shepherd, Clare hall; Simpkin, Trinity hall; Smith, John's coll.; W. Smith, Trinity coll.; Stevens, Queen's coll.; Stewart, Pembroke coll.; Stock, John's coll.; Stockdale, Catherine hall; Stokes, Pembroke coll.; Stokes, Trinity coll.; Stonestreet, John's

coll.; Stothert, Sidney coll.; Strickland, Trinity coll.; Surtees, Corpus Christi coll.; Swainson, Trinity coll.; Swansborough, Pembroke coll.; Sykes, Pembroke coll.; Tagg, Pembroke coll.; Tate, John's coll.; A. Taylor, Trinity coll.; Thornhill, Emmanuel coll.; Thring, Magdalen hall; Tilcomb, Peter's coll.; Tomlinson, Magdalen coll.; Townsend, Clare hall; Tritton, Trinity coll.; Tucker, Peter's coll.; Turnbull, Trinity coll.; Turner, Trinity coll.; Turton, Jesus coll.; Vipan, Caius coll.; Vivian, Trinity coll.; Ware, Trinity coll.; Watkin, John's coll.; Webb, Corpus Christi coll.; Weir, Peter's coll.; Wells, John's coll.; Westhorp, Clare hall; Wheatley, Downing coll.; Wheeler, Christ's coll.; Wilkinson, Catherine hall; Wilson, Peter's coll.; Winter, Jesus coll.; Wood, Jesus coll.; Woodcock, Emmanuel coll.; Wrigley, John's coll.; Yates, Catherine hall; Yatman, Caius coll.; Young, Trinity coll.

Second Class.—Alford, Queen's coll.; Atherley, Trinity coll.; Ayton, Trinity hall; Bacon, Sidney coll.; Bastard, Trinity coll.; Bennett, John's coll.; Bevan, Trinity coll.; Braithwaite, Jesus coll.; Bussell, Trinity coll.; Caffin, Caius coll.; Chalk, Caius coll.; Cheadle, Sidney coll.; Constable, Jesus coll.; Cooper, Corpus Christi coll.; Craufurd, Trinity coll.; Cripps, John's coll.; Dyke, Clare hall; Easther, Emmanuel coll.; J. E. Elliott, Emmanuel coll.; Ellis, Corpus Christi coll.; Elton, Caius coll.; Fenton, Trinity coll.; Fisher, Jesus coll.; Fitch, Christ coll.; Forbes, Trinity coll.; Frere, Trinity coll.; Gibson, John's coll.; Gooch, Caius coll.; Goodchild, Sidney coll.; G. C. Gordon, Corpus Christi coll.; W. Gordon, Corpus Christi coll.; Grenside, Peter's coll.; Griffith, Trinity coll.; Gunning, John's coll.; Hall, John's coll.; Harding, Pembroke coll.; Hargreaves, John's coll.; Headlam, Pembroke coll.; Headley, Corpus Christi coll.; Irving, Trinity coll.; H. Jones, Catherine hall; R. P. Jones, Trinity coll.; Kemp, Queen's coll.; Kerr, John's coll.; King, Jesus coll.; King, Queen's coll.; Lambert, Pembroke coll.; Langslow, Jesus coll.; Manby, Christ's coll.; Manson, Trinity coll.; Martineau, Trinity coll.; Mason, Trinity coll.; Meyer, Trinity coll.; Middleton, Pembroke coll.; Moore, John's coll.; Neat, Corpus Christi coll.; Oxley, Queen's coll.; Paris, Trinity coll.; Patch, Queen's coll.; Patterson, Trinity coll.; J. Pearson, Catherine hall; H. Pearson, Catherine hall; Peckston, Trinity coll.; Perry, Trinity coll.; C. Ramaden, Trinity coll.; R. Ramaden, Trinity coll.; Roberts, Trinity coll.; Roe, Catherine hall; Romney, John's coll.; Sowers, Trinity coll.; Sharp, Emmanuel hall; Sharpe, John's coll.; Sheldon, Catherine hall; Shoubridge, Caius coll.; Simpson, Trinity coll.; G. P. Smith, Trinity coll.; Symonds, Christ's coll.; Taunton, John's coll.; Thorp, Trinity hall; Tooth, Trinity coll.; W. H. Wawn, John's coll.; White, Trinity hall; Wigram, Trinity coll.; Wood, Catherine coll.; F. L. Wood, Magdalen coll.; Wood, Trinity coll.; Woodd, Emmanuel coll.; Worthington, Jesus coll.

ETON, MARCH 16.—The examination at Eton for the Duke of Newcastle's Scholarship and medal terminated on Saturday morning. There were thirty-one candidates, and Mr. Henry John Hotham, son of the late Admiral Sir Henry Hotham, has been elected Scholar, and the medal has been awarded to Mr. Matthew Boulton, son of M. R. Boulton, Esq., of Soho, Birmingham. The Examiners were T. H. Hall, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and the Rev. W. E. Jelf, Student and Tutor of Christ Church, Oxford.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cathedral Establishments Bill.—We are happy in being able to state, that an address has been presented to the Archbishop of Canterbury by a considerable body of the prelates of England and Wales, in which they entreat his Grace to withdraw any sanction he may have given to the bill now pending in Parliament for the reduction of our cathedral establishments. The address, we understand, expresses the most respectful and affectionate attachment to the Archbishop and deference to his high authority, but at the same time declares the firm determination of the prelates by whom it is signed to oppose a measure which they consider would prove most injurious to the interests of religion, and to the welfare and stability of the Established Church. The address is signed by the Bishops of Winchester, Llandaff, Worcester, Rochester, Carlisle, Ely, St. Asaph, Bangor, Oxford, Bath and Wells, and St. David's. We have reason to believe that the bill is equally disapproved of by several other prelates, and that not less than 17 or 18 of their Lordships will be opposed to it, should it come up to the House of Lords.—*Times*.

National Education.—A meeting of the friends of "the principles of the Reformation," as they style themselves, was held yesterday, March 27, at Freemasons' Hall, when the chair was occupied by Sir C. E. Smith. The hall at no time during the proceedings was half filled, and by far the larger majority of those present consisted of females. The platform was, nevertheless, rather numerously graced by Dissenting ministers, members of the Society of Friends, and three or four members of the Legislature, who mainly represent the opinions of those bodies. The meeting was addressed by the Chair-

man, Sir C. Style, the Rev. Dr. Leifchild, Mr. Atcherly, Mr. Hindley, M.P., Mr. Blair, Mr. S. Gurney, the Rev. R. Ainalie, Mr. J. Hall, Mr. Stevens (of Marylebone), Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. A. White, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, the Rev. A. Wells, Mr. J. Pease, M.P., the Rev. Mr. Clayton, the Rev. Mr. Kirk, Mr. Alexander, Mr. W. Allen, &c., by whom a long series of resolutions were moved and seconded. The resolutions were in effect applauding the system of "National Education," as proposed by the Government, expressing a hope that it would be carried out to its fullest extent; an anxious wish that there would be no such regulations imposed as to interfere with the free attainment of religious education in every class, sect, or denomination, and an intention of furthering the true objects of the meeting. To accomplish these ends a committee consisting of a great number of persons was nominated. In reply to a question submitted to him by the writer of the "*Publicola*" letters in a Sunday journal, Mr. Baines said, that if it were the desire of the committee, he "saw no objection to the regular admission of Jews and Roman Catholics to the schools" proposed to be established under the provision of the Government project. The speakers generally in strong terms deprecated what they denominated to be the unjust claims of the upholders of the Established Church in requiring that the principles and doctrines of the Protestant religion should constitute the basis of the religious instruction to be inculcated under any system of national education which may be introduced into the country. The readiness expressed by Mr. Baines to admit Roman Catholic and Jewish children into the "national schools" was not merely loudly applauded by the platform groupe, but was reiterated by some of the subsequent speakers. As a "public demonstration of opinion on the subject," this meeting may be regarded as a complete failure.—*Times*.

The former accounts of the sentence passed upon the Archbishop of Posen are incorrect; he is condemned to imprisonment for six months only, and suspended from the exercise of his functions.

The Bishop of Barbadoes has left England for his Episcopal see. His lady and family remain at Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

METROPOLIS.

King's College, London.—It is proposed to establish three scholarships for the medical students of King's College, each of the yearly value of 40*l.*, and tenable for three years. Arrangements have been made by the medical professors of the College to provide for two of these scholarships, on condition that means shall be obtained for the permanent endowment of a third. The medical students of King's College not only enjoy ample opportunities of acquiring professional knowledge, but have also access to courses of instruction in various branches of literature and science, as well as in religious knowledge, according to the principles of the Church of England. The great majority of medical students are debarred, by the very nature of their professional engagements, at the outset of their career, from the means of improvement in non-professional subjects. It is therefore the more desirable, that when they come to London to attend the necessary courses of medical lectures, they should be encouraged to avail themselves of the great advantage which King's College offers to them of a more extended education upon sound and Christian principles.

The endowment of the proposed scholarships will furnish the successful candidates with the means of prolonging the period of their education, and of thus qualifying themselves more fully for the active exercise of their profession. It will, at the same time, operate as a salutary stimulus to the general body of medical students in the College, as it is proposed that the examination for the scholarships shall be of such a kind, that students of the first or second year, as well as those of longer standing, may become candidates.

Upon the moral benefit likely to accrue to medical students from being placed, during their stay in the metropolis, within the immediate influence of religious instruction and good example, it is unnecessary to enlarge.

To endow one scholarship of the annual value of 40*l.*, the sum of 1300*l.* is required; and to raise this sum, the present appeal is made to those who are desirous of extending the benefits of that kind of education which is given in King's College.—*March 18th, 1839.*

Post-Office Observance of the Lord's-day.—A great portion of the most influential gentlemen and commercial men within the range of the Derby penny post, and, amongst others, the four Derby banks, viz., Messrs. Evans, Crompton and Newton, Smiths, and the Derbyshire Banking Company, have signed the letter to the Postmaster of Derby, requesting him not to forward their letters to them on the Lord's-day. Some medical men and others, who have not yet been able to make up their minds to sign the same document, are nevertheless signing a statement, that they would be glad to see the running of the mail, and the delivery of letters, altogether discontinued on the Lord's-day. To produce the same result in every town in the kingdom, probably only requires some one individual to urge the measure in faith, without waiting to see others move whom he may think more influential.

The Proposed Post-Office Desecration of the Sabbath.—Yesterday, the 20th instant, a deputation, headed by the Bishop of London, composed of various deputations from the bankers, merchants, solicitors, and stockbrokers, who have presented memorials to the Treasury, praying that the cessation from business which has hitherto existed in the London Post-office on the Lord's-day might be continued to be observed, and especially that no country letters should be transmitted through the London Post-office on that day, attended, by appointment, on Lord Melbourne. The deputation included the following noblemen and gentlemen:—The Lord Mayor, Lord Ashley, M.P., Lord Teignmouth, M.P., the Hon. Capt. Perceval, M.P., Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart., M.P., Mr. Samuel Hoare, on the part of the bankers; Messrs. Thomas Wilson, John Catley, and J. D. Powles, on the part of the merchants; Messrs. George Frere, John Bridges, John Smart, and Alfred Bell, on the part of the solicitors; Mr. Gribble, for the stockbrokers; Mr. Joseph Wilson, Secretary of the Society for Promoting the due Observance of the Lord's-day, and others.

Sir Culling Eardley Smith, Bart., Mr. Watson, and Mr. Latter, on the part of the Sunday-school Union, who had memorialized to the extent of 6000 individuals, hearing of the deputation, requested to join it.

The Bishop of London strongly urged upon Lord Melbourne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was present, the alarm which had been created throughout the country by the threatened desecration of the Lord's-day, and stated, that nothing could justify Her Majesty's Government in adopting any alteration for the worse by increasing the business of the London Post-office on that day, even had it been called for by the public, which it had not; but, on the contrary, the expression of public feeling was unanimous against the proposed transmission.

A long discussion took place, in which the Lord Mayor, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Joseph Wilson, Lord Ashley, Lord Teignmouth, Mr. Hoare, Mr. Thomas Wilson, and others joined.

The Lord Mayor stated, that he had been generally solicited, from every quarter of the city, to hold public meetings to petition against the transmission, but that he had declined doing so for the purpose of keeping the city quiet, and in full expectation that an assurance would be obtained from Her Majesty's Government that there was no such intention.

Lord Melbourne stated that the Government had no present intention of acting upon the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer fully expressed his disapprobation of the recommendation of that Committee, so far as regarded the delivery and despatch of letters on the Lord's-day, but reserved his opinion as to the transmission of letters through London for the accommodation of the large commercial and manufacturing towns; but distinctly stated, that a general expression from those towns against such transmission would be conclusive; and he added, should such an expression be manifested,

cadat questio; he also said, that the deputation might be assured that the Government would not act upon the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons without the sanction of Parliament, and that they would not originate any measure in Parliament pursuant to the recommendation of that Committee.—*Record.*

On Saturday, March 30, at a meeting of the President and Fellows of Sion College, of which all the parochial clergy of the city of London are members, a petition was unanimously agreed upon to be presented to both Houses of Parliament against the 14th clause in the Prisons Bill, authorizing the paid introduction of teachers of all religions, where the prisoners amount to 50 professing such religion. Petitions against the same clause from Bristol, Hastings, and Derby, are also in a course of signature.

The New Marriage Act.—The following return of the number of marriages, under the New Marriage Act, in the superintendent registrar's district of Canterbury, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1838 (both inclusive), has been furnished in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Commons:—In the Wesleyan Methodist chapel, St. Peter's-street, 3; Presbyterian chapel, Guildhall-street, 2; Calvinistic Baptist chapel, King-street, 1; in the Superintendent Registrar's office, 31—total 37. Of what religion were the 31? As to the Dissenters, it is clear they felt an intolerable grievance under the old system, when only six resorted to the new one in 12 months.—*Kentish paper.*

Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta of Cambridge was confirmed on Saturday, March 23, in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duchess of Gloucester were present. The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted at the altar by the Bishop of London.

PROVINCIAL.

On Sunday, the 17th of March, the new church of St. John's Bradshaw, in the parish of Halifax, was opened for divine service, by licence from the Lord Bishop of Ripon. An appropriate sermon was preached by the Ven. C. Musgrave, Archdeacon of Craven. In the afternoon, the Rev. W. Gilmer, M.A., incumbent of Illingworth, preached. Notwithstanding the extreme severity of the weather, the church was well attended. Liberal collections were made after both sermons. This church had its origin in the Christian liberality of the late Mrs. Elizabeth Wadsworth, of Holdsworth House, near Halifax, who, about two years since, presented the munificent sum of 700*l.* towards this desirable object.

Burton-upon-Trent Church-rate.—On Friday last, at a meeting of the inhabitants convened by public notice, a rate of 3*d.* in the pound for the present year was unanimously agreed to.—*Derby Mercury.*

A curious cause has been heard by Lord Jeffrey at the Court of Session, Edinburgh—"The General Baptist Assembly and others against Taylor," lime-merchant in Perth, as representing his brother, the late David Taylor, builder there, for recovery of the sum of 1000*l.*, bequeathed by the latter to the assembly for the maintenance of a preacher of their connection (Unitarian) in the city of Perth. The defendant pleaded, preliminary, *inter alia*, that the action was not maintainable, inasmuch as the object of the legacy was the propagation of tenets which are not only not recognised by the State, but are condemned by the law of the country as directly or inveterately hostile to the creed which forms part and parcel of the law of the land. Lord Jeffrey repelled the preliminary defences generally, and in particular the defence above quoted, "in respect that the purpose for which the legacy is left is not a criminal or illegal purpose, or one which can, in any sound sense, be regarded as dangerous to good morals, or offensive to decency or good order;" and in a note to the interlocutor his Lordship remarks—"Where there is nothing in the tenets of a religious sect which is contrary to express law, to good morals, or to public decency, the Lord Ordinary can see no ground upon which any distinction can be taken in a civil court between one tolerated sect and another." On this, his Lordship adds, "Those who belong to the great Establishment of the Church of

England, it should also be considered, are but sectaries in Scotland, and depend for their protection on the same *toleration* which has now been extended to Unitarians."

Manchester Church Missionary Association.—The services in connection with the Anniversary of the Manchester and East Lancashire Church Missionary Association commenced on Sunday. In the morning of that day sermons were preached in aid of the funds of the Society at St. Saviour's Church, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, by the Rev. E. Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, Herts; at Ashton-under-Lyne, by the Rev. F. Barker, Incumbent of Edgehill, Liverpool; at St. Peter's, Oldham, by the Rev. J. E. White, one of the Secretaries of the Parent Society; and at Ellenbrook, near Worsley, by the Rev. W. J. Kidd, Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Manchester. In the afternoon sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Piccope, at St. Paul's; at St. Stephen's, Salford, by the Rev. F. Barker; at Hollingwood Chapel, by the Rev. J. E. White; at St. James's, Oldham, by the Rev. G. D. Grundy; at Ellenbrook, by the Rev. W. J. Kidd; and at Blackley, by the Rev. Edward Birch. In the evening, the Rev. Mr. White delivered an animated sermon in Hey Chapel. On Monday evening, the Twenty-fourth Anniversary Meeting of the members and friends of the Society was held. The Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Christ Church, Salford, was in the chair. The Report was read, and several animated addresses were delivered.

A Meeting of the Members of the Church of England was lately held in the Music Hall, Leeds, the Bishop of Ripon in the chair, for the purpose of forming a Board of Education on the principles of the Church of England, for this parish.

IRELAND.

New Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.—The following Address to the Queen has been voted by the Corporation of Dublin. Other Addresses, most numerous and respectfully signed, either have been transmitted or are in progress:—

"TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's most dutiful subjects of your ancient and loyal Corporation of Dublin, beg leave to approach your Majesty's throne with the renewed assurances of unalterable fidelity and allegiance.

"At the same time, we desire humbly to express to your Majesty the deep alarm and regret with which, in common with all your Majesty's loyal Protestant subjects in Ireland, we have witnessed the recent appointment of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

"In the full and entire conviction that your Majesty has been deceived in assenting to this appointment, in firm reliance upon your Majesty's justice and attachment to our common religion, we venture humbly to lay before your Majesty the causes of our alarm.

"The existence of the Protestant Church in Ireland is guaranteed to us by many solemn engagements, by the Act of Union between the countries, and by the solemn oath in which, at your Majesty's coronation, your Majesty was bound to maintain it. With the existence of that Church we believe that the prosperity of our country, the integrity of this great empire, and the security of your Majesty's throne, to be inseparably connected.

"The nobleman who has been appointed to represent your Majesty in Ireland is understood to come among us as an enemy to the existence of that Church, having publicly declared he was anxious for further aggressions on its integrity. We believe that those who have advised your Majesty to this appointment, have been anxious thus to create among the people of Ireland the impression that its Government would in future be administered upon principles of hostility to the Protestant Church, an impression which we humbly submit to your Majesty such a selection is too well calculated to produce.

"We, therefore, appeal from those advisers to your Majesty, as the hereditary defender of our faith, and as the representative of that illustrious line of princes who were called to the Throne of these realms to support Protestantism. We implore of your Majesty to rescind this appointment, and

thus to give to your Majesty's most devoted and faithful subjects, the Protestant people of Ireland, assurance that you will protect their Church and their religion from those who are the enemies of your Majesty's throne and of Protestantism."

COLONIAL.

Voluntary System.—A Clergyman, writing from Kingston, Upper Canada, in speaking of the 160 rebels imprisoned there, says, "About one hundred never belonged to any church, and about seventy were never baptized. So much for voluntary religious support."

Colonial Church Society.—This society, which is instituted to send out clergymen, catechists, and schoolmasters to the colonies in need of such assistance, lately held a public meeting in the Hanover-square Rooms, for the purpose of forming a ladies' association, to be called "The Ladies' West-end Association," to promote the objects of the society, Mr. Henry Pownall in the chair. The chairman detailed the objects for which the society was established—to furnish in the whole, or part, the maintenance of clergymen, catechists, and schoolmasters in the British colonies, to aid in the erection of churches, and to procure for the missionaries, if necessary, Bibles, school-books, and religious tracts. Lady Barham was elected president, and the following ladies are among the vice-presidents:—Lady Roden, Lady Finch, Lady Bayley, Lady Radstock, Lady Teignmouth, the Hon. Mrs. Noel, &c. Lady Hope was elected treasurer. A committee was appointed, consisting of the following ladies:—Lady Bevan, Lady Bryant, Lady Grant, Lady Hart, Lady Raffles, Lady Barry, the Hon. Mrs. King, the Hon. Miss Hope, Mrs. Pownall, Mrs. Labouchere, &c.

Protestant Church at Malta.—At a Meeting of the Protestant inhabitants of Malta, convened by public advertisement, and held in the Government library, on Tuesday, the 5th inst., the following Address to her Majesty the Queen-Dowager was unanimously adopted:—

THE ADDRESS OF THE PROTESTANTS OF MALTA TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-DOWAGER.

"We, the Protestant population of these islands, impressed with the highest admiration of your Majesty's munificent and pious intention to build a church for our use, desire, with the profoundest respect, to offer in common some testimony, unworthy indeed, but sincere, which shall mark the heartfelt gratitude with which we receive so inestimable a gift.

"From the hour of your Majesty's connection with the British empire, we have not failed to perceive, with the rest of our countrymen, the excellent influence of your Majesty's quiet example in the cause of virtue and religion upon the whole community, nor, less so, your Majesty's attachment to the pure and apostolic branch of Christ's Church established in the realm of England. Many have been the splendid occasions wherein your Majesty has been gratefully hailed as the liberal patroness of our Christian institutions; but, manifest as were these indications of your Majesty's pious zeal, we were unprepared to expect from your Majesty this accomplishment of our long-cherished and most ardent wishes; and we are confident, that the sacred edifice, now about to adorn this city, will not be reckoned the least of those noble acts which will render the honoured name of your Majesty conspicuous in the page of history, and in the pious annals of the Church.

"By means of your Majesty's Christian benevolence, a bright prospect has now opened upon us, and soon all our Protestant brethren, from the least to the greatest, will be enabled to join together in the public exercises of our holy faith.

"Your Majesty's visit to this island has been productive of great good to all. May it be blessed to your Majesty in a perfect restoration of health.

"Fervently we pray the Almighty that your Majesty may live long to hear of, if not to witness in person, the prosperity of this your labour of love and zeal for the glory of God. And may the Lord God cause righteousness and praise to spring forth from it, a glorious proof of the faithfulness of his

word, that 'Kings shall be the nursing fathers, and their Queens the nursing mothers, of the Church.'

"Malta, Feb. 5, 1839."

To this Address her Majesty has been pleased to return the following most gracious reply under her own hand:—

"I thank the Protestant inhabitants of Malta for their affectionate Address. Nothing can be more gratifying to my feelings than to receive this testimony of their gratitude for a work which will give me so much real satisfaction to undertake.

"Although far distant when the sacred edifice shall be completed, I assure them that my prayers shall be offered up with theirs, that Saint Paul's church may prove a blessing and a spiritual comfort to themselves and their posterity.

(Signed)

"ADELAIDE.

"La Valetta, February 15, 1839."

And on Monday, the 18th inst., when his Excellency the Governor was pleased to read this answer to the Protestant inhabitants re-assembled in the Government library, it was unanimously resolved,

"That a frame, or box of gold, be provided, by subscription, for the purpose of preserving her Majesty's autograph letter, to be kept in the Protestant church of St. Paul, now about to be erected out of her Majesty's generous bounty."—*Malta Gaz.*

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.—THE GALRICAN CHURCH.

The history of the temporalities of the Gallican Church and of its constitution, in modern times, affords a lesson which may be of some use to the members of the Church of England at the present moment. We therefore give a few particulars respecting that Church, drawn principally from the first part of the *Code des Paroisses*. Paris, 1834.

It is well known that in the year 1789 the Clergy of the Gallican Church were induced by the enthusiasm of the moment to acknowledge their property to belong to the nation, and in effect to place the property of the Church at the disposal of the state. Accordingly, on the 2nd of Nov. 1789, the National Assembly made the following decree:—

"The National Assembly decrees, 1. That all Ecclesiastical property (*tous les biens des Ecclesiastiques*) is at the disposal of the nation, subject to the charge of providing in a proper manner for the expenses of worship, for the maintenance of its ministers, and for the relief of the poor, under the inspection and after the instruction of the administrators of the provinces.

"2. That in the arrangements to be made for the maintenance of the ministers of religion, a sum of not less than 1200 livres per annum shall be secured by way of endowment (*à la dotation*) to every incumbent (*curé*), not including the parsonage and gardens belonging to his benefice."

By other decrees, of the 12th of July and the 24th of August, 1790, the "civil constitution" of the Clergy was completely changed. The Bishops were limited to eighty-three, being one for each of the departments; all the rest of the Bishopsrics, amounting to fifty-two in number, were suppressed. Every church and parish in France, and every French citizen, were forbidden "to recognize, under any pretence whatever, the authority of any Bishop or metropolitan whose see should be established under the denomination of a foreign potentate, or of his delegates residing in France or elsewhere. All this being done without prejudice to the unity of the Faith and of the communion which shall be kept with the visible Chief universal."

The Cathedral Church in each diocese was to be "brought back to its primitive state; to be at the same time a parochial Church and an episcopal Church, by the suppression of parishes, or by the dismemberment of such portions as it may be judged convenient to re-unite for the purposes."

The episcopal parish was to have no immediate pastor but the Bishop. All the priests who should be established in it should be his vicars or curates (*vicaires*), and should do the duties of such.

In Cathedral towns, where the population exceeded 10,000, there were to be sixteen such vicars, and twelve only where the population was less than that amount.

There was to be but one seminary in each diocese for preparation for orders; and this was to be placed within the precincts of the episcopal residence, and near the Cathedral. Each seminary was to have one superior vicar, and three vicars directors, subordinate to the Bishop.

The vicars of the Cathedrals, and the vicars of the seminaries, were to form together the council of the Bishop; and he was to do no act of jurisdiction with regard to the government of the diocese or the seminary without first having deliberated with them.

The Bishops were to be elected by the same electoral body which elected the members of the National Assembly for each department.

The incumbents were to be elected by the same persons, and in the same manner, as the members of the administrative assembly for the district.

All Cathedral dignities, canonries, prebends, and chaplancies, were forthwith suppressed.

The Bishop was to choose the vicars of the Cathedral from the Clergy of his diocese who had exercised their functions for ten years, and he could only dismiss them after a trial, and by a plurality of votes in his council.

The stipends of the Bishops were fixed, the minimum at 12,000 francs, and the maximum at 30,000; except the Archbishop of Paris, who was to have 75,000; and they were to retain the houses and gardens situate in the episcopal city.

Besides this new organization of the Clergy, there was to be a new formation and circumscription of parishes throughout the kingdom, and the Clergy were to be paid according to a fixed scale, the maximum of incumbents being 6000 livres in Paris, and the minimum 1200, according to the general rule.

This civil constitution speedily created a schism. The great body of the Gallican Bishops protested against it. The National Convention insisted that they should take the oath of adhesion to it within eight days, on pain of being considered to have resigned. And on the refusal of the great majority, new Bishops were elected in their place, and consecrated by Talleyrand, Bishop of Autun, assisted by Gobel, titular Bishop of Lydda, and Miroulet, titular Bishop of Babylon.

The progress of destruction was afterwards extremely rapid. Tithes and Ecclesiastical payments of every kind were soon entirely abolished: and on the 19th of August, 1792, came a decree, of which the first article was as follows:—

"The property and fixtures belonging to the *fabriques* of cathedral and parochial Churches and Chapels, to whatever title and distinction they may belong, shall be sold forthwith in the same manner and on the same conditions as other national domains and property."

By another decree of Nov. 3, 1793, it was ordered "that the ornaments and vessels of gold and silver should be sent to the treasury, and converted into bars: those of copper and brass were to be sent to the mint, or to the nearest foundry for cannon."

Thus the temporalities of the Church were utterly destroyed. The Clergy were first ruined, and afterwards exiled or massacred. The Churches were shut up, or turned first into temples of reason, and afterwards into magazines or manufactories of various kinds; and in that state many of them remain to this day.

Magdeburg, March 11.—It is now nearly a year and a quarter since M. Micheln, chaplain to the Archbishop of Cologne, has been confined in our citadel. His confinement is very rigorous, and even the Catholic clergymen here are not admitted to see him without a permission in writing from the Chief President, which must be every time applied for. He is allowed to read mass in the Roman Catholic church only twice in the week—on Sunday and Thursday mornings, at 8 o'clock. On these occasions he is always accompanied by a police officer, who has strict orders not to suffer any intercourse with a third person. He occupies two very healthy chambers, which are well furnished, and setting aside the deprivation of his liberty and this seclusion, care is taken that he shall want for nothing, and the authorities here are directed to give him every accommodation consistent with his confinement. His mode of living is very simple. On his writing once to Mr. V. F. for some money, which he wanted, as he said, to purchase some books, he was

informed by the authorities that this was not necessary, as they had orders to supply all his wants, and he had, therefore, only to ask for what he wished. He has hitherto made a very moderate use of this permission to have some books. He now spends his time entirely in literary pursuits. Hence it appears that there is no foundation whatever for the imputation cast on the Prussian Government, that it treats Micheln like a criminal, without bringing him to trial.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. F. Close, of Cheltenham, the sum of 2,235l. 12s., the result of the subscription, by his friends and parishioners, for the purchase of a house, has been presented to the rev. gentleman.

The Rev. Dr. Bland, formerly fellow and tutor of St. John's college, a handsome silver ink-stand, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. Miles Bland, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., by his friends at Ramsgate and St. Lawrence, who respect his worth, appreciate his public services, and regret that he is leaving them."

The principal inhabitants of the parish of Queenhithe, London, presented the Rev. Thomas Dry, M.A. of Merton College, with a splendid service of plate, bearing a suitable inscription.

The Rev. Alexander Paton, M.A., has been recently presented with an elegantly bound Pictorial Prayer-Book, as a tribute of respect from the visitors and teachers of St. Luke's Sunday School, at Charlton-upon-Medlock; also a beautifully chased communion service with an elegantly bound Bible from the minister and congregation.

The negroes belonging to the congregation of the Rev. Miles Cooper Bolton, A.M., late Rector of St. George's, Jamaica, have subscribed 11l. 10s. for a cup, as a token of attachment, after he had sailed for England for the benefit of his health.

A copy of Henry and Scott's commentary, in six volumes, elegantly bound, to the Rev. S. Gompertz, on his resigning the curacy of Lambourn, Essex, from numerous friends, principally among the poor of the parish.

Rev. T. H. Causton, late vicar of St. Botolph Without, Aldersgate Street, a massive silver candelabra.

Rev. L. Panting, of Hodnet, Salop, a silver ink-stand, a large bible and prayer-book, in purple morocco, with clasps, and the works of the apostolical fathers, two vols. folio, bound in russia.

Rev. John Mattinson, curate of Hey Chapel, near Oldham, the sum of 310l.

Rev. John Nelson, minister of St. John's, Fulham, a piece of plate.

Rev. T. H. Walker, rector of Bickleigh, an elegant silver salver.

Rev. J. K. Field, Stogumber, a piece of plate.

A splendid silver salver, value eighty guineas, was presented to the Rev. J. H. Bromby, vicar of Hull, on Easter Monday, as a token of the respect and attachment of his parishioners.

PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. T. Plunkett, Dean of Down, to the vacant Bishopric of Tuam, Ardagh, Killala and Achonry.

The Queen has been pleased to grant the place and dignity of the Deanery of Exeter unto the Rev. Thomas Grylls, M.A., one of the Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Exeter.

Rev. John Allen, to the Perpetual Curacy of Knowle St. Giles's, Somerset; patron, the Rev. Canon Heberden.

Rev. Thomas Ansell, of Netherbury, to be Chaplain to the Warminster Union.

Rev. W. G. Barker, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, elected to the Head Mastership of Walsall Grammar School, united to the Incumbency of St. Paul's Chapel, in that town.

Rev. Ralph Barnes, M.A., to the Vicarage of Ardington, Berks; patron, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. J. Bickerstaff, to be Chaplain to the Pembroke Union.

Rev. Miles Cooper Bolton, M.A., late Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, and Rector of St. George's, in that island, to the Rectory of Shimplingthorne, Suffolk.

Rev. W. Bond, to the Rectory of Beauchamp Roding, Essex; patron, the Rev. Dr. Barrett.

Rev. John Breese, to the Perpetual Curacy of Belper, Derbyshire; patron, the Vicar of Duffield.

Rev. Wm. Thomas Parr Brymer, M.A., to the Archdeaconry of Bath; patron, the Lord Bishop.

Rev. John Cordeaux, B.A., to the Rectory of Whiston, Yorkshire; patron, the Earl of Ellingham.

Rev. Allan Gardner Cornwall, M.A., to the Rectory of Beverston, with the Chapel of Kingscot annexed, Gloucestershire; patron, the Queen.

Rev. T. P. Dodson, to the Vicarage of Willoughby in the Wolds, Notts; patron, T. Dodson, Esq.

Rev. James Geraghty, M.A., to the Rectory of Arduin, diocese of Down; patron, the Bishop of Down and Connor.

Rev. Mr. Graham, to be Chaplain to the Medway Union.

Rev. Greville Granville, to the Perpetual Curacy of Chelford, Cheshire; patron, T. Parker, Esq.

Rev. Wm. Gunning, B.C.L., to the Vicarage of Stowey, Somersetshire; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rev. J. C. Haden, to the Rectory of Hutton, Essex; patrons, Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Rev. W. Harvey Herring, B.A., to the Rectory of Fordham, near Halstead, Essex; patron, C. Savill Olney, Esq.

Rev. E. N. Hoare, Vicar of Clare, to be Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. Richard Homan, to the Rectory of Killymead; patron, the Bishop of Derry.

Rev. Wm. Jacobson, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Illey, Oxon; patron, the Archdeacon of Oxford.

Rev. R. W. Johnson, to the Perpetual Curacy of Packwood, Warwickshire; patron, Earl Cornwallis.

Rev. John Kitton, B.A., to be Curate of St. Peter's Church, Manchester.

Hon. and Rev. William Touny Law, M.A., to the Vicarage of Whitechurch Canonclorum, Dorsetshire; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rev. G. Lewin, to be Chaplain to H. M. Ship Ganges, vice Rev. — Moore, resigned.

Rev. Wm. Henry Ley, M.A., to the Head Mastership of Hereford Cathedral Grammar School.

Rev. D. Llewellyn, to the Donative Curacy of Easton, near Marlborough, Wilts; patron, the Marquis of Aylesbury.

Rev. Dr. McCall, of Trinity College, Dublin, to be Principal of the Upper Canada College.

Dr. Mallet, to the Chaplaincy of her Majesty's Dockyard at the Bermudas.

Rev. Henry Payne Mason, to the Rectory of Beesby, Lincolnshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. John Nelson, to the Rectory of Gilston, Herts; patron, the Bishop of London.

Rev. Robert Oakman, Vicar of Martock, Somersetshire, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Ilchester.

Rev. Leonard Shafto-Orde, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Alnwick, Northumberland; patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. W. Polwhele, to be Chaplain to the Tavistock Union.

Mr. John Richards, to be Assistant Classical Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, on the Foundation.

Rev. Samuel George Rogers, to the parish of Nathlash, in the diocese of Cloyne.

Rev. G. C. Rolfe, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Halley, Oxon; patron, the Rector of Witney.

Rev. George William Sandys, M.A., to the Vicarage of Grandborough, Bucks; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. William Edward Scudamore, M.A., to the Rectory of Ditchingham, Norfolk; patron, the Lord Bishop of Norwich, by reason of lapse.

Rev. John Stowell, to the Vicarage of German, in that island.

Rev. Henry Swanzy, to the living of Inchegeela, county Cork; patron, the Bishop of Cork and Cloyne.

Rev. James Tate, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, to the Vicarage of Edmonton, Middlesex; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

Rev. J. R. Thomson, of Totnes, to be Chaplain of the Totnes Union workhouse.

The Rev. Francis Thornburgh has been appointed by a majority of the electors to the living of Kingswood. There were twenty-four candidates. The benefice is in the gift of the minister's rate-payers.

Rev. Jas. Fred. Todd, M.A., to the Vicarage of Liskeard, Cornwall, on his own petition.

Rev. George Bailly Tison, B.D., to be Chaplain of the Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Rev. John Vicars, to the Perpetual Curacy of Hayle, Cumberland; patron, the Earl of Lonsdale.

The Rev. Jos. Walker, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose College, has been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of London, the Oxford Preacher to the Chapel Royal at Whitehall.

Rev. W. H. Weston, to the Rectory of St. Michael's, in Bedwardine, Worcestershire; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Rev. John Whitley, B.A., to the incumbency of St. Barnabas, Openshaw; patrons, the Lord Bishop of Chester, the Warden and Fellows of Collegiate Church, Manchester, and others.

The Bishop of the diocese is reviving the office of Rural Dean throughout the Archdeaconry of Leicester, and the following appointments have been already made:—The Rev. Mr. Marriott, of Cottesbach; the Rev. Mr. Belgrave, of North Kilworth; for the Deanery of Guthlaxton. The Rev. Mr. Echazal, of Appleby; the Rev. Mr. Greenway, of Newbold Verdon; for the Deanery of Sparkenhoe. The Rev. Mr. Apthorp, of Gumley. The Rev. Mr. Humfrey, of Laughton; for the Deanery of Garte. The Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Reasby; the Rev. Mr. Beresford, of Hoby; for the Deanery of Goscote. The Rev. Mr. Selwyn, of Branton; the Rev. Mr. Gellit, of Waltham; for the Deanery of Framland.

DEATHS.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM.
(From the *Dublin Evening Mail*.)

With feelings of deep regret we have to announce the demise of this amiable and virtuous prelate. The Hon. Dr. Le Poer Trench was in every sense and acceptance of the

term a great and good man. Learned as a scholar, profound as a theologian, devout as a Christian minister, and, as a pulpit orator, unrivalled in his day, his life furnished a brilliant example of the force of gospel principles, acting on a vigorous intellect, and recommended in their practical effects by a courtesy of manners, which without suppleness was winning, and the advantages of a personal address, which, to the most unbending independence, added the most captivating suavity. In the pulpit, he rivalled the eloquence of Kirwan; in the senate he maintained the righteous dignity of the Christian prelate; in his diocese, he dispersed the bread of life with the piety and faithfulness of an overseer ready to give an account of his charge; in the house of mourning he was a friend to the afflicted; in the walks of famine and pestilence a ministering angel to the sick and needy; in his family, the Christian patriarch. In his lordship's demise the archdiocese of Tuam becomes extinct.

FEB. 27.—In his 36th year, the Rev. Evan Hughes, perpetual curate of Tallyllyn and Llanfihangel.

At the Government House, at Honduras, after a few days' illness, the Rev. Edward Strangways, Rector of Melbury, Dorset; patron, the Earl of Ilchester.

MARCH 4.—Aged 47, the Rev. James Pascoe, Vicar of St. Kevern, Cornwall; patron, Mrs. Hill.

Rev. John Lough Garrison, Chaplain of Bermuda.

At Margate, of a rapid consumption, the Rev. George Grinstead, M.A. of Magdalen College. He entered as Gentleman Commoner of that society in 1817; took his degree of B.A. Dec. 4, 1821; and proceeded M.A. Dec. 17, 1824.

In the 80th year of his age, the Rev. Peter Wright, forty-three years Rector of Baddeley, Cheshire; patron, Sir H. Mainwaring; Rector of the parish of the Holy Trinity, in Colchester, and Vicar of Marks Tey, Essex, to which livings he was presented in 1802, by the master and fellows of Balliol College. Mr. Wright was a native of Cheshire, born at Nutworth, and was matriculated of Brasenose College, Jan. 14, 1779; was elected a fellow of Balliol College in 1783; and took the degree of M.A. June 2, 1785.

Aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Pettat, M.A. of University College, forty-two years Rector of Hatherop, Gloucestershire; patron, the Hon. William Ponsonby; and thirty-six years Rector of Beverstone, in the same county; patroness, the Queen. Mr. Pettat was the son of the Rev. John Pettat, M.A., of Balliol College, and of Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, was matriculated of University College, Dec. 15, 1790; took the degree of B.A. June 18, 1794; and proceeded M.A. July 11, 1797.

The Rev. Edward Graves Meyrick, D.D., 28 years vicar of Ramsbury, Wilts; patron, the Lord Chancellor; and 19 years rector of Winchfield, Hants; patron, the Rev. H. E. St. John. Dr. Meyrick took his degree of M.A. when he was a member of St. Mary Hall, June 15, 1801. He afterwards entered at Queen's college, where he proceeded B.D. March 30, 1814, and D.D. March 31, 1814.

The Rev. John Still, B.C.L. of Wadham college, appointed Prebendary of Salisbury in 1824; 42 years rector of Fonthill Gifford, Wilts; patron, the Lord of the Manor; and Rector of Chicklade, in the same county; to which living he was presented in 1797, by the Marquis of Bath. Mr. Still took his degree of B.C.L. May 27, 1785.

At the parsonage-house, Cirencester, in the 73rd year of his age, the Rev. Henry Anthony Pye, M.A., formerly a Fellow of Merton college; rector of Lapworth, Warwickshire, to which living he was presented, by the Warden and Fellows of Merton, in 1793; 33 years vicar of Cirencester, Gloucestershire; patron, the Bishop of Gloucester; 21 years rector of Harvington, Worcestershire; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester, and one of the Prebendaries of that cathedral. He took the degree of M.A. May 12, 1789.

MARCH 18.—Rev. James Caporn, vicar of Takeley, Essex; patron, the Bishop of London.

MARCH 19.—Aged 68, the Rev. Lorenzo Grainger, vicar of Barnerby-le-Wold, Lincolnshire; patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

MARCH 19.—Aged 77, the Rev. William Procter, M.A., forty years perpetual curate of Alnwick, Northumberland; patron, the Bishop of Durham; Master of the Latin school at Alnwick; Vicar of Long Houghton, in the same county, for twenty-eight years; patron, the Duke of Northumberland; twenty-six years vicar of Lesbury, in the same county; patron, the Lord Chancellor; and Chaplain to the Duke of Northumberland.

MARCH 22.—At his residence, Kennington Common, the Rev. Francis Moore, in the 56th year of his age.

MARCH 23.—In his 78th year, the Rev. John Raymond, eleven years vicar of Wimbish, Essex, and a magistrate of that county.

MARCH 23.—At Montrath, Ireland, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Edward Howard Dempsey, incumbent of Ballyfin church, Queen's county, Ireland.

At an advanced age, at the rectory-house, Paston, near Peterborough, the Rev. John Boak, one of the magistrates for the Soke of Peterborough.

MARCH 26.—At Rostrevor, the Rev. Frederick Edward Hull, third son of the late Major Hull, of Donaghadee.

MARCH 27.—In his 34th year, the Rev. Edward Jones, M.A., of Catharine hall, Cambridge, one of the curates of Wigan. Mr. Jones was a native of Liverpool: he took his degree of B.A. in 1833; and proceeded M.A. in 1836.

MARCH 29.—At Grove House, in the 27th year of his age, the Rev. John Cobham Bush, M.A., of Pembroke college, Cambridge, fifth son of the late Robert Bush, Esq., of Clifton, near Bristol, and of Ashton Lodge.

MARCH 31.—At Petersham, in the 74th year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Sampson, D.D., F.R.S., and F.A.S., of Trinity college, Cambridge, thirty-three years rector of Grotton, Suffolk, and a magistrate of the counties of Surrey and Suffolk.

APRIL 1.—At an advanced age, the Rev. E. J. Evans, of Oakhill.

At Tredolphin, Carmarthenshire, Rev. Evan Williams, rector of Rhoegolyn, aged 86.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO INCUMBENTS OF LIVINGS.

THE REV. JOHN HODGSON, (Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, and Secretary of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society), having been for some time engaged in investigating the course of mortality amongst the one particular class of society consisting of "the Clergy of the Established Church," would feel himself greatly obliged (and the profession may be very much benefited by it hereafter) if the Clergyman in every parish would assist him in the undertaking, which thus would be made easy, by procuring for him and sending to him in plain writing the following particulars sealed up.

1. The names of all and each of the Incumbents of his parish (*specifying the parish and diocese*), on and since the 1st of January, 1779; and, if possible, the dates, or thereabouts, of their becoming Incumbents of the same.

2. The date of their ceasing to be the Incumbents, and whether by death, or otherwise.

3. If by death, the date of their death, and *their age at death*; and whether the number of the years of the age specified be years completed, or to be completed next birth-day; if by removal, where removed to.

4. The authority for such age, whether from tablet, stone, register, or other source; specifying whence it is, and in what church found.

5. The account and particulars of 3 and 4, where the Incumbent of another parish may have been buried, and registered, or otherwise testified to, in his parish since the year 1778; specifying of what parish Incumbent, and in what county.

6. The account where an Incumbent was buried, if not in his own parish.

7. The date of the birth of the present Incumbent, in the year, and month, and day of it. *It may appear that too much is asked under this head*; but the information upon this one point alone would be very valuable in the mass; and the age of any individual would be kept strictly private.

The object of the investigation is to ascertain whether life amongst the Clergy be of more than common duration, and to find the lowest possible rates at which Clergymen may be invited to make Assurances upon Life. The Lord Bishop of London was pleased at the late visitation of his Diocese to request his Clergy to assist Mr. Hodgson in his inquiries.

If the Incumbents of Parishes throughout England and Wales will have the kindness to send in all the information which they can collect, Mr. Hodgson has no doubt that he shall be able by such means, aided through other channels, such as the University and Public School Registers, to perfect a very useful work in a most satisfactory manner. Mr. Hodgson most sincerely thanks the Clergymen who have already furnished him with the Statements required, and requests an early return from those who have not yet been able to send them. As there are many hundred letters to consult and to enter up, the very "plainest writing" is desirable.

Observ.—It is earnestly requested that statements as above, if procured, may be left, at any convenient opportunity, by means of a friend visiting London, or so as to cause no expense, for Mr. Hodgson, at Messrs. Rivingtons; or Mr. Parker's, West Strand; or at Mr. Burder's, 27, Parliament Street; or at No. 40, Parliament Street.

TO BE SOLD, the Perpetual ADVOWSON of a VICARAGE in the County of Worcester (under peculiar advantages). Valued at upwards of 160*l.* per annum, exclusive of the Vicarage House, consisting chiefly of Glebe Land of a superior quality. The parish is small but entirely agricultural, and the roads are good. It is an easy distance from Cheltenham, Worcester, and Leamington. The house too small for the residence of an Incumbent. There is a small estate adjoining that can be purchased with it if desired.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. W. Croome, Land Agent, Tewkesbury.

A CLERGYMAN who is preparing the Fourth Edition of a successful Work against the Roman Heresy, is desirous of DUTY in London, or within 30 miles. A minimum of stipend will gladly be accepted. If required, he will reside and take charge of the whole duty of the parish, without further remuneration than apartments rent free. His pastoral labours have met with much acceptance, and his Testimonials are approved by the Bishop. Address (post paid) Pastor, No. 17, Hatfield-street, Blackfriars.

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, in Full Orders and of active habits, who is a Graduate of Cambridge, of Orthodox principles, and at present only temporarily engaged, wishes to obtain a CURACY in an extensive sphere of action. As the Advertiser has had the charge of a large parish, and feels capable of taking the entire responsibility upon himself, he should not object to a Curacy where the Incumbent is non-resident. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address (post paid), with full Particulars, to P. Q., Post-office, Newbury, Berks.

CURATE.

WANTED, immediately, an active and zealous Clergyman as an Assistant Curate for a Parish in Cornwall, containing upwards of 4,000 persons. The church is large, and requires a strong and distinct voice. Salary, 100*l.* per annum.

Apply by letter (post paid) to A. B. Bodmin, Cornwall. If an answer is not returned within a fortnight, it may be concluded that the situation is filled.—6th April, 1839.

NEXT PRESENTATION.—BOURTON UPON DUNSMOOR, NEAR LEAMINGTON.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, the NEXT PRESENTATION to the Rectory of Bourton upon Dunsmoor, in the County of Warwick. The Population is 876, and the Annual Income, arising almost entirely from Glebe Land, is nearly £400 per annum. The present Incumbent is in his 71st year. Bourton is situated in the most beautiful part of the County of Warwick, 8 miles from Leamington, 7 from Coventry, and 5 from Rugby.

To treat for the Purchase, and for further particulars, apply to Mr. Hubbersty, Solicitor, Wirksworth.

TO THE CLERGY.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, in one of the Western Counties, 120 miles from London, is desirous of procuring assistance for the duties of his two very small parishes, each with single service on Sunday, and little or no occasional duty, for three months certain, commencing about the second week in May. As a remuneration, he proposes the use of a well-furnished Parsonage-house, in a pleasant and healthy situation, with Coach-house, Stables, &c., and the produce of a large and plentifully-supplied Garden and a Cow, together with the use of servants, if desired.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Rev. A. B., Mr. Goddard's, 30, Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.

WANTED, by a Resident Incumbent in a large Parish in Hampshire, an Assistant Clergyman, of active habits, possessing a good voice. Unexceptionable testimonials of Orthodoxy will be required. The Salary is £120 a year; and further particulars may be learned, by addressing a letter (post paid) to X. Y., at Mr. Lowe's, Bookseller, Ringwood.

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, in Full Orders, is desirous of obtaining a CURACY in Devonshire during the Summer months. The Parsonage-house not required, if Lodgings can be obtained in the Parish.

Address (post paid) R. E., Post-office, Wickford, Essex.

WANTED immediately, a CURATE, in a populous town in the North. He must be a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, a man of active habits, serious views, and a good reader. The church is calculated to hold 1000 persons. Stipend £100. No house.

Mr. Sowler, St. Ann's-square, Manchester.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

THE INCUMBENT of a Small Living, in a beautiful part of Hants, contiguous to the Sea Coast, is desirous of exchanging with any Clergyman, who would make a sacrifice of Income, in the Dioceses of Winchester, Bath and Wells, Salisbury, Chichester, Canterbury, Oxford, Gloucester and Bristol, or Southern part of Lincoln. No application will be attended to unless from Principals.

Address (if by letter, post paid) to A. Z., Mr. King's, Bookseller, Lymington, Hants.

CLERGY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

AN ELECTION of CHILDREN into the Schools of this Society will take place at the end of May. Forms of Petitions for admission may be obtained by application to Mr. Stretton, 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London; and the Petitions, properly filled up and attested, must be sent on or before the 4th of May, directed to the Secretary, Clergy Orphan School, St. John's Wood, London. The efficiency of this Society, which confers such benefits upon the poor Orphans of the Clergy of the Church of England, depends upon the support which is given to it. Contributions from the Laity and Clergy are, therefore, respectfully solicited, and they will be received on account of the Treasurers, Archdeacon Cambridge and Dr. Shepherd, by Messrs. Drummond, Bankers, Charing Cross, or by Mr. Stretton, the Collector, 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

WANTED immediately, a CLERGYMAN for an important district in Canada. The situation will require a gentleman of active habits and a true Missionary spirit. Also, for one of the North American colonies, a Married couple, who are well qualified to conduct a model-school on the National System of education; and a Single Teacher for another school is required; one that can read his Greek Testament would be preferred.

Applications (containing a brief statement of views, with references) to be made (post paid) to N. S., at Messrs. Forbes and Jackson's, Booksellers, Islington.

TO CLERGYMEN OR GRADUATES INTENDING TO ENTER INTO ORDERS, WITH A PREFERENCE TO CAMBRIDGE.

A GENTLEMAN of the Madras Civil Service, about to return to his duties in India, wishes to take back with him a Tutor to his nephews, for a period of three years, the time of voyages out and home included. He must be between the ages of 20 and 30, a Gentleman, a Good Scholar, of Sound Religious Principles, and his services are expected to be exclusive. He will have to reside and associate with the family, chiefly at Madras; and the hot seasons will be passed in the cool and healthy climate of the Neilgherry hills. Two of the nephews, aged 10 and 13, are now here. Every expense of the voyages and travelling will be paid; and the salary, which is to commence with 200*l.* a year, will be increased to 250*l.* on the care of two younger nephews being added.

Any one prepared fully and satisfactorily to comply with the above terms, is desired to address a letter (post paid) to the care of the Rev. Edward Scobell, 14, Blandford-street, Portman-square, London.

WANTED TO PURCHASE

THE ADVOWSON and NEXT PRESENTATION to a LIVING, with the Prospect of very early possession, and the value between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a-year, with a good Family House. Address (post paid) to F. P., Post Office, Scole, Norfolk.

EXCHANGE OF BENEFICE.

A RECTORY, in a Western County, of the value of 250*l.* per annum, with a good Family House, and in a healthy and much admired situation, near to a good Market Town, and not far distant from a well-reputed City, is offered in Exchange for a Benefice of greater Income in any part of England within 100 miles of London. In the event of an Exchange the Advowson may be purchased. Applications to Y. Z., 36, Sidmouth-street, Regent-square, (post paid) will be promptly attended to.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN is desirous of obtaining Duty for three months. Address (post-paid) to the Rev. M.A., Post-office, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

EXCHANGE OF CURACIES.

ANY CLERGYMAN holding a desirable CURACY of minor value, and desirous to exchange the same for a retired Village Curacy of £100, with a comfortable house, good garden, small orchard, stable, &c. &c., is requested to communicate (post-paid) with Rev. M.A., Post-office, Hull. Kent, or the sea side, would be greatly preferred.

EXCHANGE OF LIVINGS.

ADVOWSONS and PRESENTATIONS FOR SALE.

MR. ROBINSON is instructed to negotiate Exchanges for Incumbents holding preferment in the following counties:—

Berkshire	Essex	Oxford
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The incomes vary from £100 to £300 per annum, and the ages of the Incumbents from 27 to 58. Any Clergyman wishing to effect an exchange, is requested to send full particulars of his own preferment, and what it is he desires, and information shall be forwarded of such Livings as are likely to meet his views.

N.B.—Information may be had respecting Advowsons and Presentations for sale in almost every county in England, at the Office for Valuation and Transfer of Ecclesiastical and other Property, No 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A., of the University of Cambridge, residing upon his living in a small village within thirty miles of London, wishes to receive Two or Three Little Boys, whom he can educate with his Children. As his present pupils, who have been under his care nearly six years, will shortly leave him, and he is anxious to find companions for his eldest child, he will prefer boys above four or five years old, if there is a chance of their remaining a few years with him; but he will not receive any pupils who are above seven years of age.

This advertisement is inserted on the presumption that there are gentlemen living in town who may be anxious to afford their Children, or Wards, the advantages of a country residence.

Particulars, respecting Terms, &c., may be obtained on application, by letter, addressed, post paid, to H. M. E., to be left at Mr. Parker's, 445, West Strand, London.

TO THE CLERGY.

ANY CLERGYMAN wishing to be absent from his Living for Three Months in the Autumn, and willing to lend his House, either with Servants or without, may hear of a Gentleman to whom he may safely intrust his Parish during his absence, by addressing the Rev. X. Y., Mr. Egley, Bookseller, 69, New Bond-street.

Seven or eight bedrooms would be required.

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THE ADVOWSON of a valuable LIVING, desirably situated in the Northern part of Cornwall, a good and convenient Family House, with a productive Glebe: age of Incumbent, 70. The Tithes have been agreed for Commutation.

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Letters from Principals, post paid, addressed to W. H., Post Office, Great Yarmouth, shall receive full and prompt attention.

April, 1839.

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NEW EDITIONS of the following **BOOKS**
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REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND



OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

No. 11.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1839.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

THE attention of the Clergy generally is requested to the Church Discipline Bill, which we have printed in this number of the Ecclesiastical Gazette. It will be seen by our advertising pages that the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol particularly requests the Clergy of his diocese to consider the subject.

The attention of every friend of the Church should also be directed to the all-important subject of Religious Education, and to the plan of the Government as stated in the minute of the Committee of the Privy Council, which we have given in this number, together with the observations of the Lay Union relating to this minute.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of London will hold an ordination in St. Paul's cathedral, on Trinity Sunday, May 26th. The Bishop also purposes to hold his annual confirmations for young persons, resident in and near the Metropolis, not under sixteen years of age, on Monday, June 3, in the parish church of ST. JAMES, WESTMINSTER; on Tuesday, June 4, in the parish church of CHRIST CHURCH, Newgate-street; on Wednesday, June 5, in the parish church of ST. MARYLEBONE; on Monday, June 10, in the parish church of ST. MARY, Whitechapel; on Tuesday, June 11, in the parish church of ST. MARY'S, Islington; and on Wednesday, June 12, in the parish church of ST. LUKE, Chelsea. The service will commence each day at Eleven o'clock. The Clergy of the respective parishes are requested to give due notice to their parishioners of the days appointed, to furnish the candidates with tickets of admission, and to deliver the lists to the Bishop's chaplain in the usual form.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford will hold a general ordination at Christ Church, Oxford, on Trinity Sunday, May 26.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester will hold an ordination, on Sunday, May 19, at All Souls, St. Mary-lebone.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will hold his next general ordination at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on Trinity Sunday. The examination will commence on Thursday, the 23rd of May, at eleven o'clock, at the Bishop's house, in the Cloisters, Westminster.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury will hold an ordination at the Palace, May 26.

The Lord Bishop of Bangor will hold an ordination at the Palace, 28th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be holden in the cathedral church of Lincoln, on Trinity Sunday, the 26th of May.

The Lord Bishop of Ely will hold an ordination in London, on Sunday, the 9th of June.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester purposes holding his next general ordination on Sunday, the 9th of June. The examination of the candidates will take place at the Palace, Worcester, on the 7th and 8th, at eleven.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 28th of July,

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month, and may be obtained at sixpence per number, or six shillings per annum, by ordering it of any Newsmen in the Kingdom. It is also sent regularly every month, free of all charge, to the Resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

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Corbett, Rev. A., South Willingham, Wragby.	Hutton, Rev. H. F., Gate Burton, Gainsborough.	Veysie, Rev. D., Daventry.
Coulcher, Rev. G., St. Benedict's, Cam.	Isaacson, Rev. S., West Hackney.	Wake, Rev. R. W., Courtenhall, Northants.
Coxe, Rev. C., East Shefford, Berks.	Jeans, Rev. G., Totney, n. Grimsby.	Walker, Rev. S. H., Bampton.
Coyle, Rev. B., Moreton-in-Marsh.	Johnson, Rev. B. E., Lymn, Warrington.	Ward, Rev. E. J., East Clandon.
Croft, Rev. S., St. Mary Stoke by Ipsw.	Jones, Rev. F., Moreton Pinkney.	Ward, Rev. J. G., St. James's, Piccadilly.
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Dunnage, Rev. J. A., Camberwell.	Machell, Rev. R., Beverley.	Wightman, Rev. J., Saltford, n. Bath.
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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

(Continuation of Monthly Report.)

GENERAL MEETING, APRIL 9, 1839.

The Rev. J. E. TYLER in the Chair.

MR. ROCHFORD CLARKE gave notice of his intention to move at the next General Meeting as follows:

"That this meeting, having taken into consideration so much of the answer recently returned by the Standing Committee to a memorial from seventy-four clergymen of Somersetshire in support of a memorial from five clergymen of Essex, complaining of the state of some of the Tracts of this SOCIETY, as is contained in the concluding paragraph, which is as follows:

"The Standing Committee are convinced from experience, and from the failure of all former attempts, that no revision of the Tracts could possibly be accomplished, which would afford satisfaction to the members of the SOCIETY at large. They therefore feel it their duty to decline recommending the Board to attempt a revision. And they venture to hope that all the members of the SOCIETY will perceive the disadvantages which may arise to its best interests from the further agitation of such questions;

feel called upon to record their conviction, that the interests of this SOCIETY will be best advanced, as well as the cause of truth, by a constant endeavour to bring the Tracts into perfect conformity with the Word of God, rather than by an attempt to retain them in their present state."

The following notice of motion given by the Rev. SANDERSON ROBINS at the last General Meeting having been read,

"That a humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that no system of National Education may be adopted, which does not include the free use of the Bible, or which would take the education of the people out of the hands of the parochial clergy;" Mr. Robins requested that the terms of the motion might be altered, and that the resolution might stand as follows:

"That the Standing Committee be requested to prepare an address to Her Majesty, humbly praying that no system of National Education may be adopted which does not require the use of the Bible, and Liturgy, and Catechism, of the Church of England and Ireland, or which would take the education of the people from the superintendence of the clergy, as heretofore exercised by them."

This was seconded by the Rev. C. J. LAPRIMAUDAYE.

MR. ROCHFORD CLARKE moved as an amendment, that, in the above motion, the word "Church" be substituted for the words "clergy as heretofore exercised by them."

This was seconded by Mr. W. W. HULL, and negatived on a show of hands.

MR. HULL moved, by way of amendment, that the word "Prayer-book" be substituted for the words "Liturgy and Catechism."

This was seconded by the Rev. R. J. ST. AUBYN, and negatived.

MR. HULL then proposed, as an amendment, the omission of the words, "and Catechism."

This was seconded by the Rev. W. H. HOWARD, and negatived.

The motion, as altered by Mr. ROBINS, was then put, and carried.

The Rev. R. MONRO gave notice of his intention to move at the General Meeting, as follows:

"That a petition to both Houses of Parliament against the fourteenth clause of a Bill for the better regulating of Prisons* be adopted by this SOCIETY, to the following effect:"

* "And be it enacted, That in every prison in which the average number of prisoners professing any one and the same religion, differing from that of the Established Church, confined at one time during the three preceding years, shall not have been less than fifty, it shall be lawful for the Justices or other persons having the appointment of the chaplains of such prisons, if they shall see fit, to appoint or remove as pleases a teacher or clergyman, acting as such at the

Mr. MONRO stated that he would send a draft of a petition for the consideration of the Standing Committee, in order that it may be laid before the Board.

A letter was read from the Rev. Archdeacon Coster, Secretary to the Church Society of the archdeaconry of New Brunswick, sending a bill of exchange for 60*l.* for a supply of books for distribution, lending libraries, and Sunday and other schools; and requesting, by a resolution of the committee, a grant of books from the SOCIETY.

It was agreed to grant books to the amount of 40*l.* in aid of the objects of the New Brunswick Church Society.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. Heavyaide, chaplain at Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, and president and secretary of the Albany district committee, stating the great necessity which is felt by the Church there for aid from its friends at home, and from the colonial government. He also forwarded an extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the committee, and a memorial, praying for assistance towards the erection of a church at Fort Beaufort, one of the principal garrison towns on the frontier, the head quarters of a regiment, and a market-town, containing at present 379 soldiers, and a large population, which is continually increasing. It appears by the minute that there are in that town at least 200 European and 500 coloured children residing in the town and its immediate vicinity without any means of instruction, except one Sunday-school, containing 80 scholars, conducted by the Wesleyans, who have lately sent a missionary thither. The memorial is signed by the five provisional trustees of the building, and by the Secretary. It is estimated that a church might be built at a cost of 1800*l.*, one-third of which the inhabitants purpose to raise among themselves. They have also memorialized Her Majesty's colonial government, and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Board agreed to grant 100*l.* towards the erection of a church at Fort Beaufort.

A letter was read from the Rev. W. B. Lewis, chaplain at Smyrna, in behalf of the chapel at Boudja, Asia Minor, towards the erection of which a grant of 100*l.* was made by the Board in January, 1837.

The Board agreed to grant 75*l.* towards the completion of the church at Boudja.

A letter was read from the Rev. Francis Trench, Incumbent of St. John's, Reading, requesting a supply of Common Prayer Books, for the use of a large body of workmen on the rail-road in his immediate neighbourhood.

The Board granted Common Prayer Books to the amount of 5*l.* on this application.

The Rev. Walter F. Hook, D.D. requested a grant of books for the use of a "Church of England library of religious and general literature," established in the town of Leeds, under his superintendence, and with the sanction of the Lord Bishop of Ripon.

The object of this institution is to disseminate, by means of books and lectures, sound religious and general instruction, and to convey information respecting the claims of the Church on its members, and their corresponding duties and privileges.

Books amounting to 25*l.* were granted.

An application of a similar nature was made by the Rev. Wm. Wales of Northampton, in behalf of a society of which the bishop is the president, established in that town, and the nature and objects of which are stated as follow, in an "Address."

"The object of this institution is to furnish to its members the means of mental improvement, by the formation of a well-selected library; by the establishment of classes for mutual instruction; and by the occasional delivery of elementary lectures on the more important branches of knowledge and science. It is hoped that a great and permanent

time of such appointment in some chapel duly registered as a place of religious worship of the religion of such prisoners, for the instruction and spiritual assistance of such prisoners solely, and for the persons having the control of the funds applicable to the expenses of such prison to fix the salary to be paid to such teacher or clergyman, and to make order for the payment thereof out of the funds applicable to those expenses." (14th clause.)

benefit may thus be conferred, especially on the young, who are engaged in the various pursuits of trade and business, by inducing them to devote their leisure hours to the acquisition of such knowledge as will tend to elevate and strengthen their character, and make them useful and honourable members of society.

"The diffusion of mere secular knowledge, however, is not the sole aim of this institution. As 'the fear of the Lord' is pronounced, on inspired authority, to be 'the beginning of wisdom;' and as man is made not only for this life, but to last for ever, it will be a fundamental maxim of the institution, that the useful knowledge it tries to communicate, shall invariably be based upon, and auxiliary to, religious knowledge. Nothing that is of a controversial character, or that can be considered unsuited to 'the gospel of peace,' will be at any time imparted; and everything like intolerance or exclusiveness is strongly disclaimed. At the same time, as a bond of union, and a scriptural standard are indispensably necessary, the religious knowledge communicated will be in strict conformity with the doctrines and discipline of the Catholic and Apostolic Church established in this country."

The Board granted books to the amount of 15*l.*

The secretaries reported that the Lord Bishop of Durham had consented to undertake the office of preacher before the SOCIETY, on the occasion of the Anniversary Meeting of the assembled Charity-schools, in the Cathedral of St. Paul, on Thursday, the 6th of June next.

The secretaries also informed the Board, that the Annual Meeting of the Treasurers and Secretaries of the Diocesan and District Committees will be held at the SOCIETY'S House, on Wednesday, the 8th of May next, and not on the first Wednesday in May, as announced in the annual report.

At this meeting it was agreed to present a large Bible and Common Prayer Books for the Deaks, and books for the Communion Table, for the use of new churches at the following places:—Skipton, Yorkshire; Littleworth, near Faringdon, Berks; Chelsea, Stafford.

A Bible, two Common Prayer Books, and a book for the Communion Table, were granted for the use of each of the new churches at Moorsholm, Skelton, and Wincle, near Macclesfield.

A quarto Bible and Common Prayer Book were granted for the use of licensed school-rooms at Barnoldswick, Yorkshire, and Arclodon, near Whitehaven.

Several gratuitous grants of books and tracts were made.

A letter was read from the Right Rev. the Bishop of Vermont, acknowledging the SOCIETY'S present of a set of its bound books and tracts.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Halfhead, Secretary of the Paris district committee, inclosing the following resolution:—

Paris, March 23, 1839.

"At the first General Meeting of the Paris District Committee of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, held in the British Episcopal Church, in Paris, March 20, 1839,

"The Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe in the Chair.

"It was resolved unanimously, 'That the most grateful thanks of this Committee be given to the SOCIETY for its generous and valuable gift of books and tracts, lately received, for sale and gratuitous distribution, which, with the blessing of God, will tend to the spiritual edification of many of their countrymen resident in a foreign land, and thus deprived of many sources of religious instruction.'"

Several other letters of acknowledgment were laid before the meeting.

A letter was read from the Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon, inclosing a draft for one hundred guineas as a donation to the SOCIETY.

The secretaries were directed to acknowledge this, and to request his lordship to allow his name to be enrolled among the members of the SOCIETY.

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, inclosing a donation of 20*l.* from the Lambeth District Committee

Agreed to return thanks for this donation.

A letter was read from Messrs. Smith and Grover, of Hemel Hempstead, announcing a legacy

of 1000*l.* bequeathed to the SOCIETY by the late Mrs. Nugent of Berkhamstead.

One hundred new members were admitted at this meeting.

REPORT FOR MAY.

The Lord Bishop of Llandaff in the chair.

The following members of the Society were appointed to form the Tract Committee for the year ensuing:—Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, Rev. Dr. Deatry, Rev. R. G. Baker, Rev. J. Lonsdale, Rev. J. E. Tyler, Rev. J. G. Ward, Rev. C. B. Dalton.

The following members of the Society were added to the Standing Committee:—Rev. William Short, Rev. Benjamin Harrison, Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, Rev. W. W. Champneys, Rev. Thomas Ainger, Edward Badeley, Esq.

The Secretaries laid before the Meeting the SOCIETY'S Annual Account, together with the following Comparative Statement:—

AUDIT ACCOUNT, 1839.

	£.	s.	d.
Gross Receipts, 1839	92,563	12	10
1838	85,163	14	5
Increase	7,199	18	5
N.B. The balance in hand at the Audit 1839 was less than that of 1838 by	4,779	14	9
Therefore the actual increase	11,979	13	2
Subscriptions, 1839	14,879	19	5
1838	14,169	18	4
Increase	710	1	1
Benefactions, 1838	3,348	16	5
1839	2,568	3	6
Decrease	780	12	11
Legacies, 1839	6,940	4	0
1838	1,300	19	0
Increase	5,639	5	0
Received for Books, 1839	52,766	5	7
1838	46,813	12	1
Increase	5,952	13	6

DEPOSITORY.

	£.	s.	d.
Cash received in Depository, 1839	5,206	2	2
1838	4,202	10	1
Increase	1,003	12	1
Amount of Books supplied in 1839	68,974	1	44
1838	62,564	8	104
Increase	6,409	12	6
Loss on the above amount of Books, 1838	10,970	8	64
1839	8,242	3	3
Decrease	2,728	5	34
Stock in hand, 1839	34,559	16	5
1838	28,909	15	10
Increase	5,650	0	7

CIRCULATION OF THE SOCIETY'S PUBLICATIONS.

	1838.	1839.	Increase
Bibles	95,649	108,132	12,483
New Testaments	87,496	102,121	14,625
Common Prayer-Books	191,723	227,362	35,639
Psalms	10,609	14,198	3,589
Bound Books	145,479	161,167	15,688
Tracts	2,222,652	2,276,166	53,514
	2,753,156	2,889,146	135,988

The following resolution, agreed to at the last general meeting, having been read; namely,

"That the Standing Committee be requested to prepare an address to Her Majesty, humbly praying that no system of national education may be adopted which does not require the use of the Bible, and Liturgy, and Catechism, of the United Church of England and Ireland, or which would take the education of the people from the superintendence of the clergy, as heretofore exercised by them;"

The Secretary stated; by direction of the Standing Committee, that the Committee had taken into

consideration the matter referred to them, respecting an address to Her Majesty on the motion of the Rev. S. Robins, and had also received a draft of an address from Mr. Robins: that additional circumstances having taken place since the last meeting, connected with the subject of the intended address, it seemed to the Committee advisable that the matter should be again referred to them, and that such address, when prepared by the Committee, be presented to the Queen forthwith by the President, should his Grace approve it.

It was agreed, that this be referred to the Standing Committee accordingly.

A memorial was laid before the meeting, signed by the Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D., Rev. Henry Budd, Rev. Guy Bryan, Rev. C. J. Yorke, and the Rev. H. B. Harris, requesting the reconsideration of a paragraph in the letter addressed to the Rev. C. Deedes, by direction of the Standing Committee. The memorialists also offered to the consideration of the Society certain passages in two of the Society's tracts, with a view to their alteration or removal.

This memorial having been read to the Board, it was agreed, on the motion of the Rev. Dr. Russell, seconded by the Rev. J. E. Tyler, That the memorial do lie on the table.

Mr. Rochfort Clarke brought forward the motion of which he had given notice at the last general meeting, and proposed the following resolution for the adoption of the Board:—

"That this meeting, having taken into consideration so much of the answer recently returned by the Standing Committee to a memorial from seventy-four clergymen of Somersetshire in support of a memorial from five clergymen of Essex, complaining of the state of some of the tracts of this Society, as is contained in the concluding paragraph, which is as follows:

"The Standing Committee are convinced from experience, and from the failure of all former attempts, that no revision of the tracts could possibly be accomplished, which would afford satisfaction to the members of the Society at large. They therefore feel it their duty to decline recommending the Board to attempt a revision. And they venture to hope that all the members of the Society will perceive the disadvantages which may arise to its best interests from the further agitation of such questions;"

feel called upon to record their conviction, that the interests of this Society will be best advanced, as well as the cause of truth, by a constant endeavour to bring the tracts into perfect conformity with the word of God, rather than by an attempt to retain them in their present state."

This was seconded by Mr. Thomas Dornford.

The motion was negatived.

The following letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated February 2, 1839:—

"I fear that our venerable Society may accuse me of negligence in not having earlier announced my arrival at Madras. I felt, however, unwilling to state a circumstance in itself so unimportant, until I might have something of real interest to communicate.

"I will not at present hazard an opinion upon the prospects of Christianity in this country, my experience of India being so very limited; but I may safely say that I am full of hope. Much can be done, and I am satisfied that much will be done; for this most interesting land. If we proceed but slowly, may we not hope that the building which we are thus rearing upon the only sure foundation, will be the more durable?"

"I have now commenced my visitation of this still overwhelming diocese. I may fairly apply to it this epithet, when I find, that properly to visit every station, will most probably occupy at least twenty-six months out of three years.

"At present I can only request our venerable Society to continue to honour me with its confidence, and to feel assured that I will never neglect an opportunity of promoting its designs to the utmost of my very humble ability. I can truly say, my heart is in the cause.

"As yet I have not expended any part of the 500*l.* intrusted to my stewardship; but as I proceed on my long journey, I fully expect that urgent calls

for assistance will be made at almost every station. And when it is taken into consideration, that this diocese is geographically almost as large as that of Calcutta, and that there are circumstances connected with Southern India, rendering it of especial importance to the Church of England, I venture to hope, that in the course of my visitation a further grant may be allotted to me.

"It is my intention to forward to the Society, at the end of each year, so long as it may please God to spare my life, a copy, or rather a series of extracts from my journal, which, in my opinion, may prove of interest.

"Our Diocesan Committee flourishes; and we have in the Rev. G. W. Mahon a zealous and able secretary.

"I have determined to recommend the Society most urgently at every great station which I may visit; and I shall endeavour to excite the liberality of the Christian residents in its behalf. Depend upon it, the Society is not known throughout India as it ought to be. Its claims shall not want an advocate, however incompetent, in me."

The Rev. S. Robins gave notice of his intention to move at the next general meeting, on Tuesday, the 4th of June, "That a committee be appointed, consisting of clerical members of the Society, who shall be requested to consider and report forthwith to the Standing Committee their opinion, as to whether any and what measures may be taken with most advantage by the Society, for the purpose of counteracting the designs of the Socialists."

The following notice of motion for the next general meeting was given by the Hon. and Rev. S. Best:—

"That on all motions proposing alterations in the rules, and for the election of the Standing Committee and officers, members be allowed to vote by letter, through the medium of the District Committees."

The Rev. R. Monro proposed the following motion to the Board, pursuant to notice given at the last General Meeting:

"That a Petition to both Houses of Parliament against the fourteenth clause of a Bill for the better regulating of Prisons be adopted by this SOCIETY, to the following effect:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,

"The Humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

"Sheweth,

"That your Petitioners cannot but regard with feelings of extreme anxiety a provision contained in the Bill for the regulation of Prisons now before your Honourable House, to the following effect:—

"And be it enacted, That in every Prison in which the average number of Prisoners professing any one and the same religion, differing from that of the Established Church, confined at one time during the three preceding years, shall not have been less than fifty, it shall be lawful for the Justices or other persons having the appointment of the Chaplain of such Prison, if they shall see fit, to appoint or remove at pleasure a Teacher or Clergyman, acting as such at the time of such appointment in some Chapel duly registered as a place of religious worship of the religion of such Prisoners, for the instruction and spiritual assistance of such Prisoners solely, and for the persons having the control of the funds applicable to the expenses of such Prison to fix the salary to be paid to such Teacher or Clergyman, and to make order for the payment thereof out of the funds applicable to those expenses."

"That your Petitioners would humbly urge, that the passing of the proposed enactment is at the present time wholly uncalled for, seeing that full toleration is afforded to those prisoners whose religion differs from that of the Established Church, inasmuch as such prisoners are now allowed to receive the instructions of those teachers whose doctrines may be in accordance with their own sentiments.

"That your Petitioners, however, desire most earnestly to call the attention of your Honourable House to the very important difference which

exists between the toleration of such instructions and the actual establishment of teachers by the payment of a salary out of the public funds.

"That your Petitioners believe experience has fully proved that the class of persons in whose favour this enactment is proposed, are by no means adverse to the reception of religious instruction from the Chaplains of their respective prisons.

"Your Petitioners, therefore humbly beg your Honourable House to refuse your consent to a measure which has a manifest tendency to countenance and encourage extreme diversities of opinion in religious matters."

This motion was seconded by the Rev. David Ruell.

Mr. Cotton moved, by way of amendment,

"That this meeting, while they entertain the most decided objection to the principle of the clause alluded to in the motion of Mr. Monro, do not consider it a part of their duty to petition the Legislature on the subject."

This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Russell.

The Amendment was negatived.

The original motion was put and carried.

It was then agreed that his Grace the President be requested to present the Petition to the House of Lords, and that Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., be requested to present it to the House of Commons.

The Secretary laid before the meeting a Letter from Mr. Raassam, detailing the result of his inquiries in passing through Asia Minor. The Letter is dated Angora (the ancient Ancyra), December 24th, 1838.

A letter was read from the Right Rev. Bishop Walker, stating that Bishop Russell had kindly consented to represent him on Wednesday, April 17th, and lay the first stone of the Episcopal Chapel in Alloa, the trustees having made their final arrangements for building. The Bishop thankfully acknowledges the sum of 100*l.* granted by the SOCIETY towards this good work.

A petition was read from the Rev. Charles Pressly, Minister, and from the managers of the Chapel at Fraserburgh, in the diocese of Aberdeen, in behalf of the Episcopal congregation at that place. From their statement it appeared that in the year 1746 the old place of worship belonging to the Episcopalians at Fraserburgh, was burnt to the ground by order of government: that after assembling for several years successively in the upper room of a dwelling-house, the congregation had the present Chapel erected for their use, by subscription, in the year 1792; but that this building, owing to its dilapidated state, and inadequate size, requires much alteration and improvement: that the estimated cost of these will exceed 500*l.*, while the Petitioners have no available fund at their disposal for the purpose. They therefore begged the assistance of the Board.

A letter, accompanying this petition, was read from the Right Rev. Bishop Skinner. The following extract, containing a tribute to the memory of the late Bishop Jolly, will be read with interest:—

"Under a deep sense of gratitude for the many recent instances of munificent kindness displayed by your venerable SOCIETY towards our humble Episcopal Church in Scotland, I feel not a little reluctant in again appealing to its pious liberality. But being from personal knowledge thoroughly satisfied of the accuracy of every statement in the prefixed petition from the respectable clergyman and managers of the Episcopal Chapel in Fraserburgh, within the diocese and county of Aberdeen, I cannot refuse my cordial sanction to their application, or decline earnestly to solicit for it the generous attention of your Board. And I feel somewhat more encouraged in making this appeal, from my being enabled to inform the SOCIETY, that the congregation which now solicits their benevolent assistance formed the pastoral charge, for nearly the last half century, of the justly venerated and much lamented Bishop Jolly, whose meek and humble piety, and no less profound learning, gained for his name a richly merited reputation far beyond the limits of that portion of Christ's Catholic and Apostolic Church, of which through a lengthened term of years he proved so distinguished an ornament. But besides the necessity, which is felt, and in their

petition affirmed to exist, for improved and extended accommodation, the Episcopal congregation in Fraserburgh are most anxious to obtain the erection of a suitable edifice, as a lasting memorial of one who, by his piety and virtues, was not only endeared to them and to their families, but who was universally acknowledged by persons of every religious denomination to have eminently adorned the clerical and the Christian character. And they are of opinion, that no monument could be devised for that purpose more strictly congenial with all the feelings and inclinations of their late revered Bishop and pastor.

"I am confident that an intention so truly pious, affectionate, and every way becoming a congregation of Christian worshippers, will be generously responded to by the worthy Members of your Board."

The sum of 50*l.* was granted in aid of this object.

A letter was read from the trustees of the Church at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, soliciting a further grant towards the completion of the building. It appeared from this communication, that the trustees had incurred a personal liability for 500*l.*, hoping to have been indemnified by subscriptions in England and India. They acknowledge with thanks the SOCIETY's former donation of 200*l.*, and add: "Without this we believe the other subscriptions would not have been raised, nor the church erected. In the event of another grant being made, we shall make no further application to the SOCIETY for pecuniary aid. We feel much gratified in being enabled to state, that by a recent act of the legislative council of this colony an annual salary has been appropriated for the maintenance of a resident Clergyman in this place."

The Board agreed to grant the sum of 100*l.* on condition of the whole sum which is required in addition being first raised.

An application, forwarded by Lord Teignmouth, was made by Mr. G. Leith, of Helensburgh, Scotland, in behalf of the township of Binbrook, near Hamilton, Upper Canada. This district, in which Mr. Leith has settled, contains full 3000 souls, among whom great spiritual destitution exists. The distribution of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, and Tracts, would be attended with excellent results.

The Board agreed to grant Books amounting to 20*l.*

Sir Walter R. Farquhar, Bart., applied by letter in behalf of the Rev. F. L. Osler, who in June last was stationed by the Bishop of Montreal as Minister of the townships of Tecumseth and West Guillemburg, Upper Canada, the geographical extent of his charge being an area of 240 square miles. The labours of Mr. Osler, who is the first clergyman ever stationed in these townships, have been unwearied and abundant. He officiates in two churches seven miles apart, and in a school-room at a village where he is now building another church. He has also established six schools, which were in a flourishing condition until the late rebellious outbreaks occurred in the province. His wife instructs the girls in sewing. No clergyman being located for many miles around him, he occasionally visits three stations, distant ten, fifteen, and thirty-seven miles respectively. The present application was made to the Board for a supply of useful Books and Tracts for a Lending Library, which, in addition to other good objects, this indefatigable Clergyman has set on foot.

The Board agreed to grant Books to the amount of 25*l.*

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Hook, thanking the Board for the grant of Books, made at the last General Meeting, towards the Leeds Central Church of England Library, and requesting a further supply for three district libraries formed at York Road, St. James's, and St. Peter's Bank.

Books to the amount of 15*l.* were granted.

At this Meeting a large Bible and Common Prayer Book, and Books for the Communion Table, were granted for the use of a new church at Barrowford, in the Chapelry of Colne.

Similar Books were granted in behalf of the church of Horsley, near Chalford, Gloucestershire, which is being rebuilt by subscription.

Several other gratuitous Grants were made.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

THE friends of this SOCIETY will be glad to see by the Report which has just been published, that a large addition was made to its income during the past year. Forty-five new District Committees have been formed; and the receipts from subscriptions, donations, &c. (exclusive of collections made under sanction of the Queen's letter) have exceeded those of 1837 by more than 5000*l.* In consequence, however, of a large extension of the SOCIETY's operations, its expenditure has more than kept pace with its income. The effort commenced in 1837 to supply the grievous spiritual destitution of Australia has been continued during 1838, and twelve additional clergymen have been sent out to assist in building up the Church of Christ in that immense continent. Others have since been appointed, and are now on their voyage out: one of them, the Rev. John Morse, M.A. of Pembroke College, Oxford, sailed on the first of May, on board the Lady Raffles.

CANADA.

Extract from a Letter of the Bishop of Montreal to the Secretary of the Society.

Jan. 22, 1839.

"It is impossible to conceive, without witnessing it, the crying need which exists for a supply of religious teachers, who, at the same time that they would set forth Christ crucified with all the earnestness of men who appreciate the Gospel from their own experimental knowledge of its blessings, would exercise the legitimate influence of a learned, a loyal, and a regularly constituted body, connected with the great national institutions of the parent state."

UPPER CANADA.

Extracts from an Official Report of the Bishop of Montreal to Lord Durham, dated 20th Nov. 1838.

"In travelling from the town of London to Goderich I passed through a tract of country sixty miles in length, in which there is not one clergyman or minister of any denomination. I believe I am safe in saying that the great majority of the inhabitants, among whom are comprehended the Land Company's settlers, are of the Church of England, and the services of some of our missionaries, who have partially visited this tract of country, have been thankfully received by those who pass under other names. Between Wodehouse, upon Lake Erie, and St. Thomas, a distance of upwards of fifty miles, which may be travelled by two different roads, there is not one clergyman upon either. From the reports made to me by one of our travelling missionaries, and by a solitary catechist stationed at Port Burwell, I know that there is a great body of Church people scattered through this part of the country. In the whole of the newly-erected district of Wellington, which is everywhere scattered over with a Church population, there is only one clergyman of the Church. In the district of Newcastle there are six. I have good reason to know, that if ten more could be immediately added, there would be full employment for them, with regular congregations.

"Up to this period, although not a few people have been lost to the Church from the want of her ministrations, and a far more extensive defection must inevitably follow if things are left much longer upon their present footing, yet very generally the privations which have been experienced in this respect have served to teach our congregations the full value of those privileges which are enjoyed at home. The importunate solicitations which I constantly receive from different quarters of the province for the supply of clerical services; the overflowing warmth of feeling with which the travelling missionaries of the Church are greeted in their visits to the destitute settlements; the marks of affection and respect towards my own office which I experience throughout the province; the exertions made by the people in a great number of instances to erect churches, even without any definite prospect of a minister, and the examples in which this has been done by individuals at their own private expense; the rapidly-increasing circulation of the

religious newspaper which is called "The Church;" these are altogether unequivocal and striking evidences of the attachment to Church principles which pervades a great body of the population.

"I cannot forbear, my Lord, from introducing some mention of this Report of the labours of our clergy among the native Indians. There are two clergymen stationed among the six nations on the Grand River; one at the Mohawk village, and the other at Tuscarra. A missionary has been sent to the Manitoulin Islands, and another to the Sault St. Marie, at the upper extremity of Lake Huron. These four are engaged exclusively in the charge of Indians. There are two other clergymen who combine this charge with that of congregations of whites; one in the Bay of Quinte, where a branch of the Mohawk tribe is established, and one who resides in Carleton Place, and devotes part of his time to the Mounsees and Bear Creek Chippawas in his neighbourhood. I have never seen more orderly, and to all appearance, devout worshippers, than among some of these Indian congregations which I visited; and I have the fullest reason to believe, that the ministrations of the clergy among them has been attended with very happy effects.

"A great and promising field is here open to Christian philanthropy. A long debt is due to the Indians from the inhabitants of European descent, and it is by measures such as those which I have just stated that reparation must be made. They have been uniformly loyal. The Mohawks preserve to this day, with much veneration, a set of communion plate, and other appendages of divine worship, which were given them by Queen Anne, when they were seated in the colonies which now form part of the United States of America."

Extract from a letter of the Bishop of Montreal to Sir George Arthur, 20th Nov., 1838.

"My own opportunities of observation have been sufficiently extensive in my journey through the province, and my conclusions have been formed upon grounds strong to afford room for my suspecting myself prejudiced, when I state my deliberate belief in the retention of the province as a portion of the British empire depends more upon the means to provide and perpetuate a sufficient establishment of pious and well-qualified clergymen of the church, than upon any other measure whatever with the power of the Government; and I fervently hope that your Excellency's administration may be distinguished by some permanent and satisfactory statement of the long-protracted questions relative to the clergy reserves."

OFFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

The General Clerical Society "appointed to consider that means of making known throughout the country the objects and claims of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL," have lately published a very interesting report, in which they strongly recommend the general adoption of a plan of parochial sermons, at regular intervals, which has been found eminently successful in the dioceses of Framland and East Goscote, Leicestershire.

The following is a brief outline of the plan:—The parishes of the district are divided into three classes; in the first class have a sermon every year, in the second every other year, and those in the third class every fourth year. This classification has been adopted, in order that the sermon may recur frequently in those parishes where, from the great population or local circumstances, a more numerous attendance and larger contributions may be expected. At the first institution of the plan, thirty of the district were invited to join in it, as in which of the three classes they wished their respective parishes to be placed. A committee annually appointed, at the November meeting, consisting of the district secretary, and all the clergymen whose churches sermons are to be preached the ensuing year; and it is the business of this committee to nominate preachers, and arrange days for the sermons in the several churches, and to provide for the issuing of previous notices.

Not omit to mention, that the committee within this plan originated, recommended that

the sermons should, where practicable, be preached in the evenings of week-days, early in the summer, not only with a view to the convenience of the preacher, but in anticipation of the benefit, which would result from the meeting of the neighbouring clergy, on these occasions, at each other's churches. An anticipation which appears to have been fully realized.

The success of the plan here spoken of, may be best appreciated by a comparative view of the sums remitted to London from the funds of the committee, in each of the last six years: the plan having been brought into operation in the year 1836.

YEAR.	£.	s.	d.
1833	13	0	0
1834	24	13	9½
1835	24	9	9
1836	47	11	6
1837	78	13	0
1838	100	0	0

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE thirty-ninth annual meeting of this SOCIETY was held on Tuesday, the 30th ult. in the Great Room, Exeter Hall, which, long before the hour for commencing the proceedings, was crowded with a highly respectable assemblage of persons, the majority being ladies. On the platform were the Right Hon. Lord Mountsandsford, Lord Teignmouth, M.P., the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Chichester, Rev. H. Raikes, Chancellor of Chester, J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., H. Pownall, Esq., Sir George Rose, M.P., H. Hoare, Esq., &c.

THE EARL OF CHICHESTER, in opening the business, said, in looking back at the events of the past year, it is impossible not to feel that God has done great things for his Church in this our land, and if so, that that Church has incurred a proportionate debt of gratitude and love to our adorable Lord. Never, I feel convinced, during her history, has the Church of England been placed in so strong, and therefore so responsible a position as she holds at the present moment; never has she had such a hold on the affections of the people, never has she been blessed with such a number of faithful and zealous ministers, never have her appeals for aid in the extension of her operations at home been so cheerfully and liberally answered, as during the last two years.—(Applause.)—After having addressed the meeting at some length, his lordship called upon the Rev. W. Jowett, the Secretary, to read the Report, which related the operations of the SOCIETY in various parts of the world. The state of the funds was then detailed:—

"STATE OF THE FUNDS.

"The state of the SOCIETY's finances is such as to occasion the Committee serious anxiety.

"In pursuance of the course proposed in the last Report, the whole of the expenditure of the SOCIETY has been carefully revised by the Committee. The Committee have the satisfaction to state, that their investigation, which has been carried into the minutest details of expenditure, has led to the conclusion that, both at home and abroad, it is conducted with considerateness and economy. They trust, however, that their examination has led to some suggestions calculated still further to economise and advantageously regulate the expenditure.

"It will be found that the expenditure of the past year has very far exceeded its income. The income and expenditure stand as follows:—

Income	£71,306	19	8
Expenditure....	91,453	9	1

"It thus appears that the expenditure of the year has exceeded its income by no less a sum than 20,146*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*

"In order to explain more clearly the financial situation of the SOCIETY, an analysis of the receipts and disbursements of the year is necessary.

"The home expenditure is less than that of the preceding year. In 1837-8, it amounted, exclusive of building, repairs, painting, &c., at the institution, to 17,216*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.* In 1838-9, the amount was 17,181*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The excess, therefore, in the expenditure of the past year lies wholly in its foreign branch, the missions.

"The mission expenditure 1837-38, was 68,800*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* In 1838-39, 74,272*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, being an increase in the year of 5,471*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*

"The income of the past year was 71,306*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.* That of the preceding year, 82,701*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The decrease of income during the year was, therefore, 11,394*l.* 12*s.*

"At the same time the missions' expenditure exceeded its estimated amount by 9,465*l.* 19*s.* The difference, 18,756*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.*, allowing for the expenditure of some of the missions falling short of the estimate, was provided for by sales of stock.

"The missions in which the most considerable increase of expenditure occurred last year, over the preceding one, are the following:—

West Africa	£2,170	6	4
New Zealand....	3,527	13	10
West Indies	4,943	16	6

£10,647 16 8

"The increase of expenditure in the West Africa Mission arose from the SOCIETY's having been compelled to take upon itself the erection of buildings for the residence of missionaries.

"In New Zealand, the excess is to be traced partly to the general enlargement of the mission, and still more to the destruction of property consequent on the late wars in the southern district.

"The very serious amount of expenditure in the West Indies has been occasioned by the solicitude of the Committee to render the agency of the SOCIETY as effective as possible in the great crisis of the transition from a state of slavery to a state of freedom. In pursuance of this design, no fewer than forty individuals, including females, went out from the SOCIETY to the West Indies within the last five years. The cost, too, of buildings, as well as the school-houses, aided by Parliamentary grants, as those for other purposes, has exceeded the estimated amount.

"The Committee have already stated that the income of the year has fallen short of that of the year before, 11,394*l.* 12*s.* The decrease occurs under the following heads:—

Benefactions (though 1837-8 included one of 3,000 <i>l.</i>)	£5,432	18	7
Legacies.....	3,551	9	5
Associations	3,348	8	1

£12,332 16 1

"The amount received from the Parliamentary grant this year was 1,000*l.* more than in 1837-38.

"The amounts from the first two heads, benefactions, and legacies, must always be variable and uncertain.

"With regard to association contributions, the Committee are persuaded that the above deficiency arises from incidental circumstances. Several large remittances, and others of a smaller amount, which in regular course belonged to the year 1838-9, did not reach the Committee until after the 31st of March, when the year's accounts were closed. These, in fact, amount to more than the sum deficient. The increased issue of publications for the use of collectors and contributors, and the collections after sermons and meetings, support the conclusion that the associations are in a healthy and progressive state.

"The facts relative to the SOCIETY's financial situation, which have been stated, impose on the Committee the duty of urging economy in every branch of its expenditure with increased earnestness. It will at the same time be their duty to watch with solicitude the state of the income, and the course of circumstances in the current year, so as to be prepared to take measures for contracting missionary operations in some quarter, should so painful an alternative be eventually forced upon them."

The Bishop of WINCHESTER proposed the first resolution, which was as follows:—"That the Report, of which an abstract has now been read, be received and printed under the direction of the Committee; and that, while the SOCIETY feels the serious difficulty of its present financial situation, it derives encouragement in its course from the many tokens which it has enjoyed in the past year of the Divine blessing resting on its proceedings."—The Right Rev. Prelate said, he confessed that, in addressing himself to that resolution upon the present occasion,

he felt more than ordinary difficulty, in addition to all those difficulties which must press on the mind of any one who desired to speak with consideration on such subjects as were to be treated of that day, and in addition to the difficulty of addressing such an assembly as that he saw around him and before him, he could not but feel that the topics of the Report must press on the mind of every speaker in a way to well-nigh overwhelm and scatter his thoughts. He felt it his duty to recall the attention of the meeting from the varied view of missions which the pages of the Report had unfolded; and, though it was a somewhat ungrateful task, to ask them to abstract their thoughts from all those cheering topics which had been called up into their minds. The resolution pointed particularly to the financial state of the Society, and unpleasant as the task was to speak of money in connexion with the kingdom of Christ, and to call back their thoughts from reflections on Christ's kingdom, and the extension of his glory, he must still request their attention to those which were the sinews of earthly warfare, as they were the sinews of every warfare. But oh! let not the weapons of our warfare be in their spirit worldly or carnal, but even in this point spiritual! (Hear, hear.) The finances of the Society presented an unfavourable aspect. The excess of the expenditure over the income was more than 20,000*l*. An undue extension of missions was not the cause of the deficiency in the funds. But he believed the cause was that which mostly attended all Societies like this; the inherent tendency of all missionary efforts, as they proceed, to increase their own respective expenses. (Hear.) Then came the practical question, what was to be done? There were but two courses to be pursued: either they must raise the income up to the expenditure, or they must diminish the expenditure to meet the income. There was a word in the Report which seemed to intimate that such a feeling as the latter animated the minds of the Committee; that was the word "contraction," which grated heavily on his ear, as he trusted it did on the ears of all, and that it would give them a spirit to come forward and say, "No contraction! no diminution! but rather extension—enlarged efforts, more signal proofs of love, and greater devotion to the missionary cause!" He felt then that "contraction" was not a word that suited their cause. One point alone in the Report must have struck every mind. He had fancied from time to time that he was no longer within the walls of a Church Missionary Society. It seemed as if he were present at some Reformation Society, so often did the mention of Roman Catholic bishops and priests occur. (Hear.) At a time then like this, when popery is putting forth her energies, shall the operations of the Church Missionary Society be contracted? Is this a time for our Church to cease to send forth the beautiful feet of her own messengers of peace, in order that the feet of those who carry a far different message may the more easily invade the shores of heathen countries. With regard to the practical question, What is to be done? He would answer, in the first place, that he thought we wanted greater zeal for missions in our own hearts, to excite a deeper feeling of love for the cause of Christ in our families, in our parishes, in our respective occupations, in the secret recesses of our hearts, and in our intercourse with our fellow-men. If we endeavoured to cultivate this spirit, something more of Christian earnestness, of deep humility, of daily fervent prayer, we should not hear of an excess of 20,000*l*. over the income, but rather of an excess the other way, of our funds flowing in, of new missionaries extending the conquests of the kingdom of Christ, of success and triumph, and be enabled to thank God, and take courage. Then we want something more of unity. Satan divides to conquer. Let us take a lesson in this respect from the arch enemy of souls. Does he divide to destroy? Then let us unite to oppose him; for to unite is to be strong. Let love be paramount to all human selfishness; let every thing be made subservient to the honour of Christ and glory of God.

The Rev. F. CLOSE (of Cheltenham), in seconding the resolution, spoke at considerable length, and concluded by an eloquent appeal in favour of the charitable feelings of the meeting.

The Rev. H. RAIKES (Chancellor of the diocese of Chester) rose to move the second resolution:—"That the activity of the Church of Rome to extend its influence, especially in those countries wherein Protestant missions are carried on, calls for increased exertion, liberality, faith, and prayer on the part of members of our Protestant Church, to extend to the heathen that system of pure Scripture truth which is so fully embodied in her Articles, Liturgy, and Homilies." The Rev. Gentleman, in the course of his speech observed that, he hoped that whenever there was danger of Missionary Societies coming into competition, it would be remembered that the world was large—that the field of usefulness was most extensive—(hear)—and that whenever this association in particular might come into collision with any other, that its labourers would say, as was said to Lot, "If thou wilt go to the right hand, I will go to the left." (Hear.) But when it was not with missionaries from Protestant Societies that they came into collision, but with missionaries and emissaries from Rome, then he could only recommend a far different course, convinced that the line to be drawn between Protestants and Romanists was the line that separated light from darkness—the line that separated life from death.

The Rev. R. BURGESS (of Chelsea) came forward to second the resolution, and entered into details respecting the present increased exertions of the Roman Catholic Church; and concluded his remarks by making an energetic call upon the meeting to redouble their exertions in the cause of the Society, and "to hold no peace with Rome."

The Right Hon. Lord TEIGNMOUTH, M.P., proposed the next resolution, as follows:—"That the meeting regards with deep interest the present situation of the islands of New Zealand, both as it respects the natives and the mission; and earnestly hopes that her Majesty's Government may be induced to employ its own agency in devising and executing such measures for the correction of existing evils, as may at once secure the national rights to the natives, and promote their social and religious improvement." Notwithstanding the kindness which his friends had shown in placing that resolution in his hands, he felt that, as a layman, he was out of his place in speaking upon that occasion. He was confident that he could not do justice to that resolution; he had indeed, at first, felt doubts as to its propriety, for it seemed to touch upon political ground, and to refer to matters which were chiefly secular. But, upon examination, he found that it contained nothing more than such a declaration as might very naturally come from such a Society, under the very peculiar situation in which they were placed. He found that the resolution simply confined itself to a resolution which had been passed in the House of Lords, and which was the only official document which could with any propriety be referred to. When he looked at the peculiar situation of the inhabitants of New Zealand, amongst whom the missionaries of that Society had to labour, and when he thought of the danger which might result from associations, after having seen the mischiefs introduced by associations even in this country, he thought that the Society was bound, from a regard to the protection and security of its agents, to obtain all due protection, not only from its avowed enemies, but also from its mistaken friends. (Hear, hear.) He could not, however, but refer to the success which had followed the labours of their missionaries in New Zealand. It might have been said that you might as well attempt to tame and to yoke the wild beasts of the forest, as to bring the inhabitants of New Zealand into anything like a condition of order and civilization. But what had been done? Not only had civilization resulted from the labours of the missionaries, but good order, morality, and Christian conduct. (Hear.) He believed that the future historian, when he described upon his pages the condition of that country, would but record the results of the exertions of that Society; and while he conferred the palm on the patriot, and pointed with exultation to the monuments of valour, and to the triumphs of art with which he found himself surrounded, he would also refer to the tombs of the Christian missionaries who had laboured in the island, and be led into holy musings as he thought of a Marsden and others who laid the foundations

of those noble edifices, sacred to religion, whose spires he saw towering above the trees of his native forests. (Cheers.) His Lordship concluded by an expression of his attachment to the Society, and his willingness to lend his humble effort to advance its best interests. (Cheers.)

J. P. PLUMPTRE, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution. "The resolution," he said, "expressed the deep interest felt by the meeting in regard to the present condition of the island of New Zealand. That island might be regarded with interest on several accounts. The idea of sending missions to New Zealand was once regarded as an utopian scheme. It was said, 'Attempt to erect your standard in New Zealand, and your standard will be rejected, and your standard-bearer evoured.' But what was the result? The Gospels found to be there, as elsewhere, when it is duly received, the power of God unto salvation. (Cheers.) The most civilized and the most polished amongst mankind, if they knew not the Gospel to be thus powerful to save, had heard it altogether in vain; and the most benighted, and the most barbarous, hearing it aright, had found it mighty, through God, to the pulling down of strongholds."

Lord MOUNTSANDFORD introduced the following (the fourth) resolution, in a few appropriate words:—"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Rev. John Norman Pearson, for a sermon before the Society last evening: to the Right Hon. the President; to the Vice-Patrons and Vice-Presidents; and to all those friends, who, during the past year have exerted themselves in its behalf; and that the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the year ensuing, with power to fill up vacancies; and that, considering the present financial situation of the Society, the meeting earnestly calls upon all its members, for such increased exertions in their several spheres as may, through their blessing, place the Society in a situation successfully to prosecute those important plans of usefulness, in which it is so hopefully engaged."

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. E. BICKERSTETH. In the course of his speech, he observed with reference to the funds, there have been large calls on the pecuniary resources of our best friends. Now, take London, 1800*l*. has been raised for building churches. Bhs God! We thank God for it, and take courage. But when I look at the associations, I find in every part of the kingdom similar efforts. And shall we be sorry? No! we will thank God, and take courage. But more immediately as to the subscriptions for missionary exertions. We have not got, in the country, that, during the last year we had the Queen's letter, and the collections for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, amounting to 50,000*l*. throughout the country, and shall we be sorry then? No! We will thank God, and take courage! I for my part do most heartily rejoice in the success of the Propagation Society, that it is enlarging its sphere, that it is increasing its missionary efforts, that it is coming forth in a noble simplicity of faith and love to spread the Gospel in times of difficulty where it never spread before. May we rejoice yet more fully! But, while we rejoice, let us not be surprised if our own funds have fallen back: Christians do not advance at once. The friends of missionary efforts have given far more to missionary objects in the last year than ever before in their lives. Well, then, we bless God for what has been done; and we have hopes that when your faith is increased, we shall be enlarged more and more.

The meeting concluded with singing the 117th Psalm.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

EVENING MEETING.

A FURTHER meeting was held in the same place in the evening, when the chair was occupied by the Most Noble the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. T. Vores, Rev. Charles Hodgson, Rev. J. Johnson, H. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and Rev. C. F. Childs.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.

On Tuesday, May 7th, the anniversary meeting of the above society was held in the large room, Exeter Hall, the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P., in the Chair. On the platform we observed the Earls of Winchilsea and Harrowby, the Bishops of Winchester, Chester, Ripon, Norwich, and Chichester, Chancellor Raikes, the Hon. W. Ashley, Colonel Conolly, M.P., Mr. J. P. Plumptre, M.P., Mr. J. Hardy, Mr. H. Pownall, Revs. Sir W. Dundas, Bart., R. Burgess, T. Dale, J. Hambleton, E. Tottenham, — Hulbert, — Hill, and a numerous body of clergy.

The meeting having been opened with prayer,

The Noble CHAIRMAN rose and said, it was a matter of very sincere congratulation to them, and he must say of the country at large, but above all, it was a matter of the most heartfelt thankfulness to Almighty God, that that society, from the hour it was first instituted, had never receded in public opinion, but had gone on from day to day, and year to year, with additional usefulness and additional estimation. Although the meeting he saw before him was not so large as the last year's, it was to be explained by the circumstance that there was another meeting of great interest being held, which carried away many of those who would otherwise have been present; yet let not the scantiness of their numbers damp their energies or decrease their exertions. Although he (Lord Ashley) had the honour of being the president of the society, he might yet speak in praise of its exertions, though he could not claim to himself any merit or share in its labours. He might say that the society had worked almost absolute marvels; it had been the means of carrying the word of God to thousands, and he might say millions, of those who had never heard of the word of God before it had brought back to the fold many a stray sheep, many of those who never entered that fold before. Although their exertions had been great, yet if they would advance still further, if they wished not to continue where they were, their exertions must be doubled and almost infinitely multiplied. There was much rich, yet uncultivated ground which remained to be broken, and large and spiritual possessions which they had gained, and which must be maintained. Not only was there a great demand for private resources, but there was now a new enemy brought into the field, and the private resources of individuals must be brought into contact with the state, and unless their exertions and generosity increased, they must be prepared to see the juvenile portion of the people of these realms transferred from their faithful pastors and teachers to the hands of Papists and Socinians, and to that class of men most useful in the utilitarian catalogue who altered the words of St. Paul, who took care to be every thing to all men, but nothing before God. Now, was it not a shame that they who enjoyed the blessings of reformed religion, and boasted themselves to be Protestants — was it not a shame that they should see before them on the right hand and on the left, and wherever they turned their eyes and opened their ears, the mighty progress that was made by the dread adversary and antagonist of their faith? They had read that a cathedral was to be built in the metropolis rivaling in splendour the temple of Solomon; and was it nothing that the pious Papist bequeathed enormous sums of money for the advancement of their faith, and yet they (the meeting), aving truth on their side, a body of efficient and faithful clergymen of the established Church, did not contribute one-tenth part of that sum, which, if contributed, would work fifty-fold, and stigmatize all that error was able to perform? He must gain appeal to them, because he must say that during the whole of his experience in public life he had never known times of such danger, or that they had stood in such an emergency as at present. The enemy might be less violent, but truly more insidious; he now clothed himself in the garb of religion, then made mockery of decent and religious aims, which would prevail over all their energies try their sagacity, test their principles, and see whether they were what they professed to be, truly Scriptural Protestants, standing on that grand plan of truth, which was the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. (Cheers.) He had no

scruples in appealing to them, because if there were a silent disposition, there was a zealous and faithful heart. Every person might do something; those that were wealthy might give of their abundance; the young, their time and their exertions; and those that were poor, the best of all — their best wishes and prayers. They had now arrived at a time which if they allowed to pass over, the opportunity might not occur again; they were really come to a crisis when the Church and State were in danger, when there were evident manifestations of assaults directed against them and the Church, and if that did not stimulate, nay, almost animate them with pleasure to the conflict, then he must say that those who professed the truth, but who were stingy in practising it, would experience the second fulfilment of the curse that fell on the old inhabitants of Meroz, who were accused most bitterly, yet justly, because the mammon of the state directed itself against the spirit of the Church, "and came not to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty." The noble lord sat down amid general cheering.

The SECRETARY then read the report; after which.

The Bishop of CHESTER rose to propose the first resolution, — "That the Report be printed, &c." He should be more ungrateful than he ever wished to show himself had he not responded to the call of those who conducted the society, and indeed he would have rising against him at least forty of his clergy who had themselves been benefited by the Church Pastoral Aid Society in their highest concerns and interests, if he did not bear testimony to the truths so ably, and yet so truly, described in the report, and which he trusted would change the face of their youth. Indeed, they might wonder such a state of things as therein described existed in a country which was supposed to be under the superintendence of Christian ministers. The right rev. prelate concluded by moving the resolution.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA rose to address a few observations on the resolution proposed by the preceding speaker. He felt much gratification in having an opportunity of coming forward to give his strenuous and heartfelt support to a society which would bring so much comfort and happiness to so great a body of their countrymen. The Report, indeed, presented a painful picture, and one which must come home to the hearts of every individual. Was it not deplorable that they, living in the nineteenth century, in a country possessing so many Christian privileges, so great a mass of their fellow-countrymen were sitting in darkness who were anxious to enjoy those privileges? (Cheers.) There was no duty of such importance as that which called on them to give to those who were living under their government that religion which our Saviour came on earth to proclaim. (Loud Cheers.) He rejoiced that that society, in conjunction with another society, would extend a full and sound religious education connected with the religious principles of our truly apostolic Church to mankind in general. (The noble earl was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.)

The Bishop of RIPON seconded the resolution. He could assure them of the deep interest he took in all their proceedings, and concurred in the sentiment expressed in the resolution, which commenced by offering praise and thanksgiving to "Him from whom all blessings flow." It was true that prosperity was not the test of principle: but when they entered on their undertaking in the faith and fear of God, — when they committed their labours to His keeping in the spirit of prayer and humble dependence on His mercy, and when they saw those efforts crowned with success, it would not only be presumption not to ascribe them to their true source, but it would be impiety not to acknowledge it. (Cheers.)

The Bishop of WINCHESTER then rose to propose the next resolution, and briefly bore his testimony to the usefulness of the society in many respects, which he eloquently detailed; after which,

The Bishop of LLANDAFF, the Bishop of CHESTER, the Rev. E. TOTTENHAM, &c., addressed the meeting upon the resolutions intrusted to them in a similar strain to those of the preceding speakers.

Thanks were then voted to the noble chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

PRAYER-BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.

THE Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the Prayer-book and Homily Society was held on Thursday, May 2, in the Lower Room, Exeter Hall, the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, President of the Society, in the chair. Prayers, selected from the Liturgy, having been most impressively read by the Rev. Mr. Dolman.

The CHAIRMAN opened the business of the day.

The Rev. Mr. DOLMAN then read the Report, from which it appeared that during the past year, viz. from the 1st of April, 1838, to the 31st of March, 1839, there had been 3650 ships and vessels visited in the London river; that 943 commanders had been spoken with, of whom 725 entirely neglected the duty of prayer on the Sabbath at sea. That 1790 books of Common Prayer and 200 Formularies had been distributed; fifteen books of selections in the French, German, and Spanish languages, had been purchased by sailors, at reduced prices; and 696 copies had been distributed gratuitously to the ships visited. In addition to this, supplies had been made to the Buckinghamshire and other emigrant ships. The Report further stated, that the difficulties which had presented themselves in the way of the Society had comparatively been few, and the principal difficulty which of late had presented itself, had arisen from the manner in which the Society's agent had been laughed to scorn and exposed to the grossest insults by the Roman Catholics in Ireland. The Report then went on to state, that the Branch Associations of the Society were in a flourishing and healthy state, and that many new branches had sprung up during the past year. From Ireland the applications for assistance were most numerous, and the Committee regretted that, for want of funds, they were unable to respond to all. An interesting letter from the Bishop of Calcutta, set forth the thanks of that Most Reverend Prelate for the receipt of two boxes, containing the publications of the Society, which had been distributed, and received with avidity in his diocese. The letter stated the interesting fact, that no less than thirty churches were then in progress of building in the parts of India over which he had spiritual control. Equally favourable accounts had been received from the Society's agents at Penang, Adelaide, Buenos Ayres, Pernambuco, Carthage, and from British North America. The new publications in progress by the Society were announced to be the form of the Consecration of Churches in the dioceses of London and Winchester; the Baptismal Service, in the form of a tract, for the use of sponsors; the English Liturgy, in the Portuguese language, from a copy published at Oxford, in the year 1695; Jewell's Apology; the Coronation Service, of which 23,000 had been disposed of; and the Family Prayer-book, of which three editions had been exhausted. The Committee stated, that they had yet, from want of funds, been unable to publish the Homilies in the Hebrew language, and to avail themselves of a copy of the Prayer in raised characters for the use of the blind, which had been presented to them by Mr. Alston, the treasurer of the Glasgow Blind Asylum. Both these important works were, however, in the Society's list for publication. The grand total of the issue of books by the Society was 365,972 copies, besides 2,226,337 tracts. The total revenue for the past year was audited at 2532*l.* 1*l.* 6*d.*, and the expenditure at 2588*l.* 1*l.* 3*d.*; leaving a balance due to the Treasurer, and it was also stated, that there were debts due last Christmas to tradesmen to the amount of 2218*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*

The Meeting was addressed by the Rev. T. Pyne of New York, Captain F. V. Harcourt, Rev. E. Sidney, H. Goulburn, Esq., Rev. W. Marsh, Rev. A. S. Thelwall, Rev. L. C. S. Tunshawe, Rev. R. Newstead, Rev. J. Sabine of Vermont, U. S., and M. A. Pering.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

On Saturday, April 27, a meeting of the proprietors of this institution was held in the theatre of the establishment, for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the council, and the despatch of other business.

Among the persons present were the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Hereford, the Marquis of Bute, Lord Bexley, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., Mr. Alderman Copeland, the Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Dr. Shepherd, Mr. Watson, Mr. Connop, Mr. H. Pownall, the Rev. C. Benson, &c.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair. The Secretary read the report, which was as follows:—

Report from the Council to the Annual General Court of the Governors and Proprietors.

"The Council of King's College have the gratification of being enabled to announce to the General Court the continued and growing prosperity of the college.

"In every department during the last year the number of students has increased; their conduct has been generally marked by order and diligence; and their progress in the acquirement of sound and useful knowledge has been satisfactory to those who have been intrusted with the task of their education.

"In the report of last year the Council announced their intention of forming a School of Civil Engineering. The arrangements for this purpose were completed during the succeeding summer, and the class was opened in October. The success with which this measure has been attended has fully justified its adoption. At Christmas the number of civil engineering students was 19; it is at present 31.

"The number of regular students and pupils in the several departments, during the last term, was as follows:—

"Classical, mathematical, and civil engineering	151
"Medical	65
"Junior department or school.....	396
	612

"To these must be added 137 occasional students, who attend particular courses of lectures; so that the entire number of students and pupils during the last term has been 749. In making this enumeration, care has been taken in this, as in former reports, that the name of no student or pupil shall be reckoned more than once.

"As the business of the college has increased, the Council have found it necessary, from time to time, to fit up additional rooms for the purposes of education; but, in so doing, they have been careful to observe all practicable economy. In the course of the last year a new class-room for the junior department has been opened, and another for that of civil engineering is in preparation. By the additions made, through the kindness of the friends of the institution, to the valuable collections in the Museum, more fittings in that part of the establishment have also become requisite. Among those additions may be mentioned a valuable collection of specimens in mineralogy, presented by Professor Daniell, and a collection of specimens of copper ores, by Mr. F. Grellet.

"Since the last report the Senate of the University of London have put forth their plans of examination for matriculation and degrees. At present only a few students of King's College have been admitted at this university; the greater part of those who are desirous of academical honours having preferred to enter their names at Oxford or Cambridge, where, as is well known, many of them have obtained considerable distinction.

"The attendance of the students at the services of the chapel, both daily and on Sundays, continues to be extremely regular; and the attention paid to the lectures in divinity has been most satisfactorily proved by the weekly examinations in that branch of education. The Council think it right to make this statement on the present occasion, in refutation of certain assertions which have recently been made in public, whether in ignorance or disregard of the facts, with respect to the religious instruction given in King's College.

"The Council have long felt the great importance of attaching to the medical school of the college a hospital, where the students might have the advan-

tage of attending clinical lectures under their own professors. They have never lost sight of this object, and they have now the satisfaction of announcing to the general Court that circumstances have very lately occurred which open a prospect of procuring a suitable building for this purpose in the vicinity of the college. They are taking steps to avail themselves of this opportunity; and if they should succeed, they will at an early period bring the subject before the public, with the view to raising such a fund as will enable them to establish a hospital, and bring it into immediate operation. They cannot doubt that among the excellent friends of King's College, as well as among the public at large, numbers will promptly and liberally contribute their assistance towards the accomplishment of a design which combines material improvement in the medical education of the college with provision for the relief of the diseased and suffering poor in a quarter of the metropolis where it is so much needed.

"Upon the whole, the Council feel that they have great reason for thankfulness to the Giver of all good for the condition and prospects of King's College; and they assure the proprietors that no care or exertion will be wanting on their part to turn to the best account all the means of continuing and extending its usefulness which shall be placed in their hands. They regret, however, to state that they have been seriously impeded in their efforts for this purpose by the non-payment of the arrears still due from some of those noblemen and gentlemen who put down their names as donors and subscribers to King's College at its first institution, but who have hitherto declined or omitted to fulfil their engagements."

MR. CONNOP moved, and Mr. WRAY seconded, the adoption of the report, and the motion having been carried unanimously, the meeting proceeded to fill up the vacancies in the Council, and the appointment of officers for the ensuing year.

LORD BEXLEY then moved a vote of thanks to the most rev. prelate in the chair, and the Marquis of Bute having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, in returning thanks, said that it gave him the highest possible satisfaction to find that this excellent institution was progressing steadily. He entertained no doubt whatever of its ultimate success, and he must say that the students who had been sent from it to the universities of Oxford and Cambridge were highly creditable to the establishment in which their education had been commenced.

MR. H. POWNALL moved, and Dr. GOLDING seconded, a vote of thanks to the Council for the efficient manner in which they had conducted the affairs of the institution.

The Bishop of LONDON, as Chairman of the Council, returned thanks, and said that it gave him sincere gratification to be able in any way to promote the success of this university, which he could not help thinking was a very great advantage to the metropolis. Although no interest had yet been paid on the shares, there could be no doubt of their being ultimately productive in a pecuniary point of view; but in the mean time the shareholders were entitled to an advantage in being able to enter students at a less expense than other parties, which he considered as an equivalent for interest. This was a circumstance which he believed was not generally known. He regretted to say that some noblemen and gentlemen who had promised to support the institution had not fulfilled their engagements; and all he could say to them was, that if there were such things as debts of honour, they were bound to redeem the pledges in this respect which they had given, and on the strength of which other parties had been induced to enter into contracts which they would not otherwise have undertaken. The right rev. prelate then pronounced a high encomium on the manner in which the establishment was conducted, and said that the general proficiency of the pupils in all branches of education, moral and religious, reflected the utmost credit on their masters.

The whole of the business having then been disposed of, the meeting separated.

LICHFIELD DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A MEETING of the friends of religious education in connexion with the National Church, was held in the great room at the Lion Inn, in this town, on Thursday last, under the presidency of the Earl of Liverpool, for the purpose of forming an association for the archdeaconry of Salop, in aid of the society already established at Lichfield under the sanction of the Lord Bishop of the diocese. The assembly on this occasion was the most respectable, perhaps, that has ever been witnessed in the county of Salop, although, as was observed by Mr. Lloyd, in the course of the proceedings, it could only be taken as representing the feelings of one-third of the county, the county being in three dioceses. The ladies, as usual in every work of beneficence, formed a large portion of the meeting; and not only the great room, but the ante-room and even the galleries were filled. Among those present we observed,

The Earl of Liverpool; the Viscount Duncannon; the Hon. Thomas Kenyon; Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.; Sir Francis Hill; the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield; Venerable Archdeacon Bather; Rev. Dr. Kennedy; J. A. Lloyd, Esq.; E. W. Smythe Owen, Esq.; Thomas Eytton, Esq.; Colonel Wingfield; R. A. Slaney, Esq.; John Edwards, Esq.; Richard Corbet, Esq.; G. A. Moultrie, Esq.; Rice Wynne, Esq.; T. J. Bather, Esq.; John Butcher, Esq.; John Loxdale, Esq.; W. H. Bayley, Esq.; John Lee, Esq.; J. Phillips Esq.; W. R. Stokes, Esq.; John Panting, Esq.; Rev. John Hill; Rev. H. C. Cotton; Rev. T. D. Taylor; Rev. H. Burton; Rev. Waties Corbat; Rev. G. L. Wassey; Rev. W. Hopkins; Rev. J. O. Hopkins; Rev. G. L. Yate; Rev. Richard Cofield; Rev. R. L. Burton; Rev. R. H. Leake; Rev. J. A. Cotton; Rev. Richard Scott; Rev. J. H. Mauley; Rev. R. Hutchinson; Rev. J. Steward; Rev. W. Jones; Rev. J. Justice; Rev. W. M. Rowland; Rev. John Yardley; Rev. T. B. Lutener; Rev. C. P. Peters; Rev. J. Harding; Rev. W. G. Barker, &c. &c.

Letters had been received from the Mayor of Shrewsbury; Sir Richard Jenkin, G.C.B.; W. Ormsby Gore, Esq.; Pantton Corbet, Esq.; C. K. Mainwaring, Esq.; St. John C. Charlton, Esq.; and the Rev. C. M. Long; all of whom, though unavoidably absent, expressed their entire concurrence in the views under which the meeting had been convened.

The Earl of LIVERPOOL, in opening the proceedings of the day, read that part of the advertisement which respected the purpose of the meeting, and proceeded to say, that although opinions differed widely as to the extent to which the education of the lower classes ought to be carried no difference of opinion could exist that it should be grounded upon religion; that the Church of England was, therefore, bound to put forward all her strength, at a moment when the tide of public opinion was setting so strongly in favour of education, to take into her own hands, and, as it were, foster in her own bosom, all the efforts that were made by her members; that by the Church of England was not meant the ministers of the Church only, but all those persons who, having been educated in her principles, adhered to them. That the purpose of the meeting was to connect this archdeaconry with the Diocesan Education Board; that at Lichfield a normal school would be formed, as a means of instructing and forming masters, and that the whole would be eventually so arranged that the schools which conformed might be visited by their resident clergy and notice taken by the rural deans and archdeacons, so that a more accurate knowledge might be forced in each district, both of the existing means of education and what might be required. That hitherto the greatest attention of the public had been drawn to the two extremes; to the great and splendid foundations at which the upper classes were mostly educated, and the national and other charity schools at which the lower classes were instructed; that it was now intended to fill up the chasm by forming establishments connected with the Church of England, at which the middle classes might be educated; that this was to be done either by conciliating those establishments which at present existed, or by forming new ones; that no restraint would be imposed

that could in any way injure the prosperity of those which existed; but, on the contrary, it was thought that the countenance they would receive would be of essential service to them. That this part of the subject was one to which he (Lord Liverpool) wished to draw their particular attention, as it was on the education of this valuable class of persons (the middle classes) that our prosperity must mainly depend. Having thus generally explained his own views, he should proceed to call upon Archdeacon Bather to move the first resolution; but, before he did this, he could not help saying how fortunate he considered the archdeaconry in being conducted by a person who, to every other qualification of his profession, had added a long, zealous, and assiduous attention to the very subject that the meeting was then about to entertain.

Archdeacon BATHER then addressed the meeting in a very able speech.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by the Hon. Thomas Kenyon; the Dean of Lichfield; Viscount Dungannon; Rev. Dr. Kennedy; R. A. Slaney, Esq.; J. A. Lloyd, Esq.; Sir Rowland Hill, Bart.; T. Eyton, Esq.; W. E. Smythe Owen, Esq.

The addresses of the various speakers elicited the warmest testimonials of the approbation of their auditors; and at the termination of the proceedings a subscription in aid of the objects proposed was commenced.—*From the Salopian Journal.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

THE Committee of the Lay Union have now to present to their members and correspondents, the "Scheme" of National Education just laid before Parliament by the Committee of Privy Council appointed on the 11th ultimo, and for which a grant of money will be shortly asked from the House of Commons.

Extract from the Minutes of the Committee of Council appointed to superintend the Application of any Sums voted by Parliament, for the purpose of promoting Public Education.

APRIL 13, 1839.

Read, The following scheme for the future guidance of the Committee, viz.:—

"To found a school, in which candidates for the office of teacher in schools for the poorer classes may acquire the knowledge necessary to the exercise of their future profession, and may be practised in the most approved methods of religious and moral training and instruction.

"This school to include a model school, in which children of all ages, from three to fourteen, may be taught and trained, in sufficient numbers to form an infant school, as well as schools for children above seven.

"Religious instruction to be considered as general and special.

"Religion to be combined with the whole matter of instruction, and to regulate the entire system of discipline.

"Periods to be set apart for such peculiar doctrinal instruction as may be required for the religious training of the children.

"To appoint a chaplain to conduct the religious instruction of children whose parents or guardians belong to the Established Church.

"The parent or natural guardian of any other child to be permitted to secure the attendance of the licensed minister of his own persuasion, at the period appointed for special religious instruction, in order to give such instruction apart.

"To appoint a licensed minister to give such special religious instruction wherever the number of children in attendance on the model school belonging to any religious body dissenting from the Established Church, is such as to appear to this Committee to require such special provision.

"A portion of every day to be devoted to the reading of the Scriptures in the school, under the general direction of the committee, and superintendence of the rector. Roman Catholics, if their parents or guardians require it, to read their own version of the Scriptures, either at the time fixed for reading the Scriptures, or at the hours of special instruction.

"To arrange the classes in separate rooms or sec-

tions of the same apartment, divided by partitions, so as to enable the simultaneous method to be applied to 40 or 50 children of similar proficiency.

"To adopt means to assemble a greater number of children for simultaneous instruction on subjects not so technical as to require a division into classes of 50.

"To include instruction in industry as a special department of the moral training of the children.

"To give such a character to the matter of instruction in the school, as to keep it in close relation with the condition of workmen and servants.

"Besides the physical training of the children in various employments, to introduce such exercises during the hours of recreation as will develop their strength and activity.

"To render the moral training of the children at all times an object of special solicitude.

"NORMAL SCHOOL.

"To provide apartments for the residence of the candidate teachers.

"To construct the class-rooms so as to afford the candidate teachers an opportunity of attending each class in the model school without distracting the attention of the children or of the teacher.

"To provide means for the instruction of the candidate teachers in the theory of their art, and for furnishing them with whatever knowledge is necessary for success in it.

"To appoint a rector to give lectures on the method and matter of instruction, and on the whole art of training children of the poor. To regulate the reading and exercises of the candidate teachers, and to examine them. To determine the order in which they may be admitted to the practice of their art in the school, and at length intrusted with the conjoint management of classes, and to superintend their ultimate examination, subject to the rules of this committee.

"The religious instruction of the candidate teachers to form an essential and prominent element of their studies, and no certificate to be granted unless the authorized religious teacher have previously attested his confidence in the character, religious knowledge, and zeal of the candidate whose religious instruction he has superintended.

"The religious instruction of all candidate teachers connected with the Established Church to be committed to the chaplain, and the special religious instruction to be committed (in any case in which a wish to that effect is expressed), to the licensed minister of the religious persuasion of the candidate teacher, who is to attend the school at stated periods, to assist and examine the candidate teachers in their reading on religious subjects, and to afford them spiritual advice.

"The candidate teachers in all other respects to conform to such regulations as respects the entire internal economy of the household as may be issued by the rector, with the approval of this committee.

"To provide accommodation in the model school for at least 450 children, who should lodge in the household, viz., 120 infants, 200 boys and girls receiving ordinary instruction, and 50 boys and 50 girls receiving superior instruction, and 30 children probably absent from sickness or other causes.

"To establish a day school of 150 or 200 children of all ages and both sexes, in which the candidate teachers may realize the application of the best methods of instruction, under the limitations and obstructions which must arise in a small village or town day school.

"GRANTS TO SOCIETIES.

"A grant not exceeding 2,500*l.* to be made to the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, for the establishment of their Normal Schools, but no further grant to be made.

"SECRETARY AND INSPECTORS.

"To appoint a Secretary.

"To appoint inspectors, not exceeding at first two in number, to carry on an inspection of schools which have been or may be hereafter aided by grants of public money, and to convey to conductors and teachers of private schools in different parts of the country a knowledge of all improvements in the art of teaching, and likewise to report to this committee the progress made in education from year to year.

"GRATUITIES TO TEACHERS.

"To grant gratuities to such teachers as may appear to deserve encouragement.

"GRANTS FOR BUILDING SCHOOLS.

"Not to adhere invariably to the rule which confines grants to the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society, and not to give the preference in all cases whatever to the school to which the largest proportion is subscribed.

"To advance in no case more than one-half of the expense of building a school.

"To expend in grants for the building of schools not more in any one year than 10,000*l.*"

Resolved, That, subject to such alterations as experience may hereafter suggest, the foregoing scheme be approved.

It will be seen from the above scheme, that already, at the very outset of the committee's labours, the views and opinions expressed by Lord John Russell, in his speech of the 12th of February, are, in the most important point, departed from. It was then stated by his Lordship, as his deliberate conviction, as appears by the journals of the day, that "a plan of combined union in education was an impossibility."

Now, however, the view of the Government is wholly altered, and this "combined union in education" is to be seriously attempted. The attempt, however, can only be successful at the sacrifice of everything which makes education really valuable, or entitles it to the support of the legislature. Let us consider, how the scheme is proposed to be carried out.

Religion, in name, is put in the very front of the new plan. But this is a mere delusion; for we immediately find, that "peculiar doctrinal instruction" is only to be given at "periods to be set apart," and is then to be given by such ministers, besides the chaplain, as shall be agreed to or chosen by the scholars or their parents! The "general religion," so called, which is to be "combined with the whole matter of instruction," is to be a religion having no "peculiar doctrines;" a religion, in short, to which neither Jew, nor Socinian, nor Romanist, nor infidel, could object! No argument can be needed to show, that a "religion" of this kind must be utterly useless and nugatory; and that, in short, the introduction of the term can have no other effect than to delude and deceive.

But if this first proviso be nothing more than a vain pretence, the next is something far worse. We now come to the "special religious instruction,"—to the "peculiar doctrinal instruction."

A chaplain is to be appointed for such children as belong to the Church of England. But every other child may be visited by the licensed minister of his own persuasion; and where such children are sufficiently numerous, such licensed minister is to receive a permanent appointment in the school. Thus, in the first, or model school at present projected, with 450 children, there would probably be, besides the chaplain, a Romish priest, a Socinian minister, a Jewish Rabbi, a Baptist or other Dissenting minister, as permanent religious teachers; and, in addition to these, as many other "licensed ministers," of every variety of sect and belief, as the parents of any of the children might choose to introduce. There is nothing whatever to prevent the introduction of any number of such teachers at one and the same time. But whether anything deserving the name of "religious instruction" could be carried on amid such confusion as this, is a question which every man's common sense will answer in the negative.

The next proviso is, if possible, still more alarming. The Scriptures are to be read daily in the school, but Roman Catholic children are to be allowed to use their own version. Of course it would be impossible to deny to the Socinians the use of theirs.

Thus, then, with perhaps eight or ten different teachers of religion, distracting the school weekly, there would also be the daily use of three different books, each professing to be the word of God! And different, also, be it remembered, not in a few words merely, but in whole chapters, and whole books: fundamentally different, too, both in the doctrines they contain, and in the precepts they

inculcate. Nothing can be clearer, than that the inevitable effect of the establishment of such a system as this throughout the country, would be to spread widely amongst the humbler classes, the fatal belief, that no certainty whatever exists with regard to religion; and that the truth is altogether undiscoverable, amidst such endless contradictions.

Lastly, over the whole school an officer called a "rector" is to be appointed; who is to "regulate," to "determine," and to "superintend" the entire establishment. But not one syllable is said as to the religious character and qualifications of this individual; who, while the general character of the school must mainly depend upon him, may be a Socinian, a Romanist, or even a disguised infidel.

Such is the sort of scheme which is now offered to the attention of Parliament and of the country. A scheme which would afford ample evidence, if that were wanting, of the unfitness and impropriety of the whole proceeding. Without any previous appeal to Parliament, without any reference to the heads of the National Church, a board of five laymen is formed, which board undertakes, at three days' notice, to do what Lord John Russell had in February last announced to be "impossible," namely, to devise a plan for the combined education of all classes of believers and disbelievers; and that, too, professedly on the basis of religion itself.

But the country will assuredly protest against the adoption of this most anomalous and dangerous scheme. It will not permit the name of religion to be prostituted to such purposes, or the youth of the country to be exposed, by an early familiarity with all the varieties of mingled sectarianism, to the obvious danger of ultimate scepticism and infidelity. Nor will it view, without the greatest alarm, the proposed establishment of a body of Romish and Socinian teachers, to be paid by the Government, as "licensed instructors" of youth, in a country which has hitherto been distinguished for its Scriptural Church and its Protestant Constitution.

Nor must it be said, that in giving the present scheme our most strenuous opposition, we are exhibiting any dislike to the progress of education. The Church of England, which instructs within her own schools, at this moment, more than a million of poor children, is not to be reproached with a negligence or disregard of this duty. Nor has she exhibited anything of a narrow or exclusive spirit in this matter. For six years past, an annual grant has been made by Parliament, in aid of the erection of schools; and that grant has been shared impartially by Churchmen and Dissenters, in proportion to the sums raised by the voluntary efforts of each; and never has the Church complained of the aid thus given to those who are not within her pale. Yet this grant is now to be reduced one-half, apparently with a view to its discontinuance, when the rival schools proposed to be constructed according to the new scheme, shall be prepared to supersede the existing institutions. Other changes for the worse are also announced. In future it is proposed,

"Not to adhere invariably to the rule which confines grants to the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, and not to give the preference in all cases whatever to the school to which the largest proportion is subscribed."

According to the rule heretofore observed by the treasury, the Parliamentary grant was distributed through the channels afforded by the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society; and the money was given in proportion to the sums voluntarily subscribed. Now, however, both these salutary guarantees are withdrawn, without any reason being assigned, and a power of disposing of the money upon undefined and arbitrary conditions is substituted. Thus, in every way, a disposition is manifested, to withdraw the support of the Government from the efforts of the Church, and even from that education which, as in the British and Foreign School Society, is merely scriptural; and to establish in the room of both, a plan which wholly disregards the constitutional principle of the union of Church and State, and deals with religious truth as a thing uncertain and undefinable. The scheme now promulgated is wholly irreconcilable with the doctrine of a National Church, and tends to dissolve the connexion which has hitherto existed between Christianity and the State. With these convictions, the

committee of the Lay Union have framed the following petition, which they recommend to the general adoption of the friends of the Church throughout the empire.

By order of the Committee,
SAMUEL MILLS, Secretary.

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF GREAT
BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

*The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of the
Parish of —, in the County of —.*

Humbly Sheweth,

That your petitioners have seen with the greatest surprise and alarm, a scheme of education recently laid before Parliament, as approved by the Committee of Privy Council, and proposed to be carried into effect.

That your petitioners are of opinion that the said scheme violates the first principles of our National Church and Protestant Constitution, inasmuch as it sets aside the proper functions of the parochial clergy; contemplates the employment by the state of Romish and Socinian teachers, and recognizes corrupted copies of the Holy Scriptures, as of equal authority with the authorized version.

That your petitioners also believe that the endeavour to instruct the children of the poorer classes according to every variety of religious belief or opinion, can only lead to universal disbelief and scepticism.

That your petitioners also regard, with the greatest apprehension, the attempt to place the whole education of the poor in the hands of a board, consisting wholly of official laymen, and from which the heads of the Church are purposely excluded.

For which reasons your petitioners humbly trust that your Honourable House will refuse your sanction to the said scheme.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ON THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

ON Wednesday, May 1st, the annual meeting of "The National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales," took place in the Central School-room, Sanctuary, Westminster.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided on the occasion.

The company were very numerous, and amongst them were the Bishops of London, Chester, Winchester, Llandaff, Bangor, Durham, Norwich, Ripon, Salisbury, and Hereford; Archdeacons Watson, Hamilton, and Thorpe; the Deans of Chester and Norwich; Rev. Lord J. Thynne; Lord Kenyon; Sirs T. Acland, W. Heathcote, and W. Farquhar; the Rev. Sir H. Dunkerfield; the Revs. Dr. Short, Dr. Williamson, Spry, &c.; the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, the Hon. and Rev. H. Legge; Messrs. T. D. Acland, M.P.; and P. Ainsworth, M.P.; Dr. Nairne, Page, and Sutherland, &c.

There were also a great many ladies present.

The children were examined by the Bishop of London, and acquitted themselves in such a manner as to merit the expressions of strong approval bestowed upon them by the Right Rev. Chairman.

The Report was then read. It stated that the triennial Report of the Commissioners went to show, that there had been as many as 6,778 schools established on the principles of the National Society, affording education to 597,000 children. (Hear, hear.) The Report also went on to say, that the results of the Queen's letter had far exceeded those of the King's letter in 1823, inasmuch as by 10,200 parochial returns the receipts accruing therefrom had amounted to 24,800*l*. In the concluding part of their Report, the Committee strongly recommended the formation of a large boarding and training Institution, for the better instruction and improvement of schoolmasters and mistresses, with a view to their being rendered the more capable and competent to preside over the schools established by the Society. In that Institution it was proposed to afford the best religious and moral

course of instruction. Over that establishment the Rev. G. Moody had been appointed to act as superintendent. The Report, in conclusion, said that, however much the Society had been at one period buoyed up with the hope of powerful assistance, under the recommendation of the Privy Council, being received from public grants, yet that a recent intimation from that body had clearly convinced them that they should be compelled to depend and trust far more on private benevolence than on Government support.

Sir W. FARQUHAR moved, "That the Report just read be adopted, printed, and, under the directions of the Committee, circulated." He sincerely hoped that ere long they would find that the Society had succeeded in establishing an efficient system of religious and moral education in every parish throughout the kingdom.

The Rev. S. WILBERFORCE, in a speech of considerable force, seconded the Resolution, and assured the meeting, notwithstanding the difficulties alluded to in the Report, that the Society had not the least ground for apprehending that any but a triumphant result would arise from their exertions. (Hear, hear.)

The Resolution having been put, was carried.

The Hon. and Rev. Lord J. THYNNE said, he had been called on to move the next Resolution, but in doing so he could not refrain, indeed he could not allow the opportunity to escape, from expressing the readiness of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster to afford every facility in their power with a view to enable the Society to "lengthen the cords," and to "strengthen the stakes" of the good work in which they were embarked, to the end that they might be the better able to accomplish the proposition on which they had set out. (Hear, hear.) He had considered it to be his duty to the Chapter of which he was an humble member to say thus much, more especially as existing circumstances demanded increased efforts on the part of the members of the Established Church, to exert themselves in carrying out a system of education founded on the principles of that Church, as well as from the fact that the attention of the public was just at the present moment particularly directed to the subject. (Hear.) Indeed, he need not refer to the present aspect or position of existing circumstances, to show the necessity for a proceeding similar to that contemplated by the Society. (Hear.) On referring to what was going on elsewhere, he found that it was proposed to put forth a scheme of national education, in which no principle was acknowledged, in which no foundation of principles was pointed out, nor in which even the received version was to be held as the foundation of the instruction to be afforded. (Hear.) Why, if that principle of education were to be admitted, if the Roman Catholic was to be permitted to have his version of religious education to be introduced into their schools, that of the Unitarian, in which would be blotted out the early chapters of St. John, would next be admitted. (Hear, hear.) He would ask, if such a system of education were to be allowed to be forced into their schools, what would become of the union of the Church and the State—where would that union be? (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, that solemn and sacred union would then be broken through. (Hear, hear.) This was the ground on which he would object to the proposed system of national education. (Hear, hear.) As yet the public were not fully aware of the real principles, or the real effects to which that system must lead; and most sincerely did he trust they never would have occasion to reap the results of so prejudicial, so baneful a system. (Hear, hear.) He hoped the Society would not only be enabled to meet the obstacles which as yet presented themselves in the way of their rapid progress, but that they might quickly be in a condition to carry out their plans in every district throughout the country. (Hear.) From his connexions in various parts of the kingdom he had had an opportunity of ascertaining the opinions of the yeomen on the subject of education, and the establishment of the Society's schools, and he had the greatest satisfaction in communicating to the meeting, that that body were almost unanimous in their desire to leave the education of their children in the hands of the clergymen of their respective parishes.

(Hear, hear.) He had oftentimes heard it made matter of complaint amongst the yeomen of the country, that the system of education was such as frequently to give the children in the charity-schools greater opportunities than were afforded to the offspring of the middling classes. (Hear, hear.) He had recently returned from a diocesan county—from Wells, where he had communicated to many of the yeomen, that it was intended to establish schools, not partaking of the character of charity-schools, but as "National-schools," in which their children would be brought up in the prescribed principles and formularies of the Church of England. To this they every one and all had replied—"That is just what we want, and we hail with delight the news you give us." And when he had subsequently informed them, that in order to enable the Society to carry out their objects, their contributions would of course be looked for, they had as readily not merely promised, but put down their names, some for liberal annual subscriptions, and others for donations. (Hear, hear.) The Resolution he had to submit to the meeting was, "That existing circumstances call for increased efforts for the promotion of national education in the principles of the Established Church; and that a public meeting for this object be convened, at which his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to attend."

The Rev. Sir H. DUKEFIELD having seconded the Resolution,

The ARCHBISHOP, in putting the motion for the approbation of the meeting, said that he should derive the highest pleasure from presiding at the proposed meeting.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

Sir T. ACLAND moved a vote of thanks to his Grace the Archbishop, for the great attention he had shown to the interests of the Society, and for the able manner in which his Lordship had conducted the proceedings of that day.

Sir W. HEATHCOTE seconded the motion with the greatest satisfaction, which having been put by

The Bishop of BANGOR, was carried with general acclamation.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY then rose to return thanks. He had taken the chair on that occasion with the highest satisfaction. He was firmly impressed with the necessity for them to do every thing in their power to secure a good education for the youth of the country, but more particularly a system of education which was founded on their holy religion according to the principles of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) He must say, that he did conceive they had arrived at a crisis, when they were called on to determine for the children who were spread over the country at large, whether they should be brought up in the principles of the Church of England, whether they should continue to receive that instruction which had been given them in the schools of the National Society, or whether they should be submitted to a system of a totally different character, similar to that which had been already established in some parts of the country. (Hear, hear.) For it was absolutely impossible for the Society to shut their eyes to the fact, that there were many schools, in various districts of the kingdom, in which religion was not thought of at all, and that there was a still greater proportion of those schools in which the principles of religious education were but very inadequately afforded or administered. (Hear, hear.) He could scarcely conceive any greater mockery than that where a school, professing to give instruction, refused to afford to the children such explanations as were necessary with respect to their proper understanding the information they might read. Was it the mere act of reading words which made children understand their real effect and meaning? Most undoubtedly not. Was it by such a course of learning that the children whose examination they had that day heard had arrived at their knowledge? Assuredly it was not. Why, there could not have been a person in the room but must have noticed the readiness with which they had given their answers throughout the examination to which they had been submitted. (Hear, hear.) Did the meeting conceive that those replies could have been made in the very satisfactory manner in which they were,

had the children not been properly instructed in the doctrines and principles, those doctrines and principles being fully explained to them by competent persons, of the Established Church? (Hear, hear.) The meeting had witnessed the results of the system under which the children had been taught to comprehend and understand what they had learned; and he would ask whether, if they had not been directed to the meaning of the texts they had so read by the teachers, how they could by possibility have acquired that knowledge and intelligence on the subjects which they had displayed? (Hear, hear.) He knew of no more gratifying exhibition than that presented by the examination of the pupils of the National Schools. And when he heard it said that particular creeds or forms of faith, or explanations of faith, were denounced as the inventions of fallible or false men, and when it was said that the Scriptures were to be put into the hands of the children without note or commentary, he could not help exclaiming, "Why, the thing is a perfect mockery!" It was utterly impossible that children, without having the Scriptures properly explained to them, could arrive satisfactorily at the meaning of what they read. (Hear, hear.) And then with regard to the creeds alluded to—why, they were derived from sources of the greatest antiquity, and had met with and received the approbation of the most learned and able men of past ages. (Hear, hear.) But some persons there were who said that the children must have the Bible put into their hands without note or comment. Now if that were done, it must be perfectly clear, whilst the sacred book was unaccompanied with such note or comment, that the schoolmaster, be he whom he might, necessarily became the commentator (hear, hear); and considering what human nature was, and how such schools were supplied, it was easy to conceive how imperfect and deficient must be the instruction so imparted, when compared with the assistance rendered by the teachers which the Society proposed to provide. (Hear, hear.) Now, when the meeting called to mind that it was the command of the Scriptures, it was to be found in the Old as well as in the New Testament, by the words of Moses and David, in the former as showing the spirit, and also in the latter in the command of our Lord, as well as that of the Apostles—"To bring up our children in the admonition and nurture of the Lord," it was undoubtedly their duty to educate them to that end. That was the description of education they were called upon to give to the children, and he must say that those who received them, and who did not do so, were false to the duty they owed to those children. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to denounce the creed of any particular denomination of Christians. (Hear, hear.) There were persons who conscientiously differed from the doctrines and forms of the Church of England. Well, then, let those parties educate their children according to their own peculiar principles, and let their teachers explain and endeavour to make them understand what they read. (Hear, hear.) But to give them an education as to their religious and moral duties by merely placing the Bible in the hands of children, and saying, "There, read and judge for yourselves," did appear to him to be the most perfect mockery he had ever heard of. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he begged to say, that he should take the chair at the proposed meeting on the 28th instant with the utmost satisfaction. (Hear, hear.)

The meeting then separated.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

A Bill intitled "An Act for the more effectually enforcing Church Discipline."

(Presented by the Lord Chancellor, and ordered to be printed, April 12th, 1839.)

I. WHEREAS the present mode of proceeding in causes for the correction of clerks is attended with great expense, delay, and uncertainty, occasioned as well by the number of courts which now have jurisdiction in such causes, as by the multiplicity of appeals allowed by law from the decrees of such courts; and whereas it would tend very materially to diminish the evil aforesaid, and to promote a more uniform, speedy, and effectual administration of justice, if one court were appointed to have exclusive jurisdiction

in all such causes, subject to an appeal to Her Majesty in Council: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that an Act passed in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, intituled "An Act for bishops to punish priests and other religious men for dishonest lives," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. And be it enacted, that, unless it shall otherwise appear from the context, the term "Preferment," when used in this Act, shall be construed to comprehend every deanery, archdeaconry, prebend, canonry, office of minor canon, priest vicar, or vicar choral, having any prebend or endowment belonging thereto, or belonging to any body corporate, consisting of persons holding any such office, and every precentorship, treasurer'ship, sub-deanery, chancellorship of the church, and other dignity and office in any cathedral or collegiate church, and every mastership, wardenship, and fellowship in any collegiate church, and all benefices with cure of souls therein, comprehending all parishes, perpetual curacies, donatives, endowed public chapels, parochial chapelries, and chapelries or districts belonging or reputed to belong, or annexed or reputed to be annexed, to any church or chapel, and every curacy, lectureship, readership, chaplaincy, office, or place which requires the discharge of any spiritual duty, and whether the same be or be not within any exempt or peculiar jurisdiction; and the word "bishop" when used in this Act, shall be construed to comprehend "archbishop;" and the word "diocese" when used in this Act shall be construed to comprehend all places to which the jurisdiction of any bishop extends under and for the purposes of an Act passed in the first and second years of her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding of benefices in plurality, and to make better provision for the residence of the clergy."

III. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this Act no Ecclesiastical Court whatsoever, whether royal, peculiar, or otherwise, now possessing any jurisdiction to hear, determine, or adjudicate upon any suit against any spiritual person below the rank or degree of a bishop, for the purpose of procuring any sentence of excommunication, suspension *ab officio* or *ab officio et beneficio*, deprivation, deposition, or degradation, or any spiritual censure, shall possess or exercise any such jurisdiction, save and except the Court of Arches, which Court shall exclusively possess and exercise original jurisdiction in all such suits in the manner hereinafter directed, subject nevertheless to an appeal to her Majesty in Council, to be referred to the judicial committee of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

IV. And be it enacted, that in all such suits as aforesaid the jurisdiction of the said Court of Arches, and all its citations, processes, and sentences, shall extend to and be executed in every part of England and Wales, and in and to all preferments, and may be enforced by the same means as any citation, process, or sentence of the said Court of Arches may now be enforced.

V. And be it enacted, that all such suits now pending in any Ecclesiastical Court (other than the Court of Arches) shall be and the same are hereby removed and transferred before the Court of Arches; and the same suits, and all suits for the correction of clerks now pending in the Court of Arches, shall there be proceeded in, either according to the law and forms and in the manner heretofore in force and use in the said Court, or in the manner directed by this Act with respect to suits hereafter to be instituted, according to the discretion of the judge of the said Court; and the decisions of the Court of Arches in such suits may be appealed from, and such suits proceeded with before the judicial committee of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, as if this Act had not passed.

VI. And be it enacted, that all such suits now pending before the judicial committee of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council shall proceed in all respects as if this Act had not passed.

VII. And be it enacted, that in all suits to be hereafter instituted in the Court of Arches in pur-

suance of this Act the proceedings shall be conducted and evidence shall be taken, by commission or otherwise, in the same form and manner as proceedings and evidence have been heretofore conducted and taken in causes of correction depending in the said Court, save as such proceedings are altered by this Act, or may hereafter be altered by any order or orders of Court which may from time to time be issued by the judge of the said Court of Arches, to adapt such proceedings more conveniently and summarily to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and which order or orders such judge is hereby empowered to make, and from time to time to rescind or alter, at his discretion; and the order or orders so to be made shall be as valid as if the same had been inserted in this Act; and save also when the judge of the said Court shall in pursuance of the powers given to him by this Act take evidence or direct evidence to be taken by word of mouth.

VIII. And be it enacted, that every such suit shall be commenced within two years after the commission of the offence in respect of which the suit shall be instituted, and not afterwards: provided always, that whenever any such suit shall be brought in respect of an offence for which a conviction shall have been obtained in any Court of Common Law, such suit may be brought against the person convicted at any time within six months after such conviction, although more than two years shall have elapsed since the commission of the offence in respect of which such suit shall be so brought.

IX. And be it enacted, that upon the articles of charge in any such suit being allowed by the Court as admissible, the defendant shall be required forthwith to give a separate issue to each of such articles, and that all further pleading shall be concluded before the taking of any evidence in the said suit.

X. And be it enacted, that when all the several pleas in any such suit shall have been concluded, and before witnesses shall have been examined, or afterwards, it shall be lawful for the judge, on motion in open Court on behalf either of the promoter of the suit or of the bishop of the diocese within which the defendant may hold any preferment, or if he hold preferment within more than one diocese, on behalf of the archbishop of the province, to suspend the defendant from performing any spiritual offices during the pendency of such proceedings, if the said judge shall think fit; and thereupon it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese within which such defendant may hold any preferment to provide in the meantime for the performing the duties of such preferment, and if necessary by sequestration, as in the case of non-residence on a benefice: provided always, that the salary to be assigned in any such case to the person appointed to perform the spiritual duties of such preferment shall not exceed one half of the net annual value thereof, nor the salary which the ordinary would have been empowered to assign to the curate of such defendant if non-resident, under an Act passed in the first and second years of her Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding of Benefices in Plurality, and to make better Provision for the Residence of the Clergy."

XI. And be it enacted, that when any spiritual person shall have been suspended from performing any spiritual offices during the pendency of any such proceedings, and the duties of his preferment shall have been provided for by the bishop by sequestration or otherwise, it shall be lawful for the judge of the said Court of Arches, if he shall see fit, at the termination of such proceedings, to certify under his hand that the said proceedings were frivolous and vexatious, and thereupon, in addition to the taxed costs of such proceedings, to award to the said spiritual person, *nomine expensarum*, a further sum not exceeding the salary assigned by the bishop, and actually paid to the person appointed to perform the duties of the preferment during such suspension, and to enforce payment thereof from the prosecutor, as in the case of taxed costs.

XII. And be it enacted, that in any such suit witnesses shall be examined on such parts only of the several pleas as the said judge shall, on motion in open Court, direct.

XIII. And be it enacted, that in any such suit the said Court of Arches (if it shall think fit) may summon before it and examine or re-examine wit-

nesses by word of mouth, and either before or after examination by deposition or before a commissioner, as hereinafter mentioned: and such evidence shall be taken down in writing by the registrar, or by such other person or persons, and in such manner, order, and course, as the judge of the said Court shall direct.

XIV. And be it enacted, that the said Court may, if it shall think fit, in any such suit issue one or more special commissions to some person, being an advocate or examiner of the said Court of Arches of not less than seven years standing, or a barrister of not less than seven years standing, to take evidence by word of mouth, at such time or times, place or places, and as to such fact or facts, and in such manner, order, and course, and under such limitations and restrictions, and to transmit the same to the registry of the said Court in such form and manner as in and by the said commission shall be directed; and that such commissioner shall be attended, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined, by the parties, their counsel, proctors, or agents, if such parties, or either of them, shall think fit so to do; and such commissioner shall, if need be, make a special report to the Court touching such examination, and the conduct or absence of any witness or other person thereon or relating thereto; and the said Court of Arches is hereby authorized to institute such proceedings and make such order or orders upon such report as justice may require, and as may be instituted or made in any case of contempt of the said Court.

XV. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said judge in any such suit to direct one or more feigned issue or issues to be tried in any Court of Common Law, and either before a judge of assize or at the sittings for the trial of issues in London or Middlesex, and either by a special or common jury, in like manner and for the same purpose as is now done by the High Court of Chancery.

XVI. And be it enacted, that it shall be in the discretion of the said judge to direct that on the trial of any such issue the depositions already taken of any witness who shall have died, or who shall be incapable to give oral testimony, shall be received in evidence; and further, that such deeds, evidences, and writings shall be produced, and that such facts shall be admitted as to the said judge shall seem fit.

XVII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said judge to direct one or more new trial or new trials of any issue, either generally or upon certain points only; and that in case any witness examined at a former trial shall have died, or have through bodily or mental disease or infirmity become incapable to repeat his testimony, it shall be lawful for the said judge to direct that parole evidence of the testimony of such witness shall be received.

XVIII. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful in any such suit for the judge of the said Court of Arches, or for any such Commissioner appointed in pursuance of this Act, to require the attendance of any witnesses, and the production of any deeds, evidences, or writings, by writ to be issued by such judge or commissioner in such and the same form, or as nearly as may be, as that in which a writ of Subpœna ad testificandum, or of Subpœna duces tecum, is now issued by her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster; and that every person disobeying any such writ so to be issued by the said judge or commissioner shall be considered as in contempt of the said Court of Arches, and shall also be liable to such and the same penalties and consequences as if such writ had issued out of the said Court of Queen's Bench, and may be sued for such penalties in the said Court of Queen's Bench.

XIX. And be it enacted, that any witness who shall be examined *vidu voce* in pursuance of this Act shall give his or her evidence upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation in cases where an affirmation is allowed by law, instead of an oath, which oath or affirmation respectively shall be administered by the said judge or his surrogate, or by any commissioner appointed in pursuance of this Act; and that every such witness who shall wilfully swear or affirm falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished accordingly.

XX. And be it enacted, that the costs of such issues, or of such commission as aforesaid, as the

judge of the said Court of Arches shall under this Act direct, shall be paid by such party or parties, person or persons, and be taxed by the registrar of the said Court of Arches in such manner as the said judge shall direct, and that payment of such costs shall be enforced in the same manner as costs between party and party may be enforced in any Ecclesiastical Court.

XXI. And be it enacted, that when in any such suit any spiritual person shall be suspended by any definitive sentence, or decree having the force and effect of a definitive sentence, from any preferment or preferments, the bishop shall during such suspension sequester the profits of such preferment or preferments, and by order under his hand direct the application of the profits of the same respectively, after deducting the necessary expenses of providing for the duties of the same respectively, in the first place, to the payment of the costs and expenses which shall have been incurred in the prosecution of such suit, and in relation to such suspension and sequestration; and in the next place towards the repair or sustentation of the chancel, house of residence of any such preferment, or of any of the buildings and appurtenances thereof, and of the glebe and demesne lands, and in the next place towards the augmentation or improvement of any such preferment, or the house of residence thereof, or of any of the buildings or appurtenances thereof, or towards the improvement of any of the glebe or demesne lands thereof, or to order and direct the same or any portion thereof, and any surplus of such profits remaining after the before-mentioned purposes have been, according to the opinion of the bishop, sufficiently provided for, to be paid to the treasurer of the bounty of Queen Anne, for the purposes of the said bounty, as such bishop shall in his discretion, under all the circumstances, think fit and expedient; and that no part of such profits shall be paid to the spiritual person so suspended, nor applied for his use or benefit, or in satisfaction of a sequestration previously or subsequently obtained at the suit of a creditor, unless, on special cause shown, the said bishop, in and by an order under his hand and seal, shall think fit otherwise to direct; and that such order shall set forth the circumstances and reasons which induce the bishop to make the same, and shall be filed in the registry of the said bishop by the registrar thereof, and shall be open to inspection.

XXII. And be it enacted, that when in any such suit a sentence of deprivation shall have passed upon the defendant, it shall be lawful for the said Court, if it shall see fit, to direct that the costs of the promoter shall nevertheless be charged upon the preferment of which the defendant shall be deprived by such sentence, and the same shall be accordingly raised out of the profits of such preferment by such instalments and in such manner as the said Court shall by its order direct; and for the purpose of raising such costs it shall be lawful for the bishop of the diocese within which such preferment shall be situate, and he is hereby required, to sequester the profits thereof.

XXIII. And be it enacted, that in all such suits there shall be an appeal from the said Court of Arches to her Majesty in Council, to be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and to be proceeded in in the same manner as appeals from the said Court of Arches are now proceeded in: provided always, that there shall be no appeal from any interlocutory decree or order not having the force or effect of a definitive sentence, and thereby ending the suit in that Court, save by the permission of the judge of the Court of Arches.

XXIV. And be it enacted, that the appellant shall be required to give such security as the said Court of Arches shall think fit for the costs to be incurred by such appeal, and for all other costs previously incurred.

XXV. And be it declared and enacted, that so much of an Act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to prevent frivolous and vexatious Suits in Ecclesiastical Courts," as enacts that no suit shall be commenced in any Ecclesiastical Court for fornication or incontinence after the expiration of eight calendar months from the time when such offence shall have been committed, does not

and shall not extend to charges or suits against spiritual persons for fornication or incontinence.

XXVI. And be it enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect any authority over the clergy of their respective provinces or dioceses which the archbishops or bishops of England and Wales may now according to law exercise personally and without judicial process.

XXVII. And be it enacted, that this Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland, nor to the Isle of Man, nor to the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, nor to any appeal from any Court within the said Isle or Islands.

XXVIII. And be it enacted, that this Act may be repealed or amended or altered by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL.

WE, the undersigned members of cathedral and collegiate foundations, are desirous of declaring to the friends of the Church, and her institutions, our views and wishes respecting the Bill now before Parliament for the future regulation of the duties and revenues of these ecclesiastical corporations.

We refrain from repeating the many objections which we have formerly urged, and still continue to feel, against the principle as well as the details of that measure, because they are already well known to those whom we have now the honour of addressing, having been enlarged upon in memorials presented by several of our chapters to the late ecclesiastical commissioners, as well as in the publications which have advocated our cause, and in the petitions which have been submitted to Parliament; and we have also dwelt upon them at some length in a paper which we ventured to lay before many members of the House of Commons during the last session.

We beg, however, to observe, that these objections, though not now recapitulated, remain in their full force upon our minds; and no counter statements which have yet been made have tended to remove them. On the contrary, they have been strengthened by the now generally admitted fact, that the proposed measure has been supported, even by its original projectors, chiefly under a conviction that, although the alarming spiritual destitution of some parts of the country calls aloud for an increase of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence, the necessary funds for the purpose cannot be obtained from the piety and liberality of the nation at large; and that as the revenues of cathedral and collegiate bodies furnish, in their opinion, the first available source from which those funds can be drawn, it has become necessary to sacrifice a portion of these institutions to the pressing wants of the Church.

We have long contended, and we continue respectfully, but firmly, to contend, that the case of spiritual destitution, which has been forcibly and truly stated, cannot render the present measure expedient; for the evil it will produce will far overbalance the good it proposes to effect, even were that much greater and more immediate than its warmest advocates expect it to become. And we believe that the religious feelings and zeal of the nation have been scarcely estimated at their true value by those who imagine that no fund for the fitting extension of parochial ministrations and worship can be found, but in the reduction of cathedral and collegiate establishments.

We are not, however, insensible to the pressing nature and lamentable extent of the evil which the late ecclesiastical commissioners desired to remedy; nor are we unwilling to contribute to its alleviation, or removal, in any way compatible with the preservation of our sacred establishments in their integrity, and the accomplishment of those recorded designs of our founders and benefactors which we are bound by the most solemn obligations to fulfil.

We do not, indeed, allow that a claim can be equitably made on us to supply any deficiencies which time and altered circumstances have occasioned in the parochial arrangements of the Church, further than a due regard for the increase of the vicarages under our own care or patronage may

require. The purposes for which our revenues were given have been clearly defined and described by the donors. We hold them under the most stringent sanctions of law for the fulfilment of those purposes; and we are ready and anxious to apply them to their full and complete accomplishment, in the largest and most comprehensive sense, which the wills of our founders, and the language of our charters and our statutes will bear.

But, though we thus maintain that no equitable claim can be made on us for more than this, still, under the present circumstances of the Church, we are willing, as far as our duty and our oaths will permit, to devote a portion of our funds to the relief of the spiritual wants of parishes either connected with us, as being holders of property within their boundaries, or united with us under the same episcopal superintendence. We believe that by an altered, perhaps an improved management of some parts of our property, without injuriously affecting the interests of our tenants, a sum might be raised by nearly all the cathedral and collegiate establishments, which, distributed by their own officers, and in their own dioceses, might materially assist in removing the spiritual destitution so justly lamented. Nay, more, that the better endowed foundations might and would contribute from such a fund as they might thus form, to the necessities of the poorer dioceses.

We are willing and ready to attempt the formation of such a plan; and we will undertake, both individually and collectively, to recommend it to the favourable consideration of the several chapters.

But, that we may do this with effect, time must be allowed us. We are well aware that there are difficulties to be encountered and removed. Many apparently conflicting interests must be reconciled; many distant individuals and corporations must be consulted and conciliated; and the peculiar laws and practices of different chapters must be so regarded as to overcome the obstacles they may at first present to any tolerably uniform course of proceeding. But, though convinced of the laborious and delicate task we offer to undertake, we are not disheartened at the prospect; nor do we doubt of success if time for due deliberation and mutual consultation with our chapters and with each other is not refused us. This, however, is indispensable; if for no other reason yet for this, that many of our chapters cannot legally enter on the consideration of any plan we may propose but at their stated times of meeting, when only can they determine on such questions as we shall have to lay before them.

We therefore feel justified in requesting the friends of the Church in Parliament to support us in our entreaty that the Cathedral Bill may be postponed to a future session of Parliament; and we pledge ourselves that we will faithfully and diligently employ the time thus allowed us in endeavouring to digest a scheme by which cathedral and collegiate bodies may contribute liberally and efficiently to the spiritual necessities of the Church, at the same time that they are preserved in integrity of their statutable numbers, and thus enabled to carry out, to the utmost limit of their charters and their statutes, the valuable and pious purposes for which they were founded.

G. ROCHESTER, Dean of Worcester.

R. OXFORD, Dean of Canterbury.

H. L. HOBART, Dean of Windsor.

T. GAISFORD, Dean of Christ Church.

GEO. PELLEW, Dean of Norwich.

GEO. CHANDLER, Dean of Chichester.

J. H. POTT, Chanc. of Cathedral Church of Exeter.

WM. VAUX, Prebendary of Winchester.

FREDERICK BEADON, Canon of Wells.

WM. MACDONALD, Canon of Salisbury.

J. RUSSELL, Prebendary of Canterbury.

HENRY C. CUST, Canon of Windsor.

J. H. SPRY, Prebendary of Canterbury.

C. J. HOARE, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Winchester.

W. DEALTRY, Chancellor and Prebendary of Winchester.

H. E. J. Howard, Dean of Lichfield.

JAMES WEBBER, Dean of Ripon.

JOS. GOODALL, Canon of Windsor.

C. DIGBY, Canon of Windsor.

HUGH C. JONES, Archdeacon and Prebend. of St. Paul's.

UNWIN CLARKE, Archdeacon and Prebendary of Chester.

JAMES SLADE, Prebendary of Chester.

WM. AINGER, Prebendary of Chester.

WM. BARLOW, Prebendary of Chester.

W. H. SOMERSET, Prebendary of Bristol.

H. HARVEY, Prebendary of Bristol.

JAMES CROFT Archdeacon and Prebendary of Canterbury.

R. MOORE, Prebendary of Canterbury.

J. BULL, Canon of Christ Church.

GEO. HODSON, Canon of Lichfield.

GEO. H. WEBBER, Canon of Ripon.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Numerous petitions have been presented almost every day during the past month, upon the subject of education, Church extension at home and in the colonies, the grant to laymoor, the clause in the prisons' bill, and other matters connected with religion, but we are obliged for want of space, to pass over the particulars.

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

On the motion of Mr. HAWES, the House, after a long discussion, agreed to the following resolution, "that in conformity with the recommendation of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Courts in England and Wales, this House of opinion that the jurisdiction of all the inferior Ecclesiastical Courts should be abolished."

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

Oxford Musical Festival.—The Triennial Musical Festival, which was postponed last year in consequence of the Coronation, will take place at ensuing commemoration, on Tuesday the 11th, Wednesday the 12th, and Thursday the 13th of June. Arrangements being made on the grandest scale, and will in a short time be announced.

In a Convocation, holden (Wednesday 10th of April, the nomination of the Rev. Ashist Turner Gilbert, D.D., and Principal of Brasenose College to be a Delegate of the Press, in the room of the late Professor Rigaud, was unanimously approved.

In a Congregation, holden the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Civil Law.—Jan Parker Deane, Fellow of St. John's coll.

Master of Arts.—Rev. Phil Mules, Fellow of Exeter coll.; Rev. Alfred Hackman, Chapin of Christ Church; Brook Edward Bridges, Fellow of Mon coll.; Rev. Francis Curtis, Balliol coll.

Bachelor of Arts.—James Sarah Lakin, Worcester coll. grand compounder.

In a Convocation holden in the afternoon of the same day, the Proctors of the last year quitted their offices, the Senior Pro-Proprietor, the Rev. Mr. Hutton of Merton coll. (in the unavoidable absence of the Pro-Proprietor, Mr. Ricketts,) making the usual Procurator's speech, recounting the events of the past year, in which he paid a just tribute to the memories of the late Provost of Exeter, the late Rector of Exeter, and the late Professor of Astronomy. The new Proctors, having been previously elected by their respective Colleges, were presented for admission to the Vice-Chancellor.

Senior Proctor.—The Rev. Cob Ley, M.A., Student of Christ Church.

Junior Proctor.—Ambrose Lethbridge, M.A. Fellow of All Souls' coll.

The former was presented by the Rev. the Dean of Christ Church; the latter by the Warden of All Souls'. After making the parliamentary oration, taking the usual oaths, and being admitted by the Vice-Chancellor with the accustomed ceremonies, to the office of the Proctorship, the new Proctors named the following gentlemen to be Pro-Proprietors for the ensuing year:—

Rev. Walter Lucas Brown, 1 Student of Christ Church; Rev. John Robert Hull, Student of Christ Church; Rev. Wm. Jacobson, M.A. Vicar of Magdalen Hall; Rev. Walter Ker Hamilton, M.Fellow of Merton coll.

University College.—An Ebn to a Fellowship now vacant in this College, on the Motion of King Henry the IV., will be holden on Friday 17th of May. This Fellowship is open, with a preference to persons born in the Dioceses of York or Durham. The Fellows on this foundation are required to enter into Orders before they can be admitted Actual Fellows.

The examination will commence on Tuesday, the 14th of May, and the candidates are required to present in person, to the Master, certificates of baptism, and of the place of their birth, together with usual testimonials from their respective Colleges or Halls or before Saturday, the 11th of May.

Exeter College Scholarships. examination will take place on Monday, the 13th day, in order to Election

to two Scholarships in this College; one, open to all persons above the age of 16, and under the degree of B.A.; the second, limited to sons of Clergymen of the county of Somerset, under the age of 19, with preference to the kindred of the Rev. Thomas How, late Rector of Hunstapill, Somerset. Candidates are required to call on the Rector, with the necessary certificates, on or before Saturday, the 11th day of May.—April 19th, 1839.

At a meeting of the Heads of Houses, holden on Tuesday 16th of April, for the purpose of electing a Bampton Lecturer for the year 1840, the Rev. Edward Hawkins, D.D. Provost of Oriel coll. was unanimously elected.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday 14th, the nomination of the following gentlemen to be Delegates of Privileges for the ensuing year was unanimously approved:

Edward Thomas Bigge, M.A. Fellow of Merton coll.; Walter Ker Hamilton, M.A. Fellow of Merton coll.; Charles Page Eden, M.A. Fellow of Oriel coll.; Walter Lucas Brown, M.A. Student of Christ Church; Lewis Francis Bagot, M.A. Fellow of All Souls coll.

In a Congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Osborne Ordon, Student of Christ Church; James Cowles Prichard, Fellow of Oriel coll.; Richard William Church, Fellow of Oriel coll.; Rev. Thomas Baker Morrell, Balliol coll.; Ev. John Ballard, Trinity coll.; William Fishburn Donkin, Fellow of University coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—David Whit Griffith, Jesus coll.

In a convocation holden in the afternoon of the same day, the Rev. Philip Wynter, D.D. President of St. John's coll. was unanimously elected a Curator of the Sheldonian Theatre, in the room of the late Rector of Exeter, the Rev. Dr. Jones.

In the same Convocation it was unanimously agreed to grant to the Clerical Library at Idney, in Australia, copies of all the Theological Works in the Greek, Latin, and English languages, published at the University Press, and now in the warehouse of that establishment.

Oriel College.—An Election of two Scholarships will take place on Wednesday, May 22nd. Candidates must not have exceeded the age of twenty years, nor, if members of the University, have been matriculated more than eight Terms. Certificates of birth and baptism, and testimonials of good conduct, must be delivered to the Provost of Oriel, on or before Friday, the 17th of May.

Wadham College.—An Election of four Scholarships will take place on the 30th of June next. Natives of any county in Great Britain, under nineteen years of age, are eligible; but for one of the Scholarships natives of Essex, duly qualified, are entitled to a preference. The examination will begin on Wednesday, the 26th of June, at nine o'clock; before which time the Warden must receive certificates of the candidates' baptism and of their parents' marriage, with testimonials of good conduct.

On Wednesday, the 24th of April, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev John Carter, Fellow of St. John's coll.

Masters of Arts.—John Julius Plumer, Balliol coll. grand compounder; Rev. John Aaworth Ashworth, Fellow of Brasenose coll.; Rev. Hugh Natthie, Pembroke coll.; Rev. James Dodson, Christ Church; Stuart Adolphus Pears, Scholar of Corpus Christi coll.; John Matthias Wilson, Scholar of Corpus Christi coll.; John Tahourden White, Corpus Christi coll.; Rev. James Brownell, Exeter coll.; Rev. Frederick Brown, Exeter coll.; Rev. Charles Seager, Worcester coll.; Edward M'Leod, Worcester coll.; Rev. William Smith Thomson, Jesus coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Henry Faister, New Inn Hall; George William Brameld, Lincoln coll.; William Hughes Hughes, Christ Church; George Henry Pedlar, Magdalen Hall; George Ambrose Buller, Queen's coll.; Henry Bathurst, Merton coll.; Borlase Hill Adams, Exeter coll.; John Morgan Bassett, Exeter coll.; James Richard Alsop, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; William Mathias, Brasenose coll.; Joseph Dixon, Trinity coll.

The Theological Prize, instituted by the late Mrs. Denyer, "On the Justification of Man before God only by Christ, proving also that true Faith must be accompanied with Good Works," has been adjudged to the Rev. John Wilson, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.

The Rev. George Henry Sacheverell Johnson, M.A. and Tutor of Queen's College, have been appointed Savilian Professor of Astronomy.

Worcester College.—There will be an Election of a Scholar on the foundation of Mrs. Sarah Eaton, in this coll. on Wednesday, the 5th of June. Candidates must present to the Provost, on or before Saturday, the 1st of June, certificates, signed by the Ministers of their respective parishes, and by two or more respectable inhabitants of the same, and signed by their Bishop, that they are sons of Clergymen of the Church of England, and want assistance to support them in the University.

Merton College.—There will be an Election of three Postmasters on the 1st of June. Candidates must have attained the age of 17, and not have exceeded the age of 20 years. The examination will begin on Tuesday, May 28th, and the certificates of baptism, and testimonials from their respective College or school must be delivered to the Warden on Monday the 27th.

In a Congregation holden on Thursday, May 2nd, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Chas. Ranken Hall, Christ Church, grand compounder; Alfred Waddilove, Trinity coll., grand compounder; Rev. Samuel Stead, Brasenose coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Lean Thomson, Exeter coll., grand compounder; Henry Smith, Queen's coll., grand compounder; William Jerdone Braikenridge, Exeter coll.; John Williams, St. Mary hall; George Talbot, St. Mary hall; George Delardone Guille, Scholar of Pembroke coll.; Wm. Henry Biedermann, Pembroke coll.; Edward William Garrow, Brasenose coll.; John Wm. Routh, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Charles Harry Walker, Worcester coll.; Henry Wm. Steel, Jesus coll.; William Fanson, University coll.; Calver-

ley Bewicke, University coll.; William Nicholas Richards, Wadham coll. (incorporated from Trinity coll., Dublin).

The Vice-Chancellor has nominated the Rev. Robert Walker, M.A., Tutor of Wadham coll., to be the Reader in Experimental Philosophy, in the room of the late Professor Rigaud.

The Radcliffe Trustees have nominated Manuel John Johnson, Esq., of Magdalen hall, to be Radcliffe Observer, in the room of the late Mr. Rigaud.

In a Convocation holden May 10th, the nomination of the Rev. James Norris, B.D. and Fellow of Corpus Christi coll. to be a Delegate of Estates, was unanimously approved.

In the same Convocation, the nomination of the Rev. Rob. Hussey, B.D. and Student of Christ Church, and the Rev. Henry Alison Dodd, M.A. Fellow of Queen's coll. to be Delegates of Accounts, in the room of the late Provost of Worcester and the late Professor Rigaud, was also unanimously approved.

The Rev. Wm. Hodge Mill, D.D. of Trinity coll., Cambridge, and Principal of Bishop's coll. Calcutta, was admitted *ad eundem*, being presented by the Rev. the Provost of Oriel coll.

In a Congregation holden the same day, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Civil Law.—Howard Elphinstone, Esq. Merton coll. grand compounder.

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. Richard Lynch Cotton, Provost of Worcester coll.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Henry Comyn, Exeter coll.; Frederick Hathaway, Fellow of Worcester coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Emeris, Scholar of University coll. grand compounder; George Harding, Brasenose coll. grand compounder; Edward Hussey Adamson, Exhibitioner of Lincoln coll.; William Edward Buckley, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; George Townshend Driffield, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; John Byron, Brasenose coll.; Richard Eddie, Brasenose coll.; Charles Neville, Scholar of Trinity coll.; Richard Cooke Denny, Trinity coll.; William Powell, Exeter coll.; Harry Edward Crutwell, Worcester coll.; John Rusbridge, Wadham coll.

The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Prælector in Anglo-Saxon in the room of Mr. White, whose term of office has expired. This being the fifth turn, the person to be elected must, by the regulations of the Founder, be a member of St. John's coll.

Mr. Maurice Charles M. Swabey, and Mr. Thomas Green, have been elected Students of Christ Church, from Westminster School.

On Wednesday last, F. Hathaway, B.A. was elected Fellow of Worcester coll. on the foundation of Dr. Clarke; and on the same day R. W. Wheeler, Post-Master of Merton, was elected Scholar on the same foundation.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Gonville and Caius college, on Friday, April 5, Isaac Preston Cory was elected a senior Fellow; the Rev. Robert Murphy was elected Stokys Fellow; William Frederick Hill Jerrard was elected a Frankland Fellow; the Rev. Michael Gibbs was elected a Frankland Fellow; and John Toser was elected a Fellow on the Wortley Foundation.

At the same meeting it was agreed that in future years there should be an examination in anatomy and physiology, to be passed, as well as the examination in chemistry, for the Mickleburgh Scholarship, by all students in medicine, in or after their second year; and that an exhibition should be given to the best answer in that examination, and also to the best in the examination in moral philosophy.

On Wednesday, April 10th, the following gentlemen of Trinity coll. were elected scholars of that society:—

Law.	Wicks.	Neal.
Allan.	Watt.	H. C. Jones.
Gooden.	Blinkiron.	Preston.
Mate.	King.	Cope.

At the same time J. Allen was elected a Westminster scholar of that society.

We understand that the examination for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships will commence on the second Wednesday in May, and all candidates must send in their names to the Vice-Chancellor on or before the first of that month.

At a congregation on Wednesday, April 17th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—William Conway, Trinity coll.; James Ind Smith, Trinity coll.; Archibald Smith, Trinity coll.; Wm. Langston Coxhead, Trinity coll.; Wm. Henry Bateson, St. John's coll.; John Toser, Caius coll.; Alexander Paton, Queen's coll.; James Cottle, Catharine hall; Philip Howard Freer, Fellow of Downing coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Edward Pizey, Queen's coll.; Wm. Mills, Queen's coll.; Thomas William Marshall, Trinity coll.; Sydney Smith, Trinity coll.; George Halliley Capron, St. John's coll.; Anthony John Hamner, St. John's coll.; Rd. Wootnam, Caius coll.; Charles Boughton George, Jesus coll.; Peter Charles M. Hoskin, Jesus coll.; George John Sayce, Christ's coll.; Edward Husband, Sidney Sussex coll.; Thomas Moulden Sherwood, Downing coll.

At a congregation on Thursday, May 2nd, the following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Master of Arts.—Thomas Lawrence Yeoman, Trinity coll., grandson of the late Earl of Zetland.

Masters of Arts.—William Kipling, Trinity coll.; Charles Richard Hoare, St. John's coll.; Stephen Jenner, St. John's coll.; Frederick Fisher, Catharine hall; Edward Crow, Catharine hall; Hugh Ford Bacon, Christ's coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Abraham Horwill Stogdon, Trinity coll.; James Fraser Hore, Trinity coll.; John Hiley Austen, Jesus coll.; William Yates, Emmanuel coll.; Lewis Deedes, Emmanuel coll.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the senate:—

To appoint Mr. Phillips, of Queen's coll., an Examiner for Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship.

To appoint Mr. Browne, of Emmanuel coll. an Examiner for Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarship.

To grant to the late Vice-Chancellor from the common chest the sum of 160l. 3s. 6d., being the balance due to him on account of the botanic garden, for the year ending at Michaelmas, 1838.

To grant the sum of 5l. towards the subscription for improving the Causeway on the Hills' road.

To petition the Commons' House of Parliament in favour of Church Extension in England and Wales.

Rev. John James Blunt, B.D. of St. John's College, elected Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, Cambridge.

Rev. Thomas Crick, B.D. elected a Senior Fellow and President of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Rev. Ralph Tatham, B.D. Senior Fellow and President of St. John's College, Cambridge, was elected Master of that society.

DURHAM, APRIL 25.

At a convocation holden this day, the following persons were admitted *ad eundem* by vote of the house:—

Joshua King, D.C.L. President of Queen's coll. Cambridge; Rev. W. Hawks, B.C.L. of Trinity hall, Cambridge; Jas. Chamness Fyler, M.A. of Trinity coll. Oxford; William E. Surtees, M.A. of University coll. Oxford; Robert C. Hildyard, M.A. Fellow of Catharine hall, Cambridge.

Edmund Hobbouse, B.A. of Balliol coll. Oxford, was presented and admitted *ad eundem*; and Edwin Clennel Leaton Blenkinsop, of University coll. Durham, was admitted to the degree of B.A.

The following persons were nominated by the Warden, and approved by convocation, for their respective offices:—

The Professor of Greek; the Rev. George Pearson, B.D. Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge; and the Rev. John Collinson, M.A. Queen's coll. Oxford; to be Examiners at the Public Examination in Theology for the present year.

The Professor of Mathematics; J. Thomas, B.C.L. of Trinity coll. Oxford; the Rev. G. H. S. Johnson, M.A. Tutor of Queen's coll. Oxford; the Rev. John Carr, M.A. Balliol coll. Oxford; to be Examiners for the degrees of M.A. and B.A. in the present year.

ORDINATION.

At a private ordination, held in the chapel within the palace of Exeter, on Sunday, the 7th of April, the Bishop admitted the following gentlemen into holy orders:—

Deacons.—John Wilkinson, B.A. Merton coll. Oxford; William Edgcombe, B.A. Pembroke coll. Oxford; Geo. Pelouin Graham Cosserat, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford; Ferdinand Thomas Stephens, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford; George Tucker Lewis, B.A. Queen's coll. Oxford; Robert Jewell Oliver, B.A. Pembroke coll. Oxford; George Hill, M.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxford; William Laing, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Abraham Horwill Stogdon, Trinity coll. Cambridge.

Priests.—John Warren, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford; Henry Bawden Bullocke, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford; Henry John Toose, B.A. Brasenose coll. Oxford; Charles Compton Downville, B.A. Wadham coll. Oxford; Rich. Hugh Keats Buck, Sidney Sussex coll. Cambridge; George Martin, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Peter Parker Smith, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Edward Polwhele, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; John Sawyer, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLIS.

The Tithe Commutation Act.—We have been requested to call attention to the great benefit which may be derived by the resident Clergy from the 29th clause of the Tithe Commutation Act, which facilitates the commutation of part of the rent-charge for 20 acres of land. This offers to the country Clergy a desirable means of adding to their domestic convenience and comfort; and when they are fortunate enough to have in their parishes either a considerate landlord, or land belonging either to Cathedrals or Colleges, they have under this Act an opportunity of receiving immediate benefit themselves, and of handing down to their successors a valuable acquisition.

St. Etheldreda's Chapel, Ely Place, Holborn.—This beautiful Chapel, which was formerly attached to the palace of the bishops of Ely, in Holborn, has been an important place of worship for upwards of five hundred years, the date assigned to the building being the year 1320. It is still in excellent preservation, and has remarkably rich eastern and western windows. Several distinguished prelates have preached in the Chapel, and some have been consecrated within its walls. The last consecration which took place here was that of Dr. Edmund Keene, Bishop of Chester, on March 22, 1752. He afterwards became Bishop of Ely; and during his time, in the year 1772, the estate, including the Chapel, was alienated from the see for a certain consideration, taken into the hands of the crown, and sold. Until the reign of King George III. the bishop's palace, which stood on the site of Ely-place, had been the constant town residence of the bishops of Ely. Several of these prelates died

here. Hollinshed states, that John of Gaunt, after the destruction of his palace in the Savoy by the mob, resorted to Ely Palace, Holborn, where he died in 1399. The garden, where Hatton Garden now stands, produced the fine strawberries praised by the tyrant Richard, who asked Bishop Morton for a "mess" of them on the morning of Lord Hastings's murder. It also abounded in roses in the reign of Elizabeth, who bestowed the estate on Christopher Hatton, her chancellor, much to the concern and annoyance of the bishops; they losing thereby a desirable residence in the metropolis at a time when their state duties, as well as those of an ecclesiastical nature, required a near attendance on the court. The exemplary and gifted John Evelyn records his satisfaction at witnessing in this Chapel, on the 27th of April, 1693, the marriage of his beloved daughter Susannah to Mr. Draper. The service was performed by Dr. Tenison, Bishop of Lincoln, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. Evelyn, after describing her as beautiful, learned, accomplished, and good, says, "This character is due to her, though coming from her father." Queen Anne, when Princess of Denmark, wrote to Dr. Turner, Bishop of Ely (one of the seven bishops), requesting him to secure her a place in his Chapel, on the following Sunday afternoon, that she might hear Bishop Ken (of Bath and Wells), "expound." In the year 1820 the Chapel was presented to the National Society by the treasurer of that Institution.

British and Foreign Bible Society.—The 35th anniversary of this Institution was held on Wednesday, May 1, at Exeter Hall. Lord Bexley presided, and was supported by the Bishops of Winchester, Chester, Chichester, Norwich, Vermont, U. S., Lord Glenelg, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Mountsandsford, Lord Teignmouth, M.P., Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., J. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., W. Evans, Esq., M.P., Mr. Sheriff Wood, W. Allen, Esq., H. Pownall, Esq., Rev. Dr. Patten, from New York, &c. &c. The Report spoke of much success, notwithstanding the continued difficulties which were thrown in its way by the enemies of the Society, particularly the emissaries of Popery on the continent of Europe, and other parts of the globe. It noticed the general activity of Popery, the spread of infidelity, the power of superstition, and the pertinacity of heathenism and false systems of religion; but stated that, notwithstanding all this, there was a growing and almost universal desire among the people of all climes for the possession of the Scriptures. It stated that a Ladies' Association had been formed at Windsor, of which Her Majesty had consented to become the Patroness; 125 new Societies had been formed; and now the number of affiliated institutions were, 352 Auxiliary Societies, 327 Branch Societies, and 1,730 Bible Associations, making a total of 2,409. The receipts of the past year amounted to 105,255*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*, being an increase of 8,015*l.* 1*s.*; the payments to 106,509*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, being an increase of 16,329*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The issue of Bibles and Testaments, 658,068, being an increase of 63,670.

Wesleyan Missionary Society.—The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society was held at Exeter Hall. Mr. Plumptre took the chair. From the Report read it appeared that the Society is in a flourishing condition. The amount of the subscriptions received during the past year is 73,537*l.*, and the total amount of receipts 84,818*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenditure 100,077*l.*, leaving a deficiency of more than 10,000*l.* to be made up. Mr. Evans, M.P., Col. Conolly, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Payton, the Rev. Dr. Beaman, the two latter from America, and many other gentlemen, addressed the meeting.

St. Peter's School, Mile-End.—On Thursday, April 18, the foundation-stone of a new National and Sunday school, attached to the recently-erected church of St. Peter, in Globe-road, Mile-End, was laid by Lord Ashley, M.P., assisted by Major Wood, M.P., the clergy of the neighbourhood, and the parochial authorities. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Robins, of Christchurch chapel, Maida-hill, by Mr. Burgess, rector of Upper Chelsea, and by Dr. McCaul, of the Episcopal Jews' chapel. A hymn was then sung by the children present, after which Lord Ashley performed the ceremony of laying the first stone in the usual manner. His lord-

ship then shortly addressed the company, and set forth the advantages likely to accrue from the work in which they had been that day engaged. Major Wood also spoke to the same purpose. The dismissal hymn was then sung by the children, and the company departed, highly gratified by what they had witnessed.

Visitation of the Archdeacon of Middlesex.—On Tuesday morning, pursuant to ancient custom, the annual visitation of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Middlesex was held in the parish-church of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, before the Venerable George Owen Owen, A.M., the archdeacon, who was assisted by Dr. Phillimore, the official, and Mr. Shepherd, the registrar. The business of the day commenced with the swearing in of the churchwardens of the several metropolitan and sub-mural parishes included in the archdeaconry of Middlesex, and who were introduced to the court by the retiring churchwardens. By this time the whole of the clergy of the archdeaconry had arrived, and were assembled in the church, attired in their full canonicals. The archdeacon shortly afterwards entered the sacred edifice, and took his seat with the other officers at the altar. The names of the clergy were then read over from the list by Dr. Phillimore, and the rev. gentlemen having answered to the call, the archdeacon proceeded to deliver his charge, which was listened to by the clergy with great attention. The proceedings of the day excited great interest.

PROVINCIAL.

Bath.—Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the National Society for the Education of the Poor.—The twenty-sixth Anniversary Meeting of the Bath and Bathminster district committees of the above invaluable societies was held at the Assembly Rooms, Bath, on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. Divine service was performed in the morning at Trinity church, when upwards of two thousand three hundred children of the schools were present. A most admirable and impressive sermon was preached by the Ven. W. T. P. Brymer, A.M. F.A.S. Archdeacon of Bath, from 1 Cor. xiv. 12: "Forasmuch as ye are zealous of spiritual gifts, seek that ye may excel to the edifying of the Church."

The Lord Bishop of the diocese presided at the annual meeting, which was very numerous and highly respectfully attended. Prayers having been offered up by the Ven. Archdeacon Brymer,

The Lord Bishop expressed the very great gratification which he felt in being present on that occasion, and called on the Rev. W. D. Willis to read the Annual Report.

After which, the treasurer, C. Lowder, Esq. laid before the meeting the annual statement of account.

The meeting was afterwards addressed by Sir G. Rose, Bart.; Rev. S. Madan; Rev. W. B. Whitehead; Archdeacon Brymer; Rev. E. Tottenham; Rev. J. H. Pinder; E. Osler, Esq.; Major Grafton; W. Jeffs, Esq.; and R. Perfect, Esq.

The bishop then gave his benediction, and the meeting separated.

Diocesan Education Society.—Public Meeting at Macclesfield.—On Thursday, April 25, a very numerous and respectable meeting of the inhabitants of this town and its vicinity was held at the National School, in support of the Diocesan Board of Education, for the promotion of National Education on the principles of the Established Church, and in connexion with it.

Amongst the company present were the clergy of the town, viz. the Rev. W. C. Crutenden, the Rev. Dr. Newbold, Rev. W. A. Osborne, Rev. J. Burnet, Rev. W. Pollock, Rev. J. Bradley, and the Rev. J. B. Bennet; the Rev. J. R. Browne, Vicar of Prestbury; Rev. C. K. Prescott, Rector of Stockport; Rev. C. Girdlestone, Rector of Alderley; Rev. George Mallory, Rector of Mobberly; the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, Rector of Warrington; Rev. John Thornycroft; Rev. F. Brandt, Gaws-worth; Rev. J. Summer, Shrigley; Rev. R. H. Heptinstall, Siddington; Rev. R. Litler, Poynton; Rev. G. Bostock, Wincle; Rev. W. Sutcliffe, Bosley; Rev. W. Moore, Alderley; Rev. W. Hinson, Sutton; and the Rev. J. Palmer, Wilmslow; the High Sheriff of the county, Thomas Hibbert, esq.; several of the County Magistrates, and many of the most influential of the gentry of the town and its

vicinity, were also present. The meeting too was graced by the presence of a great number of ladies, who appeared to take much interest in the important discussion, which occupied nearly five hours.

Tiverton and Bampton District Committee for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.—The annual meeting of the above Society was held in the vestry-room of St. Peter's church, on Friday, April 9th, 1839; the Rev. T. Carew in the chair. A very gratifying report was read by the Secretary, the Rev. J. Wastley, showing an increase in the circulation of books, &c. in the last year of more than 1000. The state of the accounts produced by the Treasurer, the Rev. A. Boulton, were equally satisfactory.

Church Rates.—Taunton, St. Mary Magdalene, April 19.

	Persons.	Votes.
For the rate of 10 <i>d.</i> in the pound proposed by the churchwardens .	396	477
Against the rate	282	315

Majority in favour of the rate .. 114 162
This is a great victory on the part of the Church, a rate of the same amount, proposed by the churchwardens in July, 1838, having been defeated by a majority of 63.—*Standard.*

Brighton.—The churchwardens of Brighton applied on Thursday for a church-rate of 1*d.* in the pound, to defray the necessary legal expenses of the parish church of St. Nicholas, and the chapel-of-ease called St. Peter. This was met by an amendment, that the further consideration of the question be adjourned for 12 months; thereupon a poll was demanded and kept open for two days: it closed on Saturday evening, when the numbers were—for the rate, 445 persons, 1057 votes; for the adjournment, 417 persons, 747 votes; majority for the rate, 28 persons, 310 votes.

The Earl of Egremont has recently erected at his own expense a very handsome church in the parish of Blackborough, of which his Lordship is the patron.—*Western Luminary.*

Fidelity rewarded.—The Rev. Mr. Veasey, of St. Peter's college, whose decease we recorded last week, has left to his late servant, Mr. Daniel Barber, now porter of the college, a legacy of one thousand pounds, in grateful acknowledgement of his long-continued and faithful services to his master during his declining years. The rev. gent. also left 100*l.* to his gyp, Mr. Philip Buck.

New Church.—It is in contemplation to erect a new church in the populous parish of Chardstock, the present edifice being insufficient, and at too great a distance from some parts of the parish for the proper accommodation of its inhabitants.—*Salisbury Herald.*

Durham.—A handsome font, made by Mr. Jackson, Durham, has been presented to Trinity church, Stockton, by the Venerable Archdeacon Thorpe.—*Newcastle Journal.*

The New Church at Finchfield, Essex.—Among the subscribers to the fund for the erection of the new church at Finchfield are the Bishop of London, 25*l.*; the Rev. B. Goodrich, 10*l.* to the building fund, and 40*l.* to endowment; the Rev. J. Westerman, vicar of the parish, 50*l.*; J. R. Brise, Esq., 100*l.*; Miss Ruggles, of Colchester, 50*l.*; and the Rev. J. Hopkins, Rector of Stambourne, 100*l.*—*Essex Standard.*

WALES.

Denbighshire County Meeting.—On the 8th inst. a meeting of the county of Denbigh, duly convened by Sir John Williams, Bart. the High Sheriff, on a requisition signed by the grand jury at the last assizes for the said county, was held in the County Hall at Ruthin, "for the purpose of petitioning the legislature against the alienation of any portion of the Church revenues of North Wales to other parts of the kingdom."

The High Sheriff took the chair, and stated the object of the meeting to a very numerous assembly of gentlemen, clergy, freeholders, and inhabitants of the county.

The Viscount Dungannon, R. Myddelton Bid-dulph, Esq. and others, then addressed the meeting, and the following petition was read, and unanimously agreed upon:—

"That your petitioners view with sorrow and alarm those measures now pending before your honourable house, affecting the revenues of the Established Church.

"That they consider the transfer of the sinecure rectories and the surplus revenues of the two dioceses of Bangor and St. Asaph, to the general fund for the augmentation of poor livings throughout England, would be productive of the most injurious consequences to the welfare of the North Wales Church, the exigencies of which, as respects the population, parochial extent, difficulty of access, and poverty of the benefices in general, are far greater than in English dioceses.

"That the Church property of the English dioceses bears a ratio of sixty-six pounds to every square mile, while in North Wales the proportion is only twenty-six pounds to every square mile.

"That in England the number of churches is one to every five square miles, while in North Wales the proportion is only one to every ten square miles.

"That the average extent of the English dioceses does not exceed two thousand one hundred and nine square miles, while those of St. Asaph and Bangor, if united, would comprise three thousand two hundred and fifty square miles.

"We therefore pray your honourable house will direct that the sinecure rectories and the ecclesiastical property in North Wales, arising from the projected union of the two dioceses of North Wales (if carried into effect) be not transferred to the general fund, but appropriated for the benefit of the diocese in which such revenues arise.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray."—*Salopian Journal*.

Church Extension in Carmarthenshire.—We announce with the purest feelings of grateful satisfaction, and look forward with the greatest pleasure to the speedy completion of a new chapel of the Established Church in the large and populous parish of Llandilo-fawr, the noble present of the Right Hon. Lord Dynevor, of Dynevor Castle. On Tuesday last, the 2nd of April, the very interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of this new chapel took place. It was performed by the Hon. Miss Rice.—*Carmarthen Herald*.

MEETING AT WELSH POOL TO PETITION ABOUT THE CHURCH REVENUES OF WALES.

This meeting, which was most respectfully attended, was held at Welsh Pool, on Wednesday, April 10th.

The High Sheriff (D. Hamer, Esq.) briefly opened the business of the day, and directed the requisition to be read.

The Viscount CLIVE, having been requested to state to the meeting the proceedings which had taken place in London with reference to the subject for which the meeting had been convened, his lordship, with his usual courtesy, readily assented; and in an address characterized by much feeling and knowledge of the subject, detailed at considerable length the proceedings which had taken place in town, and placed before the meeting the present state of the question, in order that the meeting might afterwards adopt such resolutions as the circumstances of the case might seem to require. His lordship stated, that at the request of the committee formed in town to watch the progress of the measures affecting the Church in the northern part of the principality, and consisting principally of the county and borough members of North Wales, a deputation had waited on Lord John Russell to explain the hardship and injustice already inflicted on this part of the country by the tithes of many large and extensive parishes having been withdrawn to other districts, and appropriated to other purposes than the religious instruction of those parishes; and to point out how this evil would be greatly aggravated if the "Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill" now before Parliament should pass into a law in its present state. The representation of the deputation evidently made an impression on the noble secretary for the Home Department. He admitted the hardship of the case, and promised to give the subject his best consideration, and intimated that the discussion of that portion of the bill would be postponed till after the Easter recess. The same deputation had subsequently waited on his Grace the

Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. His Grace (observed his lordship) received the deputation with that peculiar Christian courtesy for which he is so eminently distinguished; and entered into the subject with that deep interest and concern with which he attends to all questions relating to the interests of the Church. The Archbishop and the Bishop of London appeared not to have been previously fully aware of the injurious operation of the "Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill" on that portion of the Church situated in North Wales. They admitted the peculiar circumstances of the Church in North Wales, and promised to give all due attention to the representations laid before them by the deputation. His lordship then said that he was happy to inform the meeting that there was, he believed, a good prospect of ultimate success; but they must not relax in their exertions. Lord Clive then urged on the meeting the necessity for co-operation and unanimity, and the great advantages of having county meetings throughout all North Wales, in order to show to Her Majesty's ministers and the two houses of parliament that there was but one feeling and one mind on this subject (cheers); that where the interests of our Church were affected, we were firmly united as one man; and that we were all Welsh on this subject (much cheering). His lordship then observed that Monday next was fixed for the Ecclesiastical Revenues Bill going into committee, and that there was no time to be lost in sending up petitions to the House of Commons. After again urging the necessity and advantage of being firm and united, his lordship resumed his seat amidst much cheering.

The meeting was addressed by several influential gentlemen, and various resolutions were passed.

IRELAND.

Additional Curates' Fund Society, Ireland—Important Meeting.—The first annual meeting of the Protestant Additional Curates' Fund Society was held, 4th April, in the round room of the Rotunda, Dublin, for the purpose of introducing the subject of the establishment of the Society to the Protestants of Ireland. The principal dignitaries of the Church were on the platform, and the body of the building was crowded by a most respectable assemblage. Among those present were the following:—The Lord Primate, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Down and Connor, Cashel, Meath, Clogher, Killaloe, Limerick, Derry, Dromore, the Lord Mayor, Lord Downes, the Right Hon. F. Blackburne, the Archdeacons of Kildare and Dublin, T. B. C. Smith, Rev. J. H. Todd, F.T.C.D., Rev. Sydney Smith, F.T.C.D., the Dean of St. Patrick's, Mr. Sergeant Jackson, Mr. John Beatty West, &c. The Lord Primate presided. His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin moved the first resolution, "That the powers of the parochial clergy in many large and populous parishes are by no means commensurate with their professional calls;" seconded by the Marquis of Downshire. Several resolutions were passed for the purpose of carrying into effect a remedy for the evil, in the proposing and seconding of which several able speeches were made.

COLONIAL.

Jamaica.—Thirteen curacies are now vacant in this diocese, and nearly twenty national schools waiting for masters.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has recently sent out two schoolmasters and one catechist, with prospect of ordination. A clergyman will sail in the course of the month.

Ordination, Jan. 27.—*Priest:* J. F. Sessing, missionary of the Church Missionary Society.

Malta.—*Government Notice.*—His Excellency the Governor has great satisfaction in announcing, that the commencement of the very munificent undertaking of Her Majesty the Queen Dowager of England, to build a Protestant church, took place on Wednesday last, Her Majesty having been graciously pleased, at 2 o'clock on that day, to lay the foundation-stone on the appropriated site in Strada Vecova.

Her Majesty, attended by her suite, was received at the entrance of the ground with the honours due to her illustrious rank; and, accompanied by His Ex-

cellency the Governor, and Admiral the Honorable Sir Robert Stopford, proceeded to the excavation, the Protestant clergy and the members of the committee leading the way.

As soon as Her Majesty had taken her station, the 132nd Psalm and a prayer was read by the chaplain to the forces; after which Her Majesty was conducted by His Excellency the Governor, attended by the admiral, and the members of the committee, to the spot where the foundation-stone was suspended. The architect having made the usual preparations, His Excellency presented to the Queen the silver trowel, with which she was pleased to spread the mortar; and the stone having been lowered into its bed, Her Majesty proved its correct position in the accustomed manner. His Excellency then read the following Latin and English inscriptions:—

"LAUS DEO.

"Hic lapis ædis sacræ Sancti Pauli fundamentum propria excellentissimæ et pientissimæ Adelaidis Reginae Viduæ Nobilis manu positus est, die 20 Martii A. D. 1839. Cujus et pietate et sumptu hoc templum in usum Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ ædificatum est."

"GLORY TO GOD IN THE HIGHEST, AND ON EARTH PEACE, GOODWILL TOWARDS MEN.

"This foundation-stone of the Church of St. Paul in the city of Valletta, for the celebration of Divine Worship, according to the ritual of the Church of England, and to be erected out of the free and Christian bounty of Her Majesty Adelaide the Queen Dowager, was laid by Her Majesty in person, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1839.

"His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Henry F. Bouverie, G.C.M.G. K.C.B. Governor of the Island of Malta and its dependencies."

The coins, namely, a sovereign, a half-sovereign, a crown, a half-crown, a shilling, and a six-pence, a fourpenny silver piece, a penny, a half-penny, a farthing, and a British grain, also a coronation medal of their Majesties William and Adelaide in bronze, having next been presented were deposited, together with the English inscription on parchment, in a glass vessel, within the cavity in the stone, and the brass plate with the Latin inscription was immediately placed over it and fastened down.

At the completion of this part of the ceremony a royal salute of twenty-one guns was fired, and the guard of honour presented arms, the band playing the national anthem. Her Majesty having ascended to her former station, the 100th Psalm was sung by the children of the regimental schools, and the ceremony was concluded by the government chaplain reading a prayer, together with the Lord's Prayer, and pronouncing the blessing.

Her Majesty, on quitting the ground, was graciously pleased to express to His Excellency the Governor her entire approbation at the manner in which the whole of this very interesting and imposing ceremony had been conducted.

By command of His Excellency,

H. GREIG,

Chief Secretary to Government.

I.a Valletta, 22nd March, 1839.

By a recent proclamation of the Governor of Malta, an ordinance was enacted "for abolishing the censorship and for providing against abuses of the consequent liberty of publishing printed writings," of which the following is an extract:—

SECT VI.—Any publication of any writing embraced by any of the descriptions immediately following is hereby prohibited.—1. Any writing, reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, an essential or fundamental doctrine of the Christian religion; that is to say, a doctrine received by the generality of Christians of every church, society, or denomination. 2. Any writing reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, any doctrine of the Roman Catholic Church; or the government or discipline of the Roman Catholic Church, or any part of its government or discipline; or any ritual or other religious observance of Roman Catholic Christians of any class or description. 3. Any writing reviling,

ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, any doctrine of the Established Church of England, or its government, discipline, or rites. 4. Any writing reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, any doctrine of any church or society of Christians, other than the Roman Catholic Church, or the Established Church of England; or reviling, ridiculing, or otherwise insulting, the government, discipline, or rites of any such church or society.

Whoever shall offend against the prohibition contained in the present section by any publication within the prohibition, or by any contribution to any such publication, shall be punishable with an imprisonment not exceeding the term of twelve months.

FOREIGN.

New York: Religious Statistics.—The following is a statement of the churches and chapels in the city of New York:—Episcopalian, 28; Methodist Episc., 12; Presbyterian, 37; Baptist, 20; Independent Methodists, 8; Reformed Dutch, 15; Roman Catholic, 6; Friends, 4; Lutheran, 2; Universalists, 3; Unitarian (Socinian), 3; Independent, 2; Jewish synagogues, 3; Moravian, 1; Misc. 2: total, 146. —*Journal of Statistical Society of London.*

The negotiations between the Prussian government and the Archbishop of Posen have been broken off, the prelate obstinately refusing obedience to any but the authority of the Pope. —*Times.*

Hamburg, April 30.—The *Prussian State Gazette* contains a letter from Munster, of the 23d of April, which gives the Cabinet order issued by the King of Prussia, in reply to the application for permission to the Archbishop of Cologne to go to the estates of his family, in Westphalia, for the recovery of his health. His Majesty generously grants this request, on condition that the Archbishop shall not quit this new place of abode without His Majesty's permission; and that if the Archbishop should happen to have particular confidence in a foreign physician, care shall be taken to send for him. The King desires that the President of the government shall express to the Archbishop His Majesty's regret at his ill-health, with the wish that the change of air may contribute to relieve his sufferings. The order was received at Minden by express on the 19th, and immediately communicated to the Archbishop, who, with feelings of gratitude, acknowledged His Majesty's favour, and most readily promised not to leave Darfeld without his permission. He left Minden on the 21st, and arrived at Darfeld on the 22d.

The note of the Papal Court, in answer to that from Berlin, which was communicated to the Foreign Ambassadors at Rome a short time since, is published by the *Augsburg Gazette*. The Holy See endeavours to define the limits between spiritual and temporal authority, insisting that it has not attempted to extend its powers in a degree incompatible with the sovereign rights of the King, but that it is the Prussian government which has arrogated to itself rights in opposition to the immutable institutions of the church, and even in violation of treaties. The Pope rejects the suspicion that he is inclined to refuse to its fullest extent the principle that obedience and submission are due from subjects to their temporal rulers.

A worthy old rector of a parish in the department of the Nièvre, over which he had been pastor nearly 20 years, received a better piece of preferment from his bishop about a fortnight ago. He was greatly beloved by his flock, and was no less attached to them himself. He expected to have a parting scene which would be painful to his feelings when he came to leave them, and he determined to take himself off quietly, without letting any one into the secret. The other morning, therefore, he left the village at break of day, and journeyed towards his new benefice; but he had not walked above a league or two before his departure became known, the inhabitants of the village assembled *en masse*, and determined to fetch him back. Away they went after him, and in due time overtaking, not the lost sheep, but the stray shepherd, brought him back in triumph to his rectory, where they have since kept a guard of six men posted round his house to hinder any new attempt at flight. The old rector, overcome by the rather boisterous testimonials of

affection from his parishioners, has subsequently written to the bishop, begging to decline the preferment offered to him. —*Galignani's Messenger.*

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

Rev. R. M. Lamb, M.A. by the teachers and scholars of St. Thomas's Sunday School, Preston, a copy of Henry and Scott's Commentary and Pictorial Prayer Book, elegantly bound.

The parishioners of Urcloft and Stirt, in this county, have subscribed the sum of 33l. (partly applied to the purchase of plate), and presented the same to the Rev. David Llewellyn, their late Curate, as a testimony of personal respect and esteem.

Rev. R. W. Huntley, a set of four beautiful silver corner dishes and covers (which will together form eight occasional dishes), bearing the following inscription:—"Presented (with three similar dishes) to the Rev. Richard Webster Huntley, M.A. Vicar of Alderbury, Salop, by his parishioners, as a testimony of their deep sense of his valuable services as a Christian Minister. A. D. 1839."

The parishioners of Totterdige and Fryarn Barnet have presented a very handsome silver tea-service to the Rev. Wm. Seyer London, A.M. on his leaving them for the Rectory of Wymington.

Rev. James Williams, A.B. late evening preacher of St. Anne's, Limehouse, a handsome silver tea-service, with an appropriate inscription.

Rev. Walter Henry Hill, a very handsome chased silver cup and cover, by his late parishioners at Southminster.

PREFERMENTS.

Very Rev. George Davys, D.D. Dean of Chester, has been promoted to the Bishopric of Peterborough.

Rev. George Peacock, M.A. has been promoted to the Deanery of Ely.

Rev. Herbert George Adams, M.A. to the Vicarage of Dunsford, Devon; patron, Baldwin Fulford, Esq.

Rev. Joseph Charles Badoley, B.C.L. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Halesworth, with Chediston, Suffolk.

Rev. William Barrett, M.A. to the perpetual Curacy of Preston-on-Stour, Glouc.; patron, J. West, Esq.

Rev. Meyrick Beebe, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Alston.

Rev. Henry Blayds, M.A. to the Vicarage of South Stoke with Monckton Combe, Somersetshire.

Rev. J. B. Bourne, to the Rectories of Colmere and Pryor's Dean, Hants; patron, J. Bourne, Esq.

Rev. Dr. Blakeley to the Deanery of Down.

Rev. John Bowstead, M.A. to the Vicarage of Tathwell, Lincolnshire; patron, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. W. R. Browell, M.A. to the Rectory of Beaumont, Essex; patrons, Governors of Guy's Hospital.

Rev. Jas. Mellor Brown to the Rectory of Isham Superior, Northamptonshire; patron, Rev. E. H. Hoare.

Rev. Joseph Brown, of Mill Hill, to the Chaplaincy of the Children's Establishment at Norwood, Tooting, and Brixton.

Rev. Thomas Murray Browne, M.A. to the Vicarage of Standish, with the Chapels of Saul, Randwicke, and Hardwicke, annexed, Gloucestershire; patron, for this turn, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Edward Bulmer, M.A. to the Rectory of Moreton on Lugg, Herefordshire; patron, Rev. Prebendary Taylor.

Rev. Daniel Capper, M.A. to the Rectory of Huntley, Glouc.; patron, R. Capper, Esq.

Rev. George Coleman, B.A. to the Rectory of Water Stratford, Bucks; patron, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

Rev. William Cox Radcliffe, B.A. to the rectory of Font-hill Gifford, Wilts; patron, John Benett, Esq., M.P.

Rev. Christopher Crofts, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, to be the Head Master of Hackney Church of England School.

Rev. Thomas Currie to the Rectory of Bridgeham, Norfolk; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Thomas Chandler Curties, M.A. to the Rectory of the New Ecclesiastical Parish of Frenchay; patrons, St. John's College, Oxford.

Rev. Francis Curtis, M.A. to the Rectory of St. Leonard's, Colchester; patrons, Master and Fellows of Balliol College, Oxford.

Rev. Henry Lewis Davies to the perpetual Curacy of Wornegay, Norfolk; patron, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. William Davies to the Rectory of Meline, Pembrokeshire.

Rev. Charles Deedes, B.A. to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Merston.

Rev. J. L. Drapes, to be Archdeacon, Vicar and Librarian in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, Ireland.

Rev. E. C. Ellis to the Vicarage of Stevenston, Berks; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Rev. R. B. Exton to be Chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon.

Rev. Thomas Fisher, M.A. to the Rectory of Luckham, Somersetshire; patron, Sir T. D. Acland.

Rev. J. R. Fiske, M.A. to the Rectory of Kettlebaston, Suffolk.

Rev. J. Ford to the perpetual Curacy of Lane-end, Staffordshire.

Rev. Henry Fox to the office of Rural Dean of Bridport.

Rev. George Gilpin, to the Vicarage of Long Houghton, Northumberland.

Rev. F. Glossop to the Rectory of West Dean, with the Chapel of East Grimstead annexed, in the county of Wilts; patrons, Rev. H. Glossop and Mr. J. A. Young.

Rev. J. F. Gordon to the Rectory of Tyrella, Ireland. This is a new Rectory, created under a late Act, by the elevation of the late Dean of Down to the See of Tuam.

Rev. E. T. Gregory to be Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. John Grisdale to the Rectory of South Reston, Lincolnshire.

Rev. William Gunner to the Chaplaincy of St. Mary's College, Winchester.

Rev. Thomas Harrison, M.A. to the Incumbency of the New Church at Stafford.

Rev. James Hatherell, M.A. to the Rectory of Charnmouth, Dorsetshire; patron, Abraham Hatherell, Esq.

Rev. E. N. Hoare, M.A. to the Deanery of Achnor.

Rev. G. Ingram, B.D. to the Rectory of Chedburgh, Suffolk; patron, the Marquis of Bristol.

Rev. Leighton Irwin, M.A. to the Rectory of St. Clement's on the Bridge, Norwich; patrons, Caius College, Cambridge.

Archdeacon Keating, Rev. E. G. Hudson, Rev. A. Douglas, and the Rev. F. Morrison, to be Domestic Chaplains to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Rev. John Kent, M.A. Rector of St. Paul's, Lincoln, to be Rural Dean for the Deanery of Boothby Graffoe.

Rev. John Kitton, to be Curate of St. Peter's Church, Preston.

Venerable Archdeacon Law, M.A. to the Vicarage of East Brent, Somersetshire; patron, Bishop of Bath & Wells.

Rev. E. Whitmore Lechmere, B.A. to the perpetual Curacy of Brockhampton, Herefordshire; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. John Matthews, to the Rectory of Melbury Osmond, with Sampford annexed, Dorsetshire; patron, the Earl of Ilchester.

Rev. William Maurice Macdonald, S.C.L. to the Vicarage of Minty, Gloucestershire; patron, the Archdeacon of Wilts.

Rev. Dr. Molesworth, to the Vicarage of Minister in Thanet; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Challis Parolissien, M.A. to the Rectory of Hardingham, Norfolk; patrons, Clare Hall, Cambridge.

Rev. T. S. Ramsden, to be Chaplain of the Ilford House of Correction.

Rev. H. Ray, B.A. to the perpetual Curacy of Hunston, Suffolk; patron, J. H. Heigham, Esq.

Rev. J. Reynolds, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. the Earl of Munster.

Rev. R. W. Scurr, M.A. to the Rectory of Addington, Dicks; patron, J. Poulett, Esq.

Rev. M. Seaman, B.D. to the Rectory of St. James's, Colchester; patron, Lord Chancellor.

Rev. William Servante, M.A. to the Vicarage of Kemply, in the county of Gloucester; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. William Sharp, B.A. to the Vicarage of Addingham, Cumberland; patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Rev. Charles Lesingham Smith, M.A. to the Rectory of Little Canfield, Essex; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Christ's College, Cambridge.

Rev. James Smith, to the Rectory of Island Magee, Ireland.

Rev. John Henry Smith, M.A. to the new Church of St. James's, Piccadilly, London; patron, the Bishop of London.

Rev. Vernon Tipping, B.A. to the Rectory of Church Lawton, Cheshire; patron, C. B. Lawton, Esq.

Rev. R. L. Tyner, to the Living of Killemeigh, Ireland.

Rev. Thomas T. Upwood, M.A. late Fellow of Clare Hall, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Clenchwarton, Norfolk.

Rev. Bowyer Vaux, M.A. to be Assistant Curate of the Collegiate Church, Wolverhampton.

Rev. R. P. Waller, B.A. to be Assistant Curate of Scarborough.

Rev. Nicholas Walters, M.A. to be Rural Dean for the Deanery of Bellsloe.

Rev. John White, to the Vicarage of Barnby-le-Wold, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Robert Wells Whitford, M.A. to be Assistant Chaplain at Madras.

Rev. William Morris Holt Williams, M.A. to the Vicarage of Orchardleigh; patron, Sir Thomas S. Mostyn Clampneys, Bart.

Rev. John Wilson, to the Vicarage of Deeping St. James, Lincolnshire; patron, Sir T. White, Bart.

Rev. J. A. Wright, to the Rectory of Ickham with Wild Chapelry, Kent; patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. E. N. Young, Rector of Quainton, Bucks, to be one of the Chaplains to the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

DEATHS.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF PETERBOROUGH.

It is our painful duty to announce the melancholy intelligence, of the death of the Right Rev. Herbert Marsh, D.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Peterborough, and Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, and formerly fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge. After a long illness, his lordship departed this life, at the Palace, Peterborough, on the evening of Wednesday last, the 1st inst., in the 83d year of his age. This eminent prelate took the degree of B.A. in 1779, on which occasion he was the second wrangler; that of M.A. in 1782; and the degrees of B.D. and D.D. in 1792 and 1808 respectively. In 1807 he was elected the Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, was raised to the Bishopric of Landaff in 1816, and in 1819 was translated to the see of Peterborough. In the earlier part of his life, he published his "Translation of Michæli's Introduction to the New Testament," with original notes, many of which are learned disquisitions on points of great moment. This work was succeeded by his "Letter to Mr. Archdeacon Travis," containing information of indisputable value to those who are engaged in the study of the Greek manuscripts of the New Testament. After he became the Lady Margaret Professor, he put forth his "Comparative

View of the Churches of England and Rome"—a volume of much importance at the time, and rendered still more important by subsequent events. His "Lectures in Divinity," containing a more systematic arrangement of the several branches of theology than had previously appeared; together with many volumes and treatises, the very titles of which would occupy a considerable space, and of which it may be affirmed that they all abound in matter most useful to theological students. Whatever came from Bishop Marsh's pen evinced unwearied assiduity in research, extreme acuteness in discovering circumstances that could elucidate the subject of his investigation, and the utmost clearness in stating the result of his labours. In fine, his writings are certainly destined to rank with those which will "profit in the after-time."

Rev. Wm. Mules, Rector of Bittadon, Devonshire.
April 2.—Aged 62, the Rev. Wm. Bishop, Perpetual Curate of Thornton, Yorkshire; patron, the Vicar of Bradford.

April 4.—At Ballayameen, county of Kerry, the Rev. John Goodman, aged upwards of 80 years, sixty of which he officiated as Curate of Dingle. He was also Vicar of Marlin and Dunquin.

April 6.—In the Close, Salisbury, the Rev. J. T. Porter.

April 7.—Aged 73, the Rev. Richard Ness, D.D. forty-one years Rector of West Parley, Dorset.

April 8.—At Freeland House, Hotwells, Bristol, the Rev. T. C. Jones.

At Kentsburie, Devon, in his 73rd year, the Rev. R. C. Rider, Curate of that parish, and Rector of Stoke, Kent.

At Tredolphin, Carmarthenshire, the Rev. Evan Williams, Rector of Rhoscolyn, Anglesey, aged 86; patron, the Bishop of Bangor.

April 9.—The Rev. Thomas Watkins, Precentor of Winchester Cathedral, Vicar of Collingburn Kingston, Wilts, and Vicar of Minty, Wilts.

April 11.—At Burnall, in Craven, in the 73d year of his age, the Rev. James Brown, M.A. formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge.

April 18.—In his 67th year, the Rev. Benjamin Birkett, Master of the Free Grammar School, Rotherham.

April 19.—Aged 65, the Rev. C. Newton, of Helgham. At Castleblayney, the Rev. Oliver Grace, brother of the Venerable Archdeacon Grace.

April 20.—At Sible Hedingham, Essex, the Rev. George Marshall Fowke, M.A. of Calus College, Cambridge, eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral George Fowke, aged 39. In his 85th year, at Gales, in the parish of Kirkby Ravensworth, Yorkshire, the Rev. M. Blackburne.

Rev. Wyndham Magrath Fitzgerald, Treasurer of the Diocese of Ardfer, Ireland.
The Rev. Nicholas Simons, Rector of Ickham-with-Weld, Kent, and Vicar of Minster, in Thanet, in the 86th year of his age.

April 22.—At St. Peter's College, Cambridge, the Rev. Thos. Veasey, D.D. formerly Tutor, and upwards of 60 years fellow of that Society, and the oldest resident member of the University.

April 23.—The Very Rev. James Wood, D.D. Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, Dean of Ely, and Rector of Freshwater in the Isle of Wight, in the patronage of the College. He was the author of the well-known treatise on Algebra, and edited several other mathematical works of sterling merit.

In Harcourt-street, Dublin, the Rev. Dr. Martin.

April 26.—At Hardwick, Salop, the Rev. Sir Edward Kynaston, Bart., 36 years Rector of Hordley, Salop, 44 years Vicar of Kinnerley, in the same county; patron, the Lord Chancellor; and 36 years Rector of Risby, Suffolk; patron, the Lord Chancellor. Sir Edward was in his 81st year.

April 27.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Robert Harkness, M.A. late of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Vicar of East Brent, Somersetshire; patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rev. Hugh Jones, Perpetual Curate of Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire; patron, the Marquis of Beauchamp.

Rev. Henry Adams, 41 years Rector of Hatch Beauchamp, Somersetshire, aged 74.

April 28.—Rev. William Kettlewell, of Kirkheaton, aged 56.

At Enford, the Rev. John Pyke, Vicar of Uphaven, Wilts. At his father's house, Fitzroy-square, London, the Rev. Edward Heartley Orme, M.A. of St. Mary Hall.

At Grove House, in the 27th year of his age, the Rev. John Cobham Bush, M.A. of Pembroke College.

May 4.—Rev. Henry Tatlock, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, only son of the late Rev. J. Tatlock, of Everton.

Aged 70, Rev. Robert Batey, Perpetual Curate of Tatham Fell, Lancashire; patron, the Rector of Tatham.

Aged 89, Rev. W. W. Bowskill, 37 years Vicar of Mountnessing, Essex.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

Palace, Gloucester, April 24, 1839.

MY DEAR ARCHDEACON,

YOU will perhaps remember the passage of the Charge to the Clergy at my late Visitation, in which I spoke of the Bill which was before Parliament last session for Clergy Discipline, and expressing my wish to learn the sentiments of our Clerical Brethren on the subject, before it became again the matter of discussion in the legislature. A Bill has now been introduced into the House of Lords, which appears to be substantially the same as that of last Session. I shall be happy to be put in possession of the sentiments of my Clergy on this subject as soon as they have had an opportunity of considering it. This may be done either by petitions to the Legislature, or by any other means which may appear to themselves most appropriate.

Believe me to be, with great truth,

My Dear Archdeacon,

Your most faithful brother and servant,

J. H. GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL.

To Archdeacon Thorp, of Bristol.

The following is the passage of the Charge alluded to:—

"No measure has yet been enacted on the subject of Church Discipline, for correcting the intolerable evils which exist in the present state of the law. Two bills have been propounded for this purpose; both aiming at the same end, but by very different courses. The first, which passed the House of Lords two years ago, committed the trial and censure of delinquent Clergymen to the Bishop in person, assisted by a legal assessor and a jury of incumbents: the other, which was introduced and withdrawn within the last few weeks, assigned the jurisdiction in all such cases, in the first instance, to the Court of Arches, from which there lay an appeal to the Privy Council. In regard to the object itself, the removal of that scandal which, at present, an unworthy clergyman has it in his power to bring upon our profession, and the prevention of injury resulting to his flock, there can, I think, be no difference of opinion; nor have I any thing to add to the remarks which I made on this topic at our last meeting. My reason for now adverting to it is this—it has been alleged as a main argument against the first of the two modes of proceeding just mentioned, that it is generally disliked by the clergy. It would be satisfactory to me to learn, before the matter is again brought into discussion, what are the sentiments entertained by you upon these opposite plans, or upon any other method, by which justice may be procured to the Church and the individuals concerned, without the present evils of enormous expense and endless procrastination."

GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, No. 49, late No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, London Bridge, established 1st October, 1829.

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This Association has a Capital exceeding £100,000, invested in Government securities, which is increasing from £13,000 to £14,000 per annum. It is founded on the principle of Friendly Societies, and in conformity with their Act of Parliament, whereby it obtains the highest rate of interest on its investments, and other important advantages appertaining thereto. It also secures a larger return to its annuitants than any other mode of life insurance.

It is worthy of remark that the present annuitants exceed £20 each, the estimated value of which may be taken at £400; but if a person, aged say 20, insures his life for that sum, the annual payment will be about £10, whereas for one of these annuitants it is only £2.

This Society, therefore, is admirably adapted to those persons whose income will cease, or be diminished on death, as by a trifling yearly sacrifice they may thus provide for their widows, children, or other relatives, to the extent of six annuities.

Prospectuses and every information may be had on application at the Office as above, where the annual reports may also be inspected.

CHARLES HEWITT, Secretary.

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Further Particulars, on application, post paid, to the Head Master, Free Grammar School, Walsall.

MADRAS DIOCESAN OR LENDING LIBRARY.

A GRANT having been made by Dr. Bray's Associates, all who feel able and disposed to build on this Foundation are requested to send Books, which will be taken to Madras by R. W. W. Assistant Chaplain, if before next Friday, May 17th, at 13, Great James-street, Bedford-row; or at Mr. Welch's, 134, Leadenhall-street; afterwards, at Rivingtons'.

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FROME UNION.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS of the UNION

is desirous of receiving applications from Clergymen in Full Orders, and willing to fill the situation of Chaplain to the Workhouse, the present Chaplain having signified his intention of resigning. Two full Services will be required on the Sunday, and one Service on some day in the week, with the other duties required by the rules of the Poor Law Commissioners, and the Clergyman will be at liberty to engage in other duty. The Salary will be 80l. per annum. Candidates for the appointment are requested to send their applications and testimonials, in the usual form, signed by three beneficed Clergymen, and countersigned by the Bishop, under cover, to the Union Office, Frome, free of expense, on or before the 3d of June next, and the election will take place on the 11th. By order of the Board.

L. HAGLEY, Clerk.

Frome, Somerset, April 25, 1839.

THE UNEXPIRED LEASE of a CHAPEL, with immediate Possession, in the suburbs of London, is now to be disposed of, or exchanged for a Benefice, in a situation adapted for pupils, not more than 70 miles from London. It contains 800 sittings, a great portion of which are unlet, although the congregation is steadily increasing. Clergymen whose sentiments have an Evangelical bias can alone be treated with.

For further particulars apply (free) to the Rev. Giles Powell, The Clerical Office, Hatton Garden.

A CLERGYMAN, residing near the Lakes of Westmoreland, wishes to receive into his family a few Young Gentlemen, to prepare either for the Public Schools or the Universities. He has very satisfactory testimonials of character and qualifications. Terms, 100 Guineas per annum.

For further particulars apply (if by letter, free of postage) to the Rev. Giles Powell, The Clerical Office, Hatton Garden.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, residing on a Benefice, in the immediate vicinity of Herne Bay, wishes to receive into his family one or two LADIES and GENTLEMEN, on moderate terms.

There is good trout fishing in the neighbourhood. He would be glad to prepare a Graduate for Examination for Holy Orders. His late Pupil was recently complimented by the Bishop who ordained him, on account of his Theological attainments.

For further particulars apply (free of postage) to the Rev. Giles Powell, The Clerical Office, 100, Hatton Garden.

THE INCUMBENT of a LIVING, in a very desirable county, four hours distance from London, wishes to meet with a CURATE immediately, who is in full orders, and is not extreme in his views. He must give ample references, and have a voice fully equal to a moderate-sized church. The advertiser would be very glad to give the Curacy alluded to, with a higher stipend perhaps than the law requires, in exchange for Chapel duty, or any other Clerical engagement, within a few miles of London. Direct, postage free, to Z. B., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street.

Personal applications are objected to.

HEAD MASTER WANTED, for a Proprietary School, salary £200, to increase with the number of boys. No house. The Candidates must be in Holy Orders. Letters, post paid, addressed to H. B., Mr. Wix, Bookseller, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

THE Rev. GILES POWELL, B.A., offers his services to his brother Clergymen on every subject connected with their profession, and other business not inconsistent with it. He makes no charge to Incumbents who kindly permit him to recommend Curates to them, but he wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he declines to introduce Gentlemen to employment until he is made acquainted with their age, degree, tenets, and the references they can give when required.

Dilapidations, Tithes, and all other Ecclesiastical property promptly valued by persons of high character and competency.

Mr. Powell will be happy to instruct a Candidate for Holy Orders in English Theology and Elocution. All communications will be received in strict confidence, and, of course, to be sent free of postage. M. S. S. The Clerical Office, 100, Hatton Garden, London.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAWAN'S PATENT TRUSS WITHOUT STEEL SPRINGS.—51, Bedford-street, Strand.

T GAWAN, from 200, Fleet-street, having so frequently expatiated on the merits of this Truss, considers its superiority will at once appear, when it is stated, without the fear of contradiction, that some of the most eminent of the Faculty have not only strongly recommended it to ladies and gentlemen, as well as children, of the highest respectability, but even Physicians and Surgeons who are themselves afflicted have recommended it to each other, and have also for years been using it in their own families, as being the most easy and secure.

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WANTED, a CURACY, with Title for Orders, in the Diocese of York.

Address, post paid, to A. L. A. Post Office, Brancaster, Norfolk. Most satisfactory references will be given.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, Graduate of the University of Cambridge, residing on his Curacy, which is situated in a retired Village in the West Riding of Yorkshire, receives into his House two Gentlemen to prepare for the University, or for Holy Orders. Terms, 100 Guineas per Annum.

Address, post paid, Rev. X. Y. Z., Post Office, Clithero, Lancashire.

A CURACY,

WANTED, by a CLERGYMAN, M.A., of Cambridge, in Full Orders, of orthodox principles. Highly respectable references can be given.

Address, post paid, A. B. R. Sumter, Bookseller, &c. (successor to Messrs. Todd,) York.

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OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



No. 12.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1839.

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We beg to remind our friends and subscribers, that the present number completes the first year of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE. In our next we purpose to give an Index of the contents of the twelve numbers now published, which may be bound up with them.

The great Church questions discussed in Parliament and at public meetings during the month, have obliged us to defer the insertion of much useful and interesting matter, which must stand over till next month.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford intends to hold an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, on Sunday, July the 21st.

The Lord Bishop of Chester will hold his next ordination at Durham, on the 7th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Bangor will hold an ordination at the Palace, 28th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 28th of July.

The Archbishop of York will hold his next ordination on the 4th of August, at Bishopsthorpe.

Correspondents are particularly requested not to mark any articles in provincial papers sent to us, as a charge of postage is incurred thereby.

In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

JUNE, 1839.

THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER in the Chair.

At the General Meeting of the SOCIETY held on Tuesday, the 4th of June 1839, a letter was read from the Rev. J. C. Wigram, Secretary to the National Society, transmitting a copy of the resolutions unanimously adopted at a public meeting of the friends of National Education in the principles of the Church, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday, the 28th of May last. He says, "The Committee of the National Society feel assured that the proceedings on that occasion will be regarded with interest by the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE; and I have to request that you will communicate the resolutions to the Standing Committee, at the first convenient opportunity."

The following are the resolutions forwarded by Mr. Wigram:—

Proposed by the Earl of CHICHESTER, seconded by the Lord Bishop of LONDON,

1. "That it is an object of the highest national importance to provide, that instruction in the truths and precepts of Christianity should form an essential part of every system of education intended for the people at large; and that such instruction should be under the superintendence of the Clergy,

and in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of this realm, as the recognised teacher of religion."

Proposed by the Lord ABINGER, seconded by the Lord Bishop of SALISBURY,

2. "That the incorporated 'National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church,' by the formation of numerous schools in immediate connexion with the Church, has rendered eminent service to the cause of Christian education; and that the general principles upon which it was originally founded ought still to be adhered to in every plan for extending more widely the benefits of education, whether by multiplying National Schools, or by enlarging the circle of instruction in those which already exist."

Proposed by the Rev. Dr. Hook, seconded by the Lord BARRINGTON,

3. "That this meeting contemplates with satisfaction the establishment of Diocesan and Local Boards of Education in connexion with the National Society, having for their object the extension of the benefits of education, contemplated in the foregoing resolution, as well as the establishment and encouragement of schools for the education of the middle classes, upon principles conformable to those which are embodied in the Society's charter."

Proposed by the Dean of CHICHESTER, seconded by R. BETHELL, Esq., M.P.,

4. "That, in order to supply one of the principal defects which at present limit the operations of the National Society, and retard the improvement of

education throughout the country, efforts should be made to raise the qualifications of those persons who are employed as teachers in our Parochial and National Schools; and that the resolution, adopted by the National Society in August last, to establish a Training Institution for the education of young persons intended for that office, is calculated to promote the attainment of this object."

Proposed by the Archdeacon of SALOP, seconded by Sir THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, Bart. M.P.,

5. "That, in order to furnish the National Society with the means of establishing a Training Institution, and generally extending and improving the Education of the Poor, an immediate exertion be made to increase its resources, and that the Committee of Inquiry and Correspondence be requested to act as a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and collecting subscriptions, with power to add to their numbers."

The Secretaries then stated, that the Standing Committee, having taken the subject into their consideration, recommended that at the General Meeting in July the sum of 6,000*l.* should be granted by the Board, in furtherance of the objects set forth in these Resolutions.

The Secretary informed the Meeting, that the Standing Committee, having considered the expediency of presenting an Address to Her Majesty on the subject of National Education, had agreed to recommend to the Board the adoption of the following Petition to both Houses of Parliament in lieu of such Address.

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

"The Humble Petition of the undersigned Members of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

"Sheweth,

"That the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE was the first Society in the kingdom which came forward to advocate and support the general education of the people; and that, from its first establishment in the year 1698, it has endeavoured, by all the means in its power, to promote religious instruction upon the principles of the Church of England.

"That, whilst your Petitioners disclaim all interference with the education of those who differ from them in their Religious principles, they are of opinion that the authority of the State ought not to be given to any scheme of Education which involves principles contrary to the constitution of the Church, as established by the laws of the land.

"That your Petitioners strongly object to any plan of National Instruction which may remove the education of the people from the pastoral care and guidance of the clergy.

"That your Petitioners have heard with extreme regret that a scheme of education has been laid before Parliament, under the sanction of a Committee of her Majesty's Privy Council, by which teachers of any sect or religion, however erroneous, or hostile to the Church, may be admitted to give instruction in the school, or schools, established under the authority of the State; and that into such school, or schools, erroneous versions of the Holy Scriptures may also be introduced under the same authority.

"That such scheme appears to your Petitioners to be calculated to throw discredit upon the authorized version of the Bible, to encourage indifference and error, and to be injurious to the interests both of the Established Church and of Christianity itself.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly pray that your Honourable House will refuse to support or sanction the said scheme, or to grant any portion of the public money for these, or any such purposes."

It was agreed, on the motion of Mr. J. POYNTER, seconded by the Rev. J. ENDELL TYLER, that this be adopted.

It was also agreed that it be advertised in the public newspapers, and that Sir ROBERT H. INGLIS, Bart., be requested to present it.

The Rev. SANDERSON ROBINS brought forward the motion, of which he had given notice at the last General Meeting. After a full consideration of the subject, the resolution was put to the Board in the following shape; and having been approved by Mr.

ROBINS, and seconded by the Rev. Dr. HOOK, it was adopted unanimously.

"That the Standing Committee be requested to appoint forthwith a sub-Committee, charged specially to consider the best means which may be devised for the counteraction of the anti-Christian and immoral principles that are at present obtruded on the young and inexperienced, in our populous towns, and throughout the country."

It appeared from the statement of a member of the Tract Committee, that a Tract recently placed on the permanent catalogue, entitled "Christian Evidences," was of a nature calculated to do good in counteraction of the efforts of infidels.

The Hon. and Rev. S. BEST brought forward the motion of which he had given notice at the last general meeting, namely,—

"That on all motions proposing alterations in the rules, and for the election of the Standing Committee and officers, Members be allowed to vote by letter, through the medium of the District Committees."

This was seconded by Sir HENRY MARTIN, Bart., and negatived.

The following letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Secretary, dated Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, March 10, 1839:—

"Rev. and dear Sir,

"1. My time is so unusually pressed upon by Lent lectures weekly at the cathedral, and theological ones three times each week at Bishop's College, during the affecting absence of both the reverend professors, from severe illness, that I must cast myself upon the venerable SOCIETY's indulgence this winter for a brief letter.

"2. I have most cordially to thank the SOCIETY for the generous gift of another 500*l.* for the promotion of the designs of the SOCIETY in my diocese. This rich and most opportune supply shall be employed to the very best purpose.

"3. I am unable at present to send you a copy of Dr. Mill's learned and most curious *Christa Sangita*, from the circumstance of the second part of it being out of print. The moment my excellent and dear friend (to whom, if you see him, please to express the thousand regrets which continue to attend him from all here who enter into the subject of Christianity) can find time to complete his revision of this lacking portion, and it is again printed, your SOCIETY shall have the desired copy.

"4. It will be interesting to the SOCIETY to learn, that the Rev. Mr. Parish, late chaplain at Kurnaul, furnished two copies of this wonderful work to the Pundits, whom I met at Thunassar, by the hands of the Rev. Armand Mussech of that station.

"5. I have now the honour of enclosing the opinions of the several members of the District Committee of your venerable SOCIETY, on the subject of the Native Schools taught by heathen masters, which I thought it desirable to obtain, in addition to those by the reverend missionaries themselves before transmitted.

"6. If the SOCIETY should please to concur in these opinions, the sooner the schools are dissolved the better. My own judgment, I confess, agrees with the decision of my brethren.

"7. The venerable archdeacon is still your Calcutta secretary, and, I think, has been sending you home a little money: he is a most energetic friend to your sacred cause.

"I have the honour to be,

"Rev. and dear Sir,

"Your most affectionate and faithful,

"D. CALCUTTA.

"Rev. W. Parker, Secretary.

"P. S. The opinions are, 1, from the Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry; 2. Rev. H. Fisher; 3. Rev. H. Fisher, jun.; 4. Rev. W. V. Ruspini; 5. Rev. R. B. Boyes; 6. Rev. R. Boswell; 7. Rev. J. H. Pratt."

The above clergymen concur in opinion that the principle of employing heathen teachers in these schools is bad, and that no success attends the teaching. It appears from the communication of Archdeacon Dealtry, that these heathen masters teach the children, in the course of their lessons, that the Gospel is a fable.

It was agreed that the recommendation of the

Lord Bishop of Calcutta, with regard to the dissolution of these schools, be carried into effect.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Australia, dated Sydney, Nov. 29, 1838, from which the following are extracts:—

"Upon the subject of our general proceedings I have nothing at this time of very prominent importance to communicate to the SOCIETY. Our Diocesan Committee continues its operations with much regularity and success. Owing to the recent arrivals of emigrants from the United Kingdom, the deficiency of mechanics has been very much abated, and the works at the several churches are now proceeding, with every prospect of being terminated within reasonable intervals. The church of St. Thomas, at Mulgoa, I have already consecrated. Those at East and West Maitland, at Penrith, at South Creek, and at Goulburn, are in a forward state; and St. Andrew's, in Sydney, with several others in various parts of the country, are in various stages of progress, especially the church of St. Peter, at Cook's River, which has been carried on with uniform energy, highly creditable to the gentlemen who act as trustees of the fabric. The Society for Propagating the Gospel has rendered a service little to have been anticipated when I quitted England, by supplying the colony with the ministrations of fifteen additional clergymen. In testimony of the gratification with which their arrival is regarded, I am most happy to say that the Diocesan Committee has voted to each of them a donation of 50*l.* to provide for their more comfortable settlement in the colony.

"We are proceeding, as opportunities are offered, in erecting and repairing school-houses in various parts of the colony, by means of the grant which the SOCIETY was pleased to entrust to me for that purpose. We have purchased grounds, and completed substantial buildings in several places, as Hunters' Hill, Dural, Wollongong, and others; and we are proceeding to do the same at Windsor, Bathurst, and Narellan, and many other places in succession, as the wants of any particular district are made apparent. Authority is also given for the erection of School-houses, which may also be used temporarily as Churches, at three stations on the river Colo, at Sackville Reach, on the river Macdonald, at Mangrove Creek, and at Brisbane Water; all of them settlements of rising importance on the river Hawkesbury, and containing great numbers of children. I must beg leave, also, to introduce to the attention of the SOCIETY, a subject connected indeed with a very distant part of the colony, but in its consequences, probably not inferior to any which I have yet had occasion to mention: I mean, the expedition under the command of Captain Sir Gordon Bremer, which has recently sailed for the purpose of establishing a settlement on the northern coast of New Holland, at a harbour named Port Essington. Not only the number of individuals composing the crews of the ships in this expedition, and the great augmentation which, in all probability, those numbers will speedily receive from the access of settlers, to a spot so favourably situated for commercial purposes, rendered me anxious that some attention should be paid, from the outset, to the establishment of the ordinances of religious worship in this new colony; but I was additionally compelled, by knowing that there are, in the immediate vicinity of Port Essington, many islands, whose inhabitants have been Christianized by the Dutch missionaries, from Java and Amboyna; and as our countrymen must be brought into contact with them, I was desirous that we might be able to manifest to them, that we also were worshippers of the same God, and not be mistaken for heathens, without any form of worship or sense of religion, as (to our discredit it must be spoken) the English have hitherto appeared in most of the colonial enterprises which they have undertaken. Unfortunately, and much to the regret of Sir Gordon Bremer, the commander of the expedition, I had no clergyman whom I could detach from duty here to proceed to the northern coast: but I have most earnestly besought the interposition of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL to engage the services of one qualified to fill so important an office. In the mean time, not to be wanting in providing, as far as I had means, for the future institution of religious worship

in that distant settlement, I engaged to furnish a Church, composed wholly of wood, and so framed that it admitted of being taken to pieces, for stowage on ship-board, and can be easily erected when it reaches the place of its destination. It is a very solid and capacious structure, perfectly adapted to the warm climate for which it is intended, and capable of containing a numerous congregation. I also supplied the expedition with Bibles, Prayer-Books, and publications of the SOCIETY, to the amount of 20*l*.; and I have now to solicit that, with its accustomed liberality when any religious undertaking is to be accomplished, the SOCIETY will sanction my drawing upon it for the sum of 120*l*. for these special purposes; viz. 100*l*. towards the cost of the Church, and 20*l*. for books. I most earnestly pray and sincerely wish, that both of these donations may tend, by God's blessing, to encourage and maintain reverence for the truths and principles of the Christian faith; where, in the absence of any preacher thereof, our countrymen are placed under circumstances too apt to render them forgetful of, and indifferent to, those means of grace, of which there is nothing at hand to put them in remembrance. I am fully persuaded, from what I observe around me, that irreligion is first introduced, and afterwards becomes inveterate, in new settlements and communities, chiefly in consequence of the total omission of all provision for the maintenance of external piety with which they are too commonly undertaken. The ordinances of God are undervalued and omitted, and, as a necessary consequence, God himself is neglected and forgotten. and I feel assured that the SOCIETY will approve the steps which I have taken to prevent, if possible, in one instance at least, the recurrence of this too prevalent evil. Commending the SOCIETY and its undertakings most earnestly to the favour and protection of the Almighty,

"I remain, Reverend Sir,

"Your very faithful humble servant,

"W. G. AUSTRALIA."

"Rev. W. Parker, Secretary," &c. &c.

The Board granted 100*l*. towards the Church at Port Essington, and books to the amount of 20*l*. for the purposes of the expedition.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, applying for a grant towards the erection of a Church at Chester in this diocese. The cost would be at least 800*l*.; the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS has contributed 100*l*.

The Bishop also requested aid towards rebuilding a Church at Greenwich in New Brunswick, which was burnt down in the course of last winter.

He adds, that there are ten Churches in poor settlements in his diocese, to each of which a grant of Books for the performance of Divine service would be a valuable gift.

It was agreed to grant 100*l*. towards the Church at Chester;

The sum of 25*l*. towards the Church at Greenwich;

And a quarto Bible and Common Prayer Book, and a book for the Communion Table, for each of the ten Churches mentioned in the Bishop's letter.

A letter was read from Archdeacon Spencer, dated Woodstock, Bermuda, 28th Feb., 1839, announcing his safe arrival in the colony, after a stormy and dangerous voyage. He incloses a tabular return of the number of Schools under his visitation, by which it appears that they are twenty in number, and that they afford instruction to upwards of 860 children. He requested a grant of books for the use of these schools.

Books to the amount of 25*l*. were granted.

A letter was read from the Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, Secretary to the "Down and Connor Diocesan Church Education Society," requesting a grant of books for the use of Schools about to be opened, under the auspices of that institution. The Schools, which it is intended to establish in those parishes in which none at present exist, will be placed under the care of the parochial clergy; masters and mistresses being properly selected for the purpose. It is also the object of the SOCIETY to assist Schools already established.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, strongly recommending this application, and expressing a hope that something may be

done by the Board. His Lordship estimates the number of members of the Church in his united diocese at 100,000 persons.

The Board agreed to grant books to the amount of 100*l*. and to hold out a hope of further assistance should application be made.

Letters were read from the Rev. R. Carus Wilson, vicar of Preston, and the Rev. J. Rigg, incumbent of St. Paul's, Preston, requesting the grant of Bibles and Common Prayer-Books, for the purpose of lending to the poor in the course of pastoral visiting in that town.

The Board agreed to grant books to the amount of 48*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*. (the cost of the quantity required), on this application.

Several grants of books for the performance of Divine Service were agreed to.

Several letters of acknowledgment were laid before the meeting.

The following donations were announced:—

Banbury, Deddington, and Chipping Norton Committee, by the Rev. Chas. Barter	£50	0	0
Brentford Committee, by the Rev. Dr. Stoddart	50	0	0
Hornsey Committee, by the Rev. Richd. Harvey	10	0	0

Sixty-five new members were admitted at this meeting.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

DURING the last month meetings in aid of this SOCIETY have been held at Leominster, Ludlow, Monmouth, Ross, Uttoxeter, Rugeley, and Lichfield. At all of these meetings, the Bishop of Nova Scotia attended, and stated the urgent necessities of the Colonial Church.

The friends of the SOCIETY will be happy to hear of the formation of a Parochial Association in one of the principal London parishes—St. Giles's in the Fields. It is hoped that the other great Metropolitan parishes will not be backward in following the example set by St. Giles's.

With a view to facilitate the proceedings on such occasions, the following paper has been circulated by the Parent Society:—

"SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FORMATION OF PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

"To circulate a short address, signed by the Clergyman of the parish, explaining to his parishioners the main objects of the SOCIETY, and giving a summary of its history and present operations.

"To call a meeting of the parishioners in the School-room (provided with a map of the principal spheres of the SOCIETY's missionary labours), and to invite the neighbouring gentry and clergy to attend.

"In many places it may be expedient to keep up an interest in the SOCIETY's operations, by means of quarterly meetings; and it is believed that a great stimulus would be given to the exertions of its friends, if the duty of Christians 'to propagate the Gospel in foreign parts,' were made the subject of an annual sermon."

The following resolutions would furnish an opportunity of setting forth the importance of missionary exertions:—

"1. That it is the duty of every sincere Christian to contribute according to his means to the extension of Christ's kingdom, by making known his Gospel in foreign lands.

"2. That the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, being the oldest Missionary Society in connection with the Church of England, has an especial claim to our support.

"3. That an association be formed in this parish, to be called the — Parochial Association, in aid of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL. That the subscriptions be due on the 1st January for the year then commenced, and be paid to the local Treasurer or Secretary, as soon after as may be practicable.

"4. That the bishop of the diocese be requested to accept the office of President;—the nobility, principal gentry, and dignitaries of the Church, that of Vice-Presidents.

"In small rural parishes, the Clergyman would naturally preside at the meeting, and act as Treasurer to the Association. In many cases the National Schoolmaster would probably undertake the duties of Secretary and Collector.

"5. That all persons subscribing annually, or collecting in one year, be members of the Committee; and all persons subscribing one penny a month, or one shilling a year, be members of the association.

"The Secretary should always have on hand a supply of the SOCIETY's Reports and occasional publications, together with forms for receiving subscribers' names, blank receipts, and ruled books, for the convenience of those who are willing to engage as collectors.

"The great object of parochial associations is, to enrol all members of the Church as contributors of something; and if only five shillings a year in addition were sent up from each parish, the Society would be enabled to maintain twenty additional missionaries."

NOVA SCOTIA.

Extracts from letters from the Rev. Charles Elliott, to his Diocesan.

"Picton, Jan. 1st, 1839.

"It afforded me inexpressible pleasure to return to my labours in Picton. Until the waves of the Atlantic rolled between us, I did not think that I was so much attached to the spot of my early exertions in the ministry, and I hope the affectionate regard which subsists between the people and myself, will be carefully cherished by us both.

"The Church at Picton has been much improved during the past year, by several outward repairs and internal alterations. It is now a very pretty and interesting building, but what is of more importance, the people who assemble there are evincing a greater sense of religion than formerly, and giving evidence that the services under God are able to make them wise unto salvation. May the period arrive when your Clergy will all be enabled to assert that 'the Lord is daily adding unto the Church such as shall be saved.'

"The people are poor, and the assistance I obtained in England, has been lent to a deserving object, and I hope to a grateful people. Perhaps I shall be pardoned in stating that I received a donation of 10*l*. for this object from the Rev. Dr. Warneford, the distinguished subscriber to Church Building Associations, and I rejoice to learn a munificent benefactor of King's College, Nova Scotia. A similar sum was given by C. O. Cambridge, Esq., brother of the venerable Archdeacon. This testimony of Christian sympathy emanating principally from my native county, Gloucestershire, was very gratifying to my own feelings, and will, I hope, be instrumental in advancing the honour of God.

"You will learn with much joy, that the building erected at Pugwash, as a place for the diffusion of the principles of Universalism, has been purchased for less than half its original cost, by members of our Church, and when finished will be a very handsome building. Two years ago, and Universalism overspread that section of the province, and under great excitement, this building was erected by the proselytes to Universalism, and a minister in the United States was invited to become their pastor; but no Universalist preacher ever crossed its threshold, no infidelity was ever disseminated within it. The prayers of our Church have already on several occasions been offered there, its walls have already echoed with Jehovah's praise, which, within its portal, has already been proclaimed 'the truth as it is in Jesus.' Thus does God overrule the wicked devices of men for good, making even the violence and madness of the people subservient to His eternal glory.

"The past year, on review, presents many instances of the divine blessing, which should animate me in the discharge of my high and important duties, many tokens of a Saviour's love, which should win us all to Christ. That the review may have this desired effect—'That we may continue His for ever, that we may daily increase in His Holy Spirit, more and more, until we come to His everlasting kingdom,' is my fervent prayer."

Extracts from a letter of the Rev. Jas. C. Cochran to the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

"Lunesburg, Jan. 8, 1839.

"Spared to the commencement of another year, I am permitted to forward for the information of your lordship and of the venerable SOCIETY my usual report for that which has just closed.

"I have performed service during the year 175 times; travelled 2,001 miles; made upwards of 55 visits to separate settlements; 461 pastoral visits; and 170 visits to afflicted individuals.

"There has been little variation in the routine of parochial duty or events during the year. I continue regularly to attend St. James's Chapel at Mahone Bay, seven miles distant, every second Sunday, preaching in town a third time in the evening. I have also a Thursday evening lecture in town. I have to regret being still without such assistance as will enable me to meet effectually the spiritual necessities of this large parish, containing 480 square miles, and 7,959 persons. I can only refer to, and confirm, the statements in my last on this subject, and indulge the hope that the Lord may incline more labourers to come to the aid of the few now scattered along this southern shore of Nova Scotia, on which, both eastward and westward of Halifax, so many languish for want of the bread of life and the ordinances of the Church.

"We have been greatly delighted to hear of the general interest that seems to have been awakened in England in behalf of the SOCIETY, and of the increase which their funds have received. In this province, too, the people will not be backward; and as soon as the Church Society is in full operation, will, no doubt, be ready to do what they can for the supply of our destitute places.

"While the improvement in temporal things is thus gratifying, I trust that we are not without some grounds of encouragement in the infinitely more important matter of growth in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. If iniquity and carelessness and worldly-mindedness, alas, too much abound, we are occasionally cheered by evidence that our labours are blessed; and we would also fondly hope, that even where good fruit does not yet appear, something may, notwithstanding, have been done for the glory of God and the salvation of souls, which may not be fully known until the great and final day.

"My schools continue to afford me much satisfaction, and engage much of my thoughts and time."

Extracts from a letter of the Rev. Henry Fry, one of the Society's Australian Missionaries.

"Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
"March 2, 1839.

"I send you a hurried letter to inform you that the ship *Trafalgar*, of Liverpool, in which I sailed for Sydney on the 20th of November, was unhappily wrecked here on the 21st of February. By the mercy of God, exemplified in several providential circumstances, we were all rescued from the wreck, with a single exception of a Mrs. Troy, killed by the fall of the mast. She was the mother of nine children, all on board. We remained ten hours on the wreck, the sea beating over us, amid the vain efforts of the crew and people on shore to rescue us. Boats sent from town could not approach us, and the surf prevented landing. We were at last saved by a rope sent on shore. An Independent minister, named Beck, afforded Mrs. F. and myself refuge: we have since removed to the house of Mr. Judge, garrison chaplain, a most kind man. The Governor here has granted me 150*l.* to take us on to Sydney; the passage to which is almost as expensive from hence as from Liverpool. We sail this day in the *Arabian* of Bristol for Sydney.

"You may imagine how complete has been the destruction, and imminent the danger, when even the ship's papers could not be saved. The women got on shore almost naked. My loss has been very great, including a large collection of books, 700 or 800 vols., and all the Fathers of the six first centuries. This is equally deplorable and remediless; but in gratitude for the preservation of our lives all losses are forgotten. We have got a few clothes to proceed with.

"I was fortunate in the captain, crew, and pas-

sengers of the lost *Trafalgar*. You will be pleased to hear that I scarce heard an oath during the passage. We had regular divine service, weather permitting, and Scripture readings, in which all, from the captain to the cook, read their verse. This was delightful. I had it in my power to make myself of use, and am pleased to think that though weak, sinful, and inconsistent in my conduct, 60 or 70 persons will not think of me unkindly or unfavourably. The poor Troys will be sent on by subscription. Mrs. F. takes with her one of their little ones. I also have managed to get passage for two well-behaved but destitute boys, half on my credit, the other half on that of an uncle. The other passengers either proceed on or settle here."

During the past month the SOCIETY has sent out three more missionaries to the principal spheres of its operations. The Rev. John Samuel Le Gros, B.A., of Downing college, Cambridge, sailed about the 14th of May, for Jamaica. The Rev. J. Jennings Smith, M.A., of Catharine hall, Cambridge, sailed yesterday for Sydney, Australia, making the twenty-fifth clergyman sent to that colony within the last two years. Mr. Richard Lonsdell, of Trinity college, Dublin, sailed a few days ago for Canada, where he expects to be ordained by the Bishop of Montreal.

The 138th anniversary of this SOCIETY was held on the 17th of May, at the Church of St. Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside. There were present, among the company, the Archbishops of Canterbury and Armagh, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Ely, Bangor, Llandaff, Ripon, Chichester, Lincoln, and Nova Scotia; the Venerable Archdeacons Pott, Cambridge, and Hamilton; the Rev. Drs. Mill and D'Oyly; the Lord Mayor, Alderman Copeland, Sir C. Hunter, &c. The Lord Bishop of Ely preached the sermon, taking his text from St. Matthew's Gospel, chap. v. ver. 16. The SOCIETY's income during the past year exceeded that of 1837 by upwards of 5000*l.* It was announced that the government had agreed to appoint a bishop for Newfoundland and Bermudas, in the place of the two archdeacons of those islands. The archdeaconry of Newfoundland is at present vacant; and it is understood that Dr. Spencer, the Archdeacon of Bermudas, (brother of the present Bishop of Madras,) will be nominated to the new see. The allowance from government will be the same as that granted to the two archdeacons, which amounted together to 700*l.* per annum, and the SOCIETY have agreed for the present to vote 500*l.* per annum in addition.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

Instituted 19th Feb., 1836.

Vice Patrons.

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath & Wells.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chester.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor & Mann.
The Most Noble the Marquis of Cholmondeley.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester.
The Right Hon. the Earl of Harrowby.
The Right Hon. Lord Bexley.
The Right Hon. Lord Feversham.

President.

The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P.

Vice-Presidents.

Right Hon. Lord Sandon,	J. Hardy, Esq.
M.P.	J. P. Plumptre, Esq. M.P.
Sir A. Agnew, Bart. M.P.	Abel Smith, Esq. M.P.
Sir T. Baring, Bart.	The Rev. the Warden of
Sir T. Blomfield, Bart.	Wadham Coll. Oxford.
Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart.	The Principal of Magda-
Sir O. Mosley, Bart. M.P.	lene Hall, Oxford.

Treasurer.

John Labouchere, Esq.

Committee.

All Clergymen, who are Members of the Society, and twenty-four elected Lay Members.

At the Annual Meeting of the SOCIETY, held on Tuesday, May 7, 1839.

The Right Hon. the PRESIDENT in the chair.

The Report of the Committee was read as follows:—

"The Committee are thankful at the close of the third year of the SOCIETY's operations to be able to state that the piety of its design, and the excellence of its constitution, are daily gaining for it more and more of that support on which, instrumentally, its usefulness and stability depend.

"At a period when the state of our country furnishes material upon which all the powers of darkness seem but too ready to work—when Popery is striving by every effort to regain her former ascendancy—when Infidelity is eating like a canker into the heart of our crowded cities and manufacturing towns—and when new townships and hamlets are springing up in every direction, without any due provision for their spiritual care, it is a matter of deep thankfulness to see this SOCIETY so supported; and a privilege of no ordinary kind to co-operate in promoting the interests of religion by means so eminently calculated as those it furnishes, to put into fuller exercise that beautiful machinery presented by our parochial system, in furthering the objects of a National Church.

"The designs of this SOCIETY, which are fully set forth in its regulations, may not improperly be once more repeated in the words of the synopsis published by the Committee:—

"SYNOPSIS OF THE SOCIETY.

"OBJECT.—The salvation of souls, with a single eye to the glory of God, and in humble dependence on his blessing, by granting aid towards maintaining faithful and devoted men to assist the incumbents of parishes in their pastoral charge.

"PRINCIPLES.—That in a Christian land a Church established should adequately provide for the spiritual instruction of all the people; and that it is part of the duty of a Christian Legislature to furnish the Church with means to this end; but that, if the Legislature should fail of this duty, then, rather than souls should perish, Christian men must join together to supply the deficiency, and make the Church as effective as it is in their power to do.

"PLAN.—The CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY strictly regards the wants of the Church on one hand, and the order of the Church on the other. It would make the Church efficient; it would carry the Gospel, by means of the Church, to every man's door, but it never obtrudes its aid: the incumbent must apply for aid, or sanction the application; and until this is done, the SOCIETY cannot move. When aid is sought and granted, the parochial minister must say how it is to be employed;—he must nominate the persons to be employed—he must engage them, as well as superintend and entirely control them; all that the SOCIETY does is to provide for their remuneration; and while so doing, to ask satisfactory proof of their qualifications.

"The erroneous statements which are so frequently made render it advisable to keep this simple statement of the design and principles of the SOCIETY constantly in view.

"OPERATIONS.

"Since the last Report the operations of the SOCIETY have been greatly enlarged. From the date of its institution, on the 3d of February, 1836, it has voted, in all, 267 grants to the incumbents of 219 parishes or districts, having a population of 1,587,468 souls. Some of these grants were but temporary, or, through change of circumstances, were not required to be continued.

"The new grants during the past official year, amount to 8,038*l.*, and have been made for the maintenance of eighty additional curates, and eight lay-assistants, and eight for miscellaneous aid, and to eighty-seven incumbents of parishes having a population of 557,773 under their charge. The total existing grants of the SOCIETY amount to 16,712*l.* per annum, to 194 incumbents of parishes and districts with a population of 1,460,113, in whose spiritual care, before the aid of this SOCIETY, only 212 clergymen were engaged. The average income of the incumbents is 155*l.*; and ninety-six have not parsonage-houses. The average population to each is nearly 8,000 souls, varying from 1,500 to 30,000. Besides the amount of the SOCIETY's aid, the incum-

bents have themselves, chiefly from personal resources, guaranteed the sum of 3,483*l.* to meet the grants; so that, when all are in operation, a sum of 20,045*l.* will be made available, for the maintenance of 188 more clergymen, and twenty-nine lay-assistants for this population of 1,460,113. There are now engaged in their important labours 115 curates and twenty-six lay-assistants, and the grants on their account amount to 10,337*l.* per annum.

"Besides the above-mentioned grants for curates, &c. eighteen, amounting to 1,001*l.* have been made towards the finishing or fitting up as many new chapels or school-rooms, to be licensed for public worship, in hamlets or townships distant from the parish churches, containing a population of 79,000 souls. Further, the grants for curates to labour in such distant places have directly led to the erection of twelve new churches or chapels, and to the appropriation to the services of the Church of seven unoccupied chapels formerly used by Dissenters."

FUNDS.

"In respect to the SOCIETY's funds, the Committee are thankful to be able to report a progressive increase. The income of the SOCIETY during the year ending 31st March, has been about 10,400*l.*, being an increase on the previous year of 2,400*l.* It has also fully met the expenditure of the current year. Thus has the Lord provided. But when all the existing grants come into operation by the nomination of curates to occupy them, the required income will be more than 16,000*l.*, even if the Committee were to declare their purpose to extend its aid no further; but this they cannot do. With thousands upon thousands, in this professedly Christian land, perishing for lack of knowledge, and living in worse than heathen ignorance and vice, they cannot doubt that the members of the Church of England will be stirred up to increased exertions and liberality, to meet the pressing wants which this SOCIETY seems designed to be the instrument of supplying.

The Committee have peculiar satisfaction in stating, that during the past year the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, have become Vice Patrons of the Society*, and that the list of the clergy who are among its supporters, has increased by the addition of 200 names.

The Committee are happy in being able to announce the formation of 54 new auxiliaries and Associations, with 7 additional corresponding members, who have kindly offered to assist it in furthering the prosperity of the Society.

The auxiliary Associations form an important source of income, and the Committee hope to see them considerably increased and enlarged; and they have reason to feel assured, that if the clergy would call the attention of their people to the proceedings of the Society, a considerable augmentation of its funds might reasonably be expected."

Some interesting extracts from the correspondence of the SOCIETY are given in the Report, which concludes thus:—"The Committee refrain from adding to this Report any further extracts from the SOCIETY's correspondence, but beg to call attention to the Appendix, in which will be found an important series of letters in reply to a circular addressed by them to the clergy aided. These letters, at the same time that they furnish matter of deep interest to the Church at large, exhibit most fully the very important operations of this Society.

"But among the many results which the Committee rejoice in having it in their power to present to the subscribers and friends of the CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY, there is one which they would neither lose sight of themselves, nor fail to present to the consideration of their fellow-Christians. It is this: that the operations of the SOCIETY have greatly tended, as an instrument in the hands of God, to call forth the sympathies of the great body of the Church in the spiritual necessities of thousands of our fellow-immortals, and in the sufferings and anxieties of those faithful and laborious ministers, to whose pastoral care they have, in the providence of God, been committed. Before the

existence of this SOCIETY, little, comparatively, was known of the difficult circumstances in which a large body of the clergy are placed; surrounded, in many instances, by a population too vast to permit them to exercise that pastoral superintendence which the spiritual need of the people required, and their own hearts suggested. In the midst of a multitude almost as sheep without a shepherd,—earnestly desiring the co-operation of fellow-labourers in the vineyard, but unable from their slender means to procure such help,—how many faithful ministers and servants of the Lord have been continually bowed down by the burden of responsibilities which they could not discharge, but which they dared not attempt to relinquish! How many, too, amidst their scattered flocks, whose cases have needed their kindly visits, and whose hearts were open to receive from their ministry the consolation with which they themselves were comforted of God, have, unknown to their pastors, been removed from the fold! How many an infidel, blasphemer, Sabbath-breaker, and drunkard, has thus gone to his account unwarned!

"To supply the need which the growing exigencies of the people thus present, and which the legislature has hitherto failed adequately to provide for, the PASTORAL AID SOCIETY was instituted; and the Committee trust the truly affecting cases of spiritual destitution, and insufficient ministerial provision, weekly presented for their consideration, will not have to be declined on the plea of an exhausted treasury. They will not, they cannot, believe that Christian people will fail to extend still more widely that liberality which God has enabled this SOCIETY to be instrumental in calling forth. They will not for a moment yield to the supposition. Rather will they continue to respond, as they have hitherto been enabled to do, to the pressing appeals for help that are constantly brought before them, resting in the full assurance that Christian love, the blessed bond which should bind together as one the members of the mystical body of Christ in union with Him, who is both the Lord Jehovah and the sympathizing Brother of His people, will, as fresh demands for its exercise are made, expand and increase according to the spiritual necessities of a growing population. The Committee, when they contemplate the fact that multitudes of their fellow-countrymen are now in the enjoyment of the means of grace, through the operations of this SOCIETY, desire to be filled with praises to Him who has enabled them to do so much; but they must not, they dare not, withhold the fact, that the light which they have been instrumental in extending, has, in some cases, done little more than exhibit the fearful darkness which yet remains. They see before them a mighty work; a work which the increasing appeals for help from every quarter of the country tell them will require much larger contributions than have hitherto flowed into their treasury. They trust, indeed, that the time will come when the legislature will deem it a primary duty to make that national provision for the spiritual welfare and instruction of the people which the present necessities of the Church, and the eternal interests of the population, so evidently demand. In the meantime, the Committee feel it to be a duty in themselves, and they would earnestly press the same on all their fellow-Christians, to do what in them lies to supply, by voluntary contributions, that assistance which the legislature has hitherto neglected to provide."

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of CHESTER, seconded by the Earl of WINCHELSEA, and supported by the Lord Bishop of RIPON,

Resolved, "That the Report of the Committee now read be adopted, and that this Meeting desires to return thanks to Almighty God for the abundant blessing with which He has been pleased to accompany the operations of the SOCIETY."

On the motion of the Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER, seconded by the Lord Bishop of LLANDAFF, and supported by the Lord Bishop of CHESTER and the Rev. CHANCELLOR RAIKES,

Resolved, "That this Meeting, deeply concerned for the spiritual necessities of our increasing population, and sincerely sympathizing with those ministers of the Church who are overburdened with the

anxieties and difficulties of their charges, rejoices in the progress of a SOCIETY which, by enabling such ministers to engage well-qualified assistants, must, under the blessing of God, be largely instrumental to the promotion of His glory in the present and eternal welfare of their fellow-countrymen."

On the motion of the Rev. EDWARD TOTTENHAM, of Bath, seconded by the Hon. WM. ASHLEY,

Resolved, "That this Meeting, regarding it as a primary duty of a Christian state to provide for the religious instruction of the people, and lamenting that, at the present time, no such provision is adequately made, would earnestly press upon the members of the Church the importance of soliciting from the legislature the performance of its duty, and of supplying, in the meanwhile, as far as possible, by self-denying contributions, the existing deficiency, till, through the favour of Almighty God, the benefits of our parochial system shall so appear as to awaken in the minds of both the people and the rulers of this land, an anxiety to extend the blessings of the Church of England to the full measure of the wants of the population."

On the motion of the Very Rev. the Dean of SALISBURY, seconded by the Rev. JOHN HARDING, Rector of Blackfriars,

Resolved, "That, considering the extent of this SOCIETY's pecuniary engagements, and the pressing demands which are continually made upon its resources, this Meeting pledges itself, and would call upon the members of the Church of England generally, to make renewed and earnest efforts in order to augment its funds, and to entreat, in fervent prayer, a still larger measure of the blessing of Almighty God upon every department of its operations."

On the motion of SIDNEY GURNEY, Esq., seconded by the Rev. F. TRENCH, of Reading,

Resolved, "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Right Hon. Lord ASHLEY, M.P., for presiding over the business of the Institution from its commencement, and for his kind attention to the proceedings of the Meeting; to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER, for his Sermon preached last evening, on behalf of the SOCIETY; to the Committee of the past year; and to the Honorary Secretaries for their services; and that the Gentlemen whose names are now to be read by the Secretary do constitute the Committee for the year ensuing."

A Report of the Speeches, &c., in 24 pages, 18mo, is published by Messrs. Seeley, Fleet-street, price One Penny.

The Full Report of the Committee, with the Annual Sermon, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of WINCHESTER, and an Appendix, containing several Letters from the Clergy aided, List of Subscribers, &c., will be shortly published by Messrs. Seeley, Fleet-street, price One Shilling, of whom may be had all the SOCIETY's publications.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the SOCIETY's Office, Temple Chambers, Falcon-court, Fleet-street; at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.'s, Birch-lane; at Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street. Also at Messrs. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; Seeley's, Fleet-street; and Nisbet's, Berners-street.

Also, any sum may be safely, and free of expense, remitted through Country Bankers, who will desire their London correspondents to credit the same to "Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Bankers, for the CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY." In either case, the Contributors are requested to write to the Secretaries, advising payment.

TWENTY-FIRST REPORT OF THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

MAY 31, 1839.

It is with mingled feelings of thankfulness and regret that the Committee present their Annual Report on this the twenty-first meeting of the SOCIETY. While they desire to acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude the providential favour which has prospered their labours, and the support by

* Since the annual meeting the Committee have had the gratification of adding the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough to the list of Vice Patrons.

which they have been enabled during the past year to carry forward the work entrusted to them, their satisfaction is damped by the recollection that, in some instances, the aid which they have given has been less than could have been wished, through the scantiness of the means placed at their disposal. The last Annual Report stated the balance at the disposal of the SOCIETY on the 31st of March, 1838, to be 4,518*l*. This has been increased by contributions from diocesan committees amounting to 4,393*l*, and by donations amounting to 1,085*l*. To these must be added the annual subscriptions, which did not exceed 516*l*; so that the whole fund which they had at their command for the year was 10,512*l*. They have ventured, however, to pledge themselves for more than such a statement would seem to justify, in confidence that any present deficiency will be made good by contributions from the country at large before the sums granted shall be called for. Such contributions may be looked for before many months shall have elapsed, in consequence of a call by a Queen's Letter, which, it is hoped, will shortly be issued, a memorial for it being now in progress. But though the necessities of the places from which applications have been received have induced the Committee thus to act, they regret to state that, in many instances, they have felt themselves compelled to make less liberal grants than, under more favourable circumstances, they would gladly have made. The consequence is, that while the number of applications received during the past year has been greater than in any other, except that of 1837, which exceeded those of the present year by fourteen only, the money granted has been considerably less in proportion. It has fallen short of the sum granted in 1838 by 5,775*l*. This is the more regretted by them, because the applications which came before them continued to increase in number as the year advanced; and they cannot but feel pain in even appearing to check the growing desire which is thus manifested through the country for additional means of worshipping God in the communion of the Church of England. They would, however, take encouragement from the very desire, though they have been themselves unable to satisfy it. The effect of the establishment of this SOCIETY has been to make the people of this country know and feel the value of the services of our Church, and to awaken a wish, which had slept in the breasts of many, to do something for the glory of God and the extension of His public worship. Many individuals have put their hands to this work, and made large and willing offerings for the purpose of promoting that pure and reformed religion which has been planted, and it is humbly hoped will be perpetuated, by the blessing of Divine Providence, in our land.

Nor do the Committee think that they should be taking too much upon themselves were they, in some degree, to attribute to the example set by this SOCIETY the pious liberality which has been shown by individuals in the building and endowment of churches in England, without any pecuniary assistance from this SOCIETY, and the progress that has been made of late in carrying forward the same work. Of this progress a striking proof is furnished by the list of grants (amounting to nearly 20,000*l*.) made by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, in the course of the last eighteen years, to forty-six places out of England. But whatever may be the cause, it is a matter of congratulation to the members of this SOCIETY that so strong a desire is manifested in various places to join in the communion and partake of the benefits of the Church. Another circumstance is worthy to be mentioned, as it may gratify the feelings of those who take a part in promoting the designs of this SOCIETY; namely, that wherever a new church is built, the establishment of a school is almost sure to follow,—a becoming, and it may almost be said a necessary, appendage,—whereby national education is connected with the national Church, and hallowed and blessed by its prayers and thanksgivings.

The munificent legacy of 2,000*l*. from the late Lord Farnborough, which was announced in the last year's report, has been received; and the Committee have very great pleasure in now reporting another of the same amount, and free of legacy duty, from the Rev. W. Richardson, of Chester;

and one of 300*l*. from the late P. Frost, Esq., of Cheltenham. The Committee have also the satisfaction to report that, during the last year, Diocesan Societies have been established, in connexion with the Parent Society, in the dioceses of Ripon and Peterborough; and that district associations in aid of its funds have been formed in the counties of Rutland, Berks, Leicester, and Essex, and also one for Windsor and Eton.

To the diocesan societies they have been chiefly indebted for the timely supplies which have, in some degree, replenished their exhausted resources during the last year. They desire, in particular, gratefully to acknowledge the sum of 1,000*l*. which has been sent from that lately formed in the diocese of Ripon.

The Committee cannot doubt but that the Christian liberality which has hitherto supplied them with the means of carrying on the good work in which they are engaged, will not now be withheld from a society which, during twenty-one years of its existence, has expended no less a sum than 262,616*l*., and has thereby promoted the building of 317 new churches or chapels, and the enlargement of, or otherwise extending the accommodation in, 1,289 parish churches or parochial chapels; thus providing 435,382 additional sittings, of which number 318,869 are free and unappropriated.

In conclusion, the Committee entreat the members of the SOCIETY at large to unite with them in renewed thankfulness for the humble offering which they have been enabled year by year to make to the honour of God; and for the blessing which has so long attended their endeavours to encrease the means of pure Christian worship.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE DUE OBSERVANCE OF THE LORD'S-DAY.

THE Eighth Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on Monday, May 6th, in Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. Among those present we noticed the Bishop of Chester, the Rev. Chancellor Raikes, Lord Mountsdown, J. Hardy, Esq., M.P., J. Plumptre, Esq., M.P., Mr. Sheriff Wood, Rev. Dr. Short, Rev. J. H. Stewart, and a large number of influential clergymen and laymen.

After prayers, the Bishop of London, having been moved to the chair, said, he thought it unnecessary to state the objects of the Society to the Meeting, as all present were already sufficiently acquainted with them. He had now for several years been deeply convinced that the objects at which it aims are most intimately connected with the well-being of religion in this country, and if so, of course, with the welfare of the country itself. (Hear.) He felt the greater readiness in associating himself with this Society at first, and greater satisfaction now in belonging to it, when he considered how important its operations were in giving increased efficiency to the ministry, in which he had the honour to hold office. With respect to the Sabbath itself, he need hardly point out to the meeting that its due observance was absolutely necessary to the efficiency of a Christian ministry. (Hear.) And although a due respect for this sacred ordinance, and the great privileges connected with it, must ultimately be formed in the minds of the people by the labours of the Christian ministry itself, yet much must be done to bring the people within the sphere or verge of that ministry; they must be persuaded to the duty of sanctifying the Sabbath by instruction, and by friendly counsel and importunity; they must have the self-enjoyment of those privileges which at present they do not enjoy. A nascent desire to profit by God's institution of the Sabbath is first to be awakened in them, and then to have resort to those ordinances, and those labours of ministers, by which that spirit of devotion will be kindled into a flame. (Hear.) There was no use in preparing churches, schools, and Bibles, unless they could induce men to give themselves one day in seven at least to make use of them. (Hear, hear.) If men should not devote that portion of time to attaining the means of grace which God himself had set apart for religious purposes, how could they ever arrive at a high state of Christian perfection? rather, how could they ever be extricated from the low, grovelling state of mind which marked the life and conver-

sation of those who habitually profaned or neglected the Sabbath? (Hear, hear.) The tone of public feeling with respect to the observance of the Lord's-day had been very much changed for the better of late years. True it is that the desecration of that day is carried on to a very great and alarming extent, not only throughout the kingdom, but even in this great metropolis; but even there, if we take into account the facilities afforded for the evil machinations of the agents of works of darkness, the paucity of ministers of religion, the great want of accommodation for public worship, we have some grounds for looking, with feelings of satisfaction and hope, on the state of the public mind, with regard to the Lord's-day. For, although there is much to darken the picture before us, there are some gleams of light which bespeak the dawning of better times. (Hear.) The progress of the Society in the neighbourhood of London was extremely encouraging. Many most respectable tradesmen had formed themselves into Associations for promoting the observance of the Sabbath, and had imposed on themselves obligations which they had strictly observed, and wherever they had been opposed they had called in the aid of the law, and had done so with success; and this opened an important and painful topic. The law, as it now existed, was utterly inefficient as a means of enforcing the due observance of the Sabbath. But let him not be misunderstood when speaking on this point; he spoke of promoting the observance of the Sabbath by the enforcement of the laws against those open and public violations of the Sabbath which prevented its proper observance by others. (Hear.) It was not in the power of human laws to enforce a due observance of the Sabbath, because it could only be duly observed by those to whom it was a delight. (Hear.) It is only the power of the grace of God that can make men honour and delight in the ordinances of the Sabbath. He considered that it was right to prevent ungodly and careless men from pursuing courses which would have the effect of preventing others, who would be careful of the observance of the Sabbath, from being so; not intending to punish, as objects of punitive infliction, those who break the fourth commandment, but to protect those who were desirous for, and had a right to its observance. There was a very great difference between passing a law to make people go to church, and a law to prevent marketing on the Sabbath. Of the one law he should disapprove, for it would be futile to attempt to make men conform to religious services in which they did not feel any interest. But the other law was strictly within the province of municipal regulation, and justly a matter of police, and that was all the Society attempted. (Hear.) It endeavoured to obtain from the legislature an extension of those powers which the magistrates now possess and which have been found inefficient, owing, perhaps, to the change in the value of money, and the state of society, and which ought to be carried out by the legislature of a Christian country. (Hear.) He trusted that there was a prospect of the legislature doing its duty, and listening to the claims of the whole Christian community, by preventing the irreligious from interfering with their rights. (Applause.) The observance of the Sabbath could not produce any evil, while it certainly would produce incalculable benefits to those who now neglected their duty in this respect. Therefore he would say to the Society—Pursue your course discreetly, quietly, and temperately, but firmly. (Applause.) He might congratulate the meeting on the failure of an attempt likely to be made of carrying the desecration of the Sabbath still further. He did congratulate them on the measures taken to stop the proposed national regulation for the transmission of letters on the Sabbath through the Post-office. (Applause.) When the Committee waited upon him upon this subject, he agreed with them that the effect of such a regulation would be to increase the desecration of the Lord's-day, and therefore he readily acceded to the measures they proposed; and he had the satisfaction of heading a deputation to the Government: and although they did not obtain a distinct promise, they heard enough to satisfy them that the measure in question was not likely to be adopted. (Hear.) But he would not like the

friends of the Society stop here, and sit down, as if the danger was wholly over; but let them be prepared to guard against that and every other innovation of the Sabbath which would have a downward tendency, and to deteriorate the state of public feeling with regard to this most important Institution. (Applause.) He spoke, of course, under strong feelings on this subject, as a minister of religion; but he hoped the duty of preserving a proper respect and observance of the Sabbath would not be considered the duty of ministers only, but that all who were Christians ought to be concerned in securing that object. It was only within a few years that this duty was talked of as belonging to the clergy only; but in these days of liberality and extension of sentiment, it was but right that this privilege and right—for so it was, as well as a duty,—should be extended to all. Those who opposed the due observance of the Sabbath, from considerations of a political nature, would do well to attend to the opinion of one of the most eminent, as well as most eloquent expounders of the law and constitution of these realms—Judge Blackstone. In order to show that this was a matter which was not to be exclusively referred to the clergy, he would read to the meeting what had fallen from that Judge, and they would perceive that, though a layman, he could feel as strongly on the question as the ministers of religion. Judge Blackstone says,—“Profanation of the Lord’s-day is an offence against God and religion, punished by the municipal law of England. For besides the notorious indecency and scandal of permitting any secular business to be transacted on that day, in a country professing Christianity, and the corruption of morals which usually follows its profanation, the keeping one day in seven holy, as a time of relaxation and refreshment, as well as for public worship, is of admirable service in a state, considered merely as a civil institution. It humanises by the help of conversation and society,”—he means Christian society, and that godly conversation which takes place during the intervals of public worship on the Sabbath between the members of the same Christian family, and Christian friends—“It humanizes by the help of conversation and society, the manners of the lower classes, which would otherwise degenerate into a sordid ferocity and savage selfishness of spirit.” Who can go into those districts where the neglect of the Sabbath is most rife, without seeing this? But this state of things is not to be imputed to them, as originating altogether with them, for they are not furnished with the means of instruction. (Hear.) And let it be remembered that these are the words, not of a clergyman nor a teacher of religion professionally, but of a layman who knew the value of the Sabbath. “It enables the industrious workman to pursue his occupation in the ensuing week with health and cheerfulness. It imprints on the minds of the people that sense of their duty to God, so necessary to make them good citizens, but which yet would be worn out and defaced by an unremitted continuance of labour, without any stated times of recalling them to the worship of their Maker.” (Hear, hear.) This latter assertion was borne out by the evidence taken before the Parliamentary Committee on this question. An eminent physician stated, that the seventh day’s rest was a striking proof that the appointment of that day had emanated from a benevolent Deity, as that seventh day’s rest from toil was absolutely necessary as a cessation of labour; for the constitution of man would be soon worn out, and if he did not thus rest, his labour would be comparatively worthless, and he would go re-embittered and uninvigorated to the toils of the following week. (Hear.) And this was not only true in regard to the poorer classes; all those engaged in laborious occupations, whether of mind or body, could not but feel the force of the remark. He did not wish to speak presumptuously of himself, but he could say, that after labouring in the week, oftentimes almost worn out with anxiety and toil, although, in matters connected with religion, if he did not fail on the seventh day to lay aside all secular pursuits, and to have recourse to that rest and Christian consolation which the Sabbath provided, it would be utterly impossible for him to bear the fatigue which he had to undergo. This

was felt by the professional men of the metropolis. He spoke not of the clergy, for they had to labour on that day more than on other days, and this should commend them to the sympathy of lay Christians. A physician used to say whenever a clergyman visited him for advice, “You must have another Sabbath-day in the week; you must have a complete intermission from toil, otherwise you cannot go on.” Professional men had given a striking testimony to this truth, by the readiness and unanimity with which they came forward against the threatened desecration of the Lord’s-day by the transmission of letters on the Lord’s-day. (Hear.) They could have no motive but the honour of God, and a deep reverence for the Sabbatical Institution, and its importance to themselves and their dependents. They could not be driven, even by strong temptations, to give up some portion of that valuable time, or to remit the performance of those duties of which they felt the value, and, therefore, they came forward and protested against the measure, not only as a measure of scandal to a Christian country, but as being an inhuman and cruel one to themselves and to the people at large. (Applause.) Feeling a growing attachment to the Society, and a deep confidence in the propriety and success of its objects, he did not hesitate to give it his warmest support.

After which the Bishop of Chester addressed the Meeting.

The other speakers were J. Hardy, Esq., Rev. Chancellor Raikes, J. P. Plumtre, Esq. M. P., Mr. Sheriff Wood, and Rev. E. Grindrod, Wesleyan Minister.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION OF BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON.

THE parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, containing a population of more than 70,000 souls, and forming a part of the vast metropolis of England, has been frequently brought under the notice of the public, and considerable efforts have, from time to time, been made to relieve an extent of poverty, destitution, and misery which there exists, and forms a striking contrast with the wealth, magnificence, and luxury of other districts of the metropolis.

At a late period Bethnal Green was a rural district, and contained the country houses of many wealthy merchants. Now, it is inhabited by a large manufacturing population; many of them the descendants of those who, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, left their country, rather than abjure their Protestant faith; and many, who have been driven from their habitations, by late improvements in London. This growing population has been left without any adequate addition of churches, schools, or clergymen; and the parish has become the resort of persons, who, from abject poverty or vicious habits, desire to live secluded from observation. It is scarcely possible to imagine an equal amount of population, in a Christian country, more destitute of the means of religious and moral instruction; and this too in the immediate vicinity of a city, which has been abundantly supplied with churches by the piety and wisdom of our ancestors; and which owes no inconsiderable part of its wealth to the industry of the artisans and labourers who are congregated in the district of Bethnal Green.

In the year 1828 a church was erected in Bethnal Green, by the Commissioners for Building additional Churches; and the London Episcopal Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews has a chapel in the parish; but still there are only three churches, affording accommodation for scarcely 5,000 persons, and five clergymen, to maintain and diffuse the truths and precepts of our holy religion, as taught by the Church of England; in a population of 70,000 persons, who are wholly unable to provide places of public worship for themselves.

The inhabitants are also nearly destitute of the means of instruction for their children. Some years since, a National School was built for them; and an appeal has lately been made for funds to build another school, in connexion with the new church; but the great mass of these poor children will still

be without instruction; although the happy effect produced by the National School, on the habits and character of the population around it, holds out the best encouragement, widely to extend the blessings of a Christian education.

A great effort is now commenced to rescue this parish from its present unhappy state, and to show the effect of an adequate number of churches, schools, and clergymen.

To accomplish this, not fewer than ten additional districts must be formed, and provided with the means of public worship, instruction, and pastoral superintendence. The poverty of the inhabitants renders it essential, that some provision should be made for the support of the clergymen, for whom residences must also be provided; and the total expence of building and endowment cannot be estimated at less than 75,000*l*. It is hoped, that a portion of this sum may be contributed by the Commissioners; and also, from the small amount that remains of the Metropolis Churches’ Fund; and assistance in the building of the schools, will no doubt be obtained from a parliamentary grant, as in a recent case in the neighbourhood; much, however, must remain to be done by individual benevolence. The object which is aimed at is of incalculable importance, not merely to the present, but to future generations; and should it happily be accomplished, and the blessed influence of the Gospel of Jesus Christ made manifest, in a district now in a state of extreme religious destitution; the example will not fail to be followed in other populous parishes, and the best effect will result to the whole metropolis. The strongest encouragement is afforded to undertake this good work, in the happy consequences, which, under God’s blessing, have already resulted from building additional churches in the neighbouring parishes of Stepney and Limehouse, by means of the Metropolis Churches’ Fund; the arrangements for the erection of schools has followed, as a matter of course, that of churches; and a spirit of Christian devotion and charity is awakened in those districts, to an extent which could hardly have been anticipated in so short a period.

Those who are engaged in this good work humbly trust in God for his blessing on their labours; that he will, as in ancient days, open the hearts of those who have the ability, freely to give of their substance, and strengthen the hands of those engaged in a work, tending more than any other to advance his glory, and the temporal and eternal welfare of his creatures.

Communications may be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries—the Rev. Bryan King, 9, Bethnal Green, or the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Bancroft’s Hospital, Mile-end-road, or 3, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.—See Advertisement, p. 243.

DR. BRAY’S ASSOCIATES.

THE Associates of the late Rev. Dr. Bray have just published their Report for the year 1838.

They express their continued readiness to attend to such applications for *Clerical Libraries*, as shall be made to them under the prescribed regulations.

The objects of this Association (founded by Dr. Bray in the beginning of the last century) are the education of *Negro children in British America*, and the foundation of *theological libraries*. The libraries are intended for the use of those clergymen who have not access to public libraries, and whose pre-ferment does not enable them to procure such books as they require.

The expenses of this department are chiefly defrayed from the annual contributions of Associates.

Each Associate pays 1*l*. 1*s*. annually, or 21*l*. on his admission.

The Associates keep a *depôt* of books; and they suggest, in their Report, that any gentlemen who possess duplicates or odd volumes of good theological works, may render essential service by placing them at their disposal.

Communications are addressed to the Secretary, 52, Hatton Garden.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

On Tuesday, May 28, a meeting of the members and friends of the National Society for the purpose of carrying out the system of national education in the principles of the Established Church was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's.

The chair was announced to be taken by his Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY at two o'clock, but long ere that hour, or indeed one o'clock had arrived, the street was literally crammed with carriages, and crowds of fashionably dressed ladies, of nobility as well as commoners, formed an almost impenetrable phalanx on the footway leading from St. James's-square and St. James's-street. Among the fairer sex, too, were to be seen many of the Right Rev. prelates and numerous members of both branches of the Legislature, supported by others of high consideration in the country. Within a very few minutes of the doors having been opened the large room was filled in every corner, and it was only with the greatest difficulty, and by the use of the most persuasive arguments which could be advanced, that those who attended for the press were enabled to reach the upper part of the room. The same obstruction, of course, presented itself when the Most Rev. Chairman, followed by the other prelates and the members of the Committee, attempted to reach the platform, and it was not until several minutes had elapsed that that end was accomplished.

Around his Grace we observed the Archbishops of York and Armagh; the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Chichester, Hereford, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Rochester, Salisbury, St. Asaph, and St. David's; Bishops of Elphin, Nova Scotia, and Vermont, United States; Lord Ashley, M.P.; the Marquis of Cholmondeley, Viscount Stornont, M.P., Sir C. Wetherell, Lord Sandon, M.P., Mr. H. C. Sturt, M.P., Sir H. Smyth, Bart., M.P., Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., the Knight of Kerry, Sir C. Bagot, Sir R. Hill, M.P., Mr. H. Broadwood, M.P., Mr. T. D. Acland, jun., M.P., Mr. R. W. S. Lutwidge, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. W. Cotton, Mr. G. F. Matthison, the Rev. T. C. Adams, Sir H. Willoughby, Bart., Earl Talbot, Colonel Verner, M.P., Hon. H. Powys, Sir C. Stanhope, Sir W. Riddell, Bart., Sir J. Croft, Sir C. Hastings, Viscount Lorton, Mr. Wadham Wyndham, M.P., Viscount Adare, M.P., Capt. Muttelbury, Lieutenant-Colonel Daubeny, the Dean of Hereford, Captain Alsager, M.P., Colonel Thomas, M.P., General Sir F. Mulcaster, Colonel Sir R. Armstrong, Lord Forester, Viscount Ingestrie, M.P., Lord F. L. Egerton, M.P., Viscount Mahon, M.P., Viscount Eastnor, M.P., Hon. C. E. Law, M.P., Mr. G. B. Mathew, M.P., Mr. J. Ellis, M.P., the Earl of Devon, Mr. J. H. Calcraft, M.P., Lord Abinger, Mr. W. F. Egerton, M.P., Sir S. R. Glynne, Bart., M.P., Sir C. B. Vere, Mr. G. Darby, M.P., Lord E. Bruce, M.P., Mr. A. Goddard, M.P., Viscount Barrington, M.P., the Earl of Bandon, Mr. H. C. Compton, M.P., Mr. J. Jones, M.P., the Rev. J. G. Ward, the Rev. Sir H. R. Dukenfield, Bart., Mr. W. Miles, M.P., Captain R. J. Eaton, M.P., Mr. R. Ingham, M.P., Mr. T. C. Whitmore, M.P., the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, Archdeacon Brymer, Mr. H. N. Coleridge, Mr. E. B. Farnham, M.P., Mr. T. W. Bramston, M.P., Mr. Baron Alderson, Sir G. Sinclair, Bart., M.P., the Earl of Brecknock, M.P., Sir E. Hayes, Bart., Mr. H. B. Wood, M.P., Mr. J. B. East, M.P., Mr. Ernest Perceval, Colonel Wyndham, Sir Geo. Beaumont, the Earl of Harrowby, the Rev. E. Prodders, Mr. W. Fielden, M.P., the Earl of Haddington, the Right Hon. F. Shaw, M.P., Lord Radstock, Sir M. Disney, Mr. J. M. Sumner, the Hon. Charles Hope, M.P., Mr. John Round, M.P., the Rev. J. Antrobus, the Dean of Norwich, the Hon. and Rev. J. E. Boscawen, Archdeacon Bather, Colonel T. Wood, M.P., Archdeacon Jones, Major Baker, Rev. R. G. Baker, Captain Trotter, Mr. W. H. Bruges, M.P., Sir John Mordaunt, Bart., M.P.; Rev. Dr. Walmsley, Captain E. H. A'Court, Mr. H. S. Norcote, Mr. W. S. Dugdale, M.P.; Mr. H. N. Burroughes, M.P., Sir Ed-

ward Thornton, Dean of Chichester, Mr. F. Hurt, M.P., Earl of Balcarras, Rev. Mr. Mordlock, Lord Feversham, Sir W. C. James, Bart., M.P., Mr. Edward Lucas, M.P., Mr. George Du Pre, M.P., Sir T. Hepburn, Bart., M.P., Mr. T. G. B. Estcourt, M.P., Rev. J. Jackson, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P., the Earl of Darlington M.P., the Earl of Lincoln, M.P., Sir H. Martyn, Bart., Lord Hotham, M.P., Hon. H. T. Liddell, M.P., Viscount Sidney, Hon. and Rev. E. Murray, the Venerable Archdeacon Pott, Rev. H. H. Norris, Mr. Joshua Watson, Rev. J. Lonsdale, Rev. W. J. Hall, Rev. H. Glynne, the Dean of St. Asaph, Rev. G. May, Rev. R. Eden, Rev. J. Peel, Lord Lifford, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, Viscount Canterbury, Mr. Henry Culmar, Mr. Greene, M.P., Sir James Hamilton, Lord Lichfield, Sir E. Willoughby, Rev. W. Wallinger, Rev. Downes Willis, Professor Haldane, Mr. Sergeant Atcherley, Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Sir Harry Verney, M.P., Mr. W. W. Praed, M.P., Rev. T. C. Adams, Earl De Larwarre, Captain Sir N. J. Willoughby, Bart., Earl Shelburne, Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount Cole, M.P., Sir P. de M. Grey Egerton, Bart., M.P., the Earl of Dartmouth, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P., Lord Bexley, Hon. E. H. Grimston, M.P., Mr. W. Bolling, M.P., Mr. J. Neeld, M.P., Colonel Baillie, M.P., Viscount Grimston, M.P., Hon. Colonel Damer, M.P., Lieutenant-Colonel Short, Mr. Joseph Bailey, M.P., Count Pototski, Mr. J. Adolphus, Sir Charles Knightley, Bart., M.P., Hon. Captain Maude, Mr. Thomas Hankey, Sir E. S. Hayes, Bart., M.P., the Earl of Malmesbury, Mr. G. Jeff, Mr. Robert Williams, jun., M.P., Lord Sondes, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Henniker, M.P., the Earl of Bandon, Lord Viscount Beresford, Mr. G. Lyall, Sir W. Young, Bart., M.P., Sir R. Hall, Bart., M.P., Mr. H. G. Boldero, M.P., Sir C. Bagot, Mr. E. Litton, M.P., Mr. J. W. Childers, M.P., Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, M.P., the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Calthorpe, Mr. J. Irving, M.P., Lord Ashburton, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., M.P., Right Hon. T. L. Corry, M.P., Lord Delisle and Dudley, Mr. H. Halford, M.P., Hon. Colonel W. Stratford, Mr. E. J. Cooper, M.P., Mr. J. Davenport, M.P., Sir M. Farquhar, Bart., Mr. J. Bradshaw, M.P., Right Hon. Sir S. Canning, M.P., Mr. John Ellis, M.P., the Marquis of Ormonde, Mr. W. Long, the Dean of Carlisle, the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, the Rev. J. Blatch, Mr. P. Kirk, M.P., Rev. T. Schreiber, Lord Ernest Bruce, M.P., Mr. J. Deacon, Mr. B. Powell, Mr. H. Broadley, M.P., Colonel Conolly, M.P., Rev. W. Dodsworth, Hon. W. B. Baring, Rev. S. Wilberforce, J. H. Johnston, M.P., Mr. J. H. Lowther, M.P., Rev. W. Girardot, Rev. Dr. Young, Rev. H. Clissold, Rev. T. F. Bowerbank, Viscount Lifford, Earl of Winchelsea, Sir R. Bateson, M.P., Rev. Dr. Spry, Rev. Archdeacon Hoare, Colonel Rushbrooke, M.P., Mr. J. Duppa, Rev. W. Selwyn, Mr. Justice Brenton, Lord Kenyon, Rev. F. Dyson, &c.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY having read prayers, said, that as the chairman of that meeting, it was his duty to inform them, that it had taken place in consequence of measures which had been in the course of preparation for more than fifteen months by the National Society, who, having matured and digested their plans, had resolved, at another meeting of the Society which had been held on the 1st instant, that the assembly of the present occasion should be summoned for the purpose of promoting national education in the principles of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) That object of their meeting, whether they considered it as something affecting the general interest and welfare of the country, or as philosophers regarding the temporal hopes of individuals, they were bound to obey his commands, bringing all men as near as they might to regard his sacred truths, and to walk in the path leading to everlasting salvation. (Hear.) To effect that object at the present moment was viewed by the country as one of paramount importance. As such it had been felt by the country at large, whose integrity of feeling as well as whose duty with respect to the subject, was very great; that it had been regarded as such was manifest by the large assembly which had on the present occasion gathered together. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the result of that feeling would be the firm establishment and wide spreading of the system of

the national education in the principles of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of CHICHESTER then rose to move the first resolution, which ran in the following words:—"That it is an object of highest national importance to provide, that instruction in the truths and precepts of Christianity should form an essential part of every system of education intended for the people at large: and that such instruction should be under the superintendence of the clergy, and in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of this realm, as the recognised teacher of religion." It was a matter of the greatest satisfaction to him to learn, that from the fact of the Committee having selected him to move the resolution, that body did not propose that the subject should be made one of political consideration or discussion. (Hear, hear.) It must be his first duty, as it was the uppermost desire of his heart, to express himself in terms of fitting response to the call which had been made upon them by the Society, and by their most Rev. chairman, to support them in the great cause they had undertaken, of providing a Christian education for the people of the country. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of every one to exert all his energies in the promotion of a system of Christian education for the benefit of his fellow creatures. The resolution stated that it was an object of the highest consequence that instruction of a Christian character should be given to the people, and that that instruction should be given under the clergy of, and according to the doctrines of the Church of England. If that resolution had stated that no education should be given, unless such as was given under the superintendence of the clergy of that Church, he could not have yielded to it that support which in its present form he was able cordially to do. (Hear, hear.) It was a matter of great policy that the clergy of the Established Church should be looked up to as the most responsible, and therefore as the safest, teachers of religion in their schools. (Hear, hear.) And he was convinced of this, that however strongly he might feel the importance of charging that principle of toleration on those who dissented from their Church—however far he might go in his opinions as to what might be a proper principle of toleration towards those who differed from them in their modes of discipline, yet he was satisfied that if they wished to promote the feeling towards themselves, they must not expect to do so by relaxing in the discipline of their own Church. (Cheers.) It was not by agreeing to a plan by which the ministers of the Established Church would be, as it were, ousted from their position of pastoral superintendents over the education of the youth of their respective parishes that they could ever hope to teach, inculcate, and mature those principles of Christian charity which it ought to be considered as their bounden duty to cherish. (Cheers.) He had always thought that the most perfect way of teaching the poor was where the clergy presided over what he would denominate manageable schools. (Hear, hear.)

The Bishop of LONDON then rose to second the resolution. He had, he said, accepted, without the least hesitation, the duty which had been imposed upon him by the Committee of seconding the resolution which had so ably been proposed by the noble Earl who had just sat down, because he felt the deepest interest in the subject, as the bishop who was presiding over a diocese containing innumerable streets and alleys, all, or very many of which, were, he lamented to say, crowded with thousands of neglected children—children who at the present moment were nearly, if not totally, destitute of means of obtaining religious instruction. (Hear, hear.) The resolution which had been offered to the meeting consisted of two parts—one of which, he conceived, would command the immediate assent of all those who, being themselves Christians, knew the ends and the value of Christianity, and the other would not fail of obtaining the concurrence of the immense majority of those who were then listening to him, and who were persuaded of the opinion that in this country Christianity was taught in the highest purity and with the most efficient instrumentality by the Church of which they were members. (Cheering.) In pleading in support of the great principles embodied in the resolution, he was most

desirous to express himself with the utmost, the most perfect candour. He was anxious—the National Society was anxious, to preserve an attitude of defence, rather than to attempt to assume the position of hostility towards others who had expressed opinions and convictions of a somewhat different character. It was, however, well known to be a matter of impossibility to assert truth without being compelled to combat with error, or to rear the fabric of practical religion without at the same time, in effect, tending to the demolition of that fabric which the mistaken zeal of others had attempted to erect. He should be sorry, if in the course of the observations he should feel called to make during his remarks, he should utter a single expression which could excite a feeling of dissatisfaction in any of those who might that day hear him, or in the breasts of those who might not on that occasion be present; who, although sincere Christians, still dissented from certain doctrines of the Established Church. But he must speak the truth. He did not stand there for the purpose of compromising the sacred duties or principles of their holy religion, (cheers,) considering, as he did, that they were indissolubly connected with the most vital interests of the Established Church itself. That instruction in the truths and precepts of Christianity ought to form a part of any system of education intended for the people at large, for the whole or any part of that people, was a position which was so nearly self-evident, that he found it a matter of no inconsiderable difficulty to attempt a proof of it without dealing out a series of axioms which to a Christian audience would be superfluous and wearisome. In fact, the very enunciation of the proposition went to involve the proof of it: for unless they were to narrow the meaning of the term "education" within limits which would deprive it of the most important of its functions, they must understand it to imply the complete training of the moral agent to a fitness for the accomplishment of the ends of his being; and then, if it were religion which made known those ends, and the methods by which they were accomplished, and if the Christian religion were true, it followed, that an education which did not comprise instruction in its truths and precepts, was no education at all, but a partial, limited, imperfect, and inadequate training, which left unfinished and undone far more than it attempted to effect. (Loud cheers.) But he need not spend any arguments in opposing those persons who contended that religious instruction ought to form no part of a system of education. (Renewed cheers.) Perhaps there were no such persons except those who were themselves without religion. The parties with whom they had to contend were, in the first place, those who divided their schemes of education into two, one secular and one religious, (hear,) the former being the substance, the latter only the accidence, and who would provide for the people at large one uniform system of secular instruction, leaving them to superadd, if they should chance to desire it, the religious part, or of providing such a religious system, in some cases uniform, as the sands which constituted the surface of a desert were uniform (cheers); in others so contrived to act with a kind of shifting machinery, that although all those who were to be taught could not profit by it at one and the same time, they might all be brought under its operation in turns, and extract from it different kinds of religion, according to the taste of those who directed such operation. Now, the National Society and its advocates held, in opposition to all projects of that description, that for a Christian people there must be one system of education—one and indivisible as to its principles and leading features—one of which instruction in all those branches of knowledge which might fit man for the duties and circumstances of active life might form an important part, but which made the one thing needful—the instruction in the will of God, and in the means of performing it—the training up of an accountable being destined for immortality (cheers) by methods of God's own appointment, to the enjoyment of his rich inheritance. (Loud cheers.) Entirely to separate religious instruction—that is instruction in the Bible as it is understood by the Church (hear)—from instruction in every other branch of knowledge, and to make the latter the

main business of education, the subject of common consent, the object of common interest, while the former was thrust into places and corners, and was either taught with a vagueness and generality which destroyed its specific qualities as an instrument of truth and sanctification, or was committed to the casual and desultory inculcation of teachers not concerned with the main process of education at large—what was that, he would ask, but to degrade religion from its just supremacy, to deprive and disparage the pearl of great price, and to accustom those who were the objects of instruction to regard the best instruction of all, that of religion, with indifference and contempt? (Hear, hear.) No; that Society maintained that religion should be interwoven into the whole tissue of education for a Christian man, that it should be the guiding sanctifying principle of the whole, that around which the entire system should turn, each luminary of truth and knowledge revolving in its proper orbit, religion being the centre from which a genial and holy light was diffused through every part. (Loud cheers.) They protested, therefore, against the doctrine and would resist the efforts of those associated friends of education, who argued for the exclusion of religion from the regular cycle of intellectual teaching in the schools intended for that class of persons to whom a knowledge of religion was especially valuable. They protested against the projects of those who declared that to shut out the Bible from what they denominated the secular school, was a *sine qua non* to a general system of national education. (Loud cheers.) They were satisfied as to the truth of what was asserted by one who was an opponent of that scheme of education, but who at the same time was no friend to the national-schools, "that it was a scheme which 39-40ths of the religious portion of the community would strongly deprecate and resist." He thought, too, he might have added the remaining fortieth. (Cheers and laughter.) But the Society maintained, further, that merely to retain the Bible as a class-book was not enough. If the Bible was to form the subject of instruction as to its form and letter only, and not as to its spirit and doctrine, that would not be what the resolution contemplated—instruction in the truths and precepts of Christianity. They all knew what various, and in some instances what opposite views of Scripture truth were taken by different persons, all of whom admitted the paramount authority of the Bible. There must be some one system of doctrine which was the true one, or at least which was the nearest to the truth, and which therefore was most important to be known. If no interpretation at all were put by the teacher upon the words of Scripture (a scarcely possible case), and the children, the uneducated or the half-educated children, were left to frame their own creeds, they would take different and conflicting views of saving truth, or what was more probable, no views at all—no distinct or rational views at least, and they would go forth to encounter the temptations of an evil world, and the arts of wicked men and the sophistry of unbelievers, with crude, undigested, obscure notions of religious truth, and of the real grounds of moral obligation. When they stated it to be an object of importance that instruction in the truths and precepts of Christianity should form an essential part of education, they meant the "peculiar truths and characteristic" precepts of Christianity. Christianity itself was an eminently peculiar religion—peculiar in its revelations, in its precepts, in its motives, in its promises, in its hopes. Subtract from it that which was peculiar to itself, the doctrines of man's corruption and sinfulness, of the atonement made by a Divine Saviour, of justification by faith in that Saviour, of sanctification by the Holy Spirit—subtract these and the doctrines of the sacrament of grace, and what was left? Not Christianity—no, not even the religion of a preparatory dispensation, but a mere *caput mortuum* of Deism, from which, when it had thus passed through the alembic of a generalizing philosophy, they would scarcely be able to extract a few residual grains of cold and spiritless morality, ineffective and useless for the purposes of right conduct and peace of mind in this life, much more of preparation for a better. On the other hand, if this or that doctrine were to be omitted or passed over in the instruction

to be given to a particular class of scholars, or if one set of pupils were taught to value one peculiar tenet, and another another, both in the same school, uncertainty and controversy and confusion would necessarily ensue from such a system. If all peculiar doctrines were to be blotted out, the result would be darkness; if this or that were to be omitted, imperfection and dimness would follow. It was only in the perfect combination of all the different rays of heavenly light, beautiful as they were in their several colours, that they felt the brightness and vital warmth of the light of day. Were it possible to separate them by some vast process of refraction for the purpose of accommodating the fanciful preference of various eyes for various colours, or combination of colours, the result would be a mosaical confusion, almost equivalent in its effects to Egyptian darkness. (Cheers.) Assuming, then, for so much they might, he thought, venture to assume, that religious instruction in some shape, and under some regulations, should constitute a part of any system of education intended for the people at large, the Society maintained that it should be instruction in the truths and precepts of Christianity, at once full and comprehensive and peculiar, omitting none of the revelations of the Gospel, compromising none of its requirements, diluting none of its motives, weakening none of its sanctions, loosening none of its restraints, depreciating none of its means of grace. (Loud cheering.) But there were those who talked of neutrality in religion. Neutrality in religion! Why, to be neutral in religion was treason against the truth, and treason more than all in a religious teacher. (Hear, hear.) Those who were brought up without a decided attachment to some particular religion would be attached to none. A religion without a creed would not be the religion of the Established Church, nor of any branch of the Church: it would not be the religion of the Church Catholic, nor of the holy Apostles, for even they required of their disciples that they should hold fast a form of sound words. They were bound to give the best instruction the Church could afford. It was a debt they all owed to that Church. When he spoke of it being a debt they owed to the Church, he meant that they should honour the benefits which that Church afforded to all, even to those who did not claim to rank themselves of it. When he spoke of a system of education according to the doctrines and precepts of that Church, he meant such an education as was accompanied with, and grounded on, religion, as being the only plan of education which they, as the ministers of the Established Church, could administer. (Cheers.) They did not assume an empire over those who dissented from the discipline of their Church, neither did they presume to interfere with those persons on the system of education they chose to give their youth. But he contended that the Established Church was the origin of education in the country. For education was not confined within the walls of a school; it was carried on until at length the Church was called on to complete that which the schoolmaster had begun; and if there were not perfect harmony in that, beginning in its secular and religious bearings, the whole temporal benefits would be but little. He contended, then, that the recognised system of education was that which every advocate of the Established Church should support. (Hear.) The Right Rev. Prelate then referred to the large and important body of Christians, the Wesleyan Methodists, who had very lately avowed their sincerity of attachment to the religion they professed, and proceeded to say, that he and his rev. brethren, as clergymen of the Established Church, could only give one kind of education, and they were not effectually to be called on to change in their system for the sole purpose of accommodating themselves to the opinions of others. If the Established Church were to be held and to be estimated as the highest, then its clergy ought to have the management of the education of the poor of the country. (Hear.) He might probably be permitted to quote the opinions which had been expressed many years back by an eminent statesman (then Mr. Brougham), a man of high talent and of considerable weight and of high standing in the country. They were the opinions of a noble and learned individual who had always been foremost in all the schemes which had

been proposed for the education of the poor. The speech was delivered in the year 1820, upon the occasion of certain resolutions being agreed to, and a report made by a committee of the House of Commons, which spoke in the strongest terms as to a particular system of general education. The eminent and learned person to whom he had alluded, spoke on the 28th of June, 1820; he could have wished that those sentiments had received utterance on the 28th of May. (Hear.) "No words of his could do justice to the zeal, the honesty, the ability, with which the clergy had lent their assistance towards the attainment of his great object. He requested the House to observe how they had united and knitted the system with the Protestant establishment. He doubtless here would have the Church with him, but he feared that the sectaries would be against him, when he said that the system of public education should be closely connected with the Church of England as established by law. He stated this after the most mature consideration, (hear, hear,) and he was anxious to make the statement, because on a former occasion he did not go quite so far as he now did. He had then abstained from going so far, because he dreaded the opposition of the sectaries—when he came to compare their objection with the inestimable advantages of a system that would secure the services of such a body of men as the established clergy—when he looked to the infinite benefit that would arise from having the constant, the daily superintendence of such a character as a well-educated and pious English Churchman," &c. The speaker had then proceeded—"But there were two other satisfactory reasons which he would state to the House for connecting the system immediately with the Church Establishment. In the first place a religious education was most essential to the welfare of every individual. To the rich it was all but everything; to the poor it might be said, without a figure, to be every thing. It was to them that the Christian religion was especially preached; it was their especial patrimony; and if the Legislature did not secure for them a religious education, they did not, in his opinion, half execute their duty to their fellow-creatures. What would give them the chance that the system of education would be a religious one, was placing it under the control of those who taught the doctrines of the Church. (Cheers.) Another consideration was, that the Church had a direct interest in promoting a religious education. The clergy were the teachers of the poor—not only teachers of religion, but, in the eye of the law they were teachers generally. It is true they could not be compelled to teach, but they did teach as far as their means allowed them. Their labours in the other part of the vineyard were, however, too extensive to admit of their cultivating this portion of it to any considerable degree; therefore it was necessary that they should have assistants to act under them. What, then, could be more natural than that they should have control over those who were selected to assist them? He might almost say, that a clergyman was a clerical schoolmaster, and a schoolmaster was a lay parson. The clergy were the persons whom Providence had appointed to assist in this great work of educating the poor. Should they, then, to overcome the scruples of a few individuals, do away all chance of success, and forego the benefit of this excellent measure by turning their backs on the clergy of England, whom Providence had raised up to give strength and stability to the plan? He would say, No. (The audience repeatedly interrupted the Right Rev. prelate, whilst reading these extracts from the speech of the noble and learned Lord, with loud and hearty demonstrations of applause.) Could there be a stronger argument in favour of the management of the education of the poor being left under the control of the clergy than those which he had just quoted? (Hear, hear.) The Right Rev. prelate then exhorted the meeting to persevere, being satisfied that if the Established Church were faithful to itself, and were to assert its own principles, success must ensue. They should do as did the children of Nehemiah when the city was besieged; they should "pray continually to the Lord their God to set watchmen on the towers, and over their labours, and to call out as if everything dear to them was at a stand, and they would not have

reason to regret it. (Cheers.) There were many who held the same religious doctrines in common with themselves, but who dissented with respect to some points of discipline. To those, and indeed to all Christians on the subject of Christian education, he could hold out the hand of affection. (Cheers.) But when the question of education was mooted on a system under which religion was to be separated from the other branch of instruction—that religious instruction was not to form a part of its principles, then the Society said the clergy had a right to educate the poor by God's Bible as they had found it, and if they were not so to act, they would be false to the duty which had been committed to their care. (Loud cheers.)

His Grace the Archbishop then put the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

LORD ABINGER rose, and commenced by observing, that he rose cheerfully and readily to propose the resolution which had been put into his hands, and which with their permission he would read to them. It was as follows:—"That the Incorporated National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, by the formation of numerous schools in immediate connexion with the Church, has rendered eminent service to the cause of Christian education; and that the general principles upon which it was originally founded ought still to be adhered to in every plan for extending more widely the benefits of education, whether by multiplying National-schools, or by enlarging the circle of instruction in those which already exist." After the very able, eloquent, and convincing arguments they had just heard, he felt almost contented with reading the resolution only, but these were times, when every man, whatever might be his station, was called upon to give utterance to his sentiments. (Cheers.) He declared his to be, that man without a religious education was destined to misery and perdition (hear, hear), and as far as his experience had gone, and as far as he had collected from the experience of others, he was induced to believe that an education without religion, instead of being a blessing, was a curse to mankind. (Cheers.) The greatest philosopher of past times (he meant Lord Bacon) had stated that knowledge was power, and he was right. Increase the knowledge of man by cultivating his intellectual faculties, and they made him more powerful; but unless they combined that with moral and religious instruction, they made him powerful only for mischief (cheers), and not for good. If religion were an essential part of education, it must necessarily follow that in every Christian community religion ought to form a part of that education. If they spoke of national education, what was it, he would ask, unless combined with national religion? He had no objection to any man, be his religion what it might, educating his children, whether Methodists or Dissenters, in any manner they thought proper, and without molestation or the least prevention; but when they spoke of a nation administering the means of education upon principles not in unison with the Church of England, then they were called upon to assist in endeavouring to reject any other than that of the combined religion of the country. It appeared to him, therefore, and he took that opportunity of saying it, that a nation which fostered and went out of its way to inculcate knowledge to those who dissented from the established religion, did not wisely expend its means. He (Lord Abinger) did not conceive it to be a necessary part of toleration, that they should expend the public funds for educating the enemies of our Established Church. (Cheers.) Let them use their own means and enjoy them to the fullest extent, but why should they who were aware of its blessings, do their work by educating those who were brought up contrary to the principles of that establishment, and whose only wish was to destroy it? (Cheers.) He therefore must declare his utter hostility at all times to any scheme for national education that did not confine that education, whether administered by public bodies or others, to the principles of the Established Church.

The Bishop of SALISBURY seconded the resolution. He was very unwilling to occupy the time of the meeting with any apologies for filling the

situation which he had been called on by others to occupy, and to which he had no natural claims. He could not but feel, that if he had been called upon to take part in the proceedings of the day, it could only be because he was one of those who had but recently been placed in any situation of prominence as connected with that Society, and not as having been engaged perhaps so largely as many others in promoting those measures which had been lately set on foot for the further extension of some new agencies. He, however, deemed it fitting that he should be called upon to declare the old-established principles on which that Society was first founded, and on which it continued to act, which were "to instruct the children of the poor in suitable learning, works of industry, and the principles of the Christian religion according to the Established Church." (Cheers.) The resolution placed in his hands consisted of two parts. The first was a retrospective view of the benefits offered by the National Society, and the important service it had rendered to the system of education; that part of it was so self-evident, however, that it was needless for him to say one word in support of it. That Society since its first establishment had been the means of calling into existence nearly 7,000 schools, in which there were in immediate connexion with itself nearly 600,000 scholars. (Cheers.) And in stating that, he was stating only a small portion of what it was enabled to effect. The results were effected mainly through the agencies which had been put into operation by the Society. It had set a good example, for there was at that moment in existence, founded on the same principle, and carrying into effect with equal efficiency and with the same end, 17,341 schools, giving a religious and Christian education in conformity with the principles of the Established Church to upwards of 1,000,000 children of our poorer brethren. (Cheers.) In stating that, he assuredly did enough to establish the former point. The second point was, that the general principles on which it was originally founded ought still to be adhered to. But after the eloquent address made by the Right Rev. prelate, that portion of it also would almost appear self-evident as the former one. The National Society was as free and as ready as any other Society to adopt all or any improved methods of education, from whatsoever quarter they emanated; to extend its sphere of Christian instruction; to diffuse a larger sphere of secular knowledge in those places where it was considered expedient so to do, and to make the education of children in large towns more comprehensive than they were enabled to do in our rural villages, by still maintaining those principles on which it was founded. (Cheers.) It was, he conceived, in order to enable those principles to be more efficiently carried out, that some new effort had been made during the past year—that they had been made not only to extend the instruction which they wished to give to the children committed to their charge, but to give them a better quality, and what they needed above all things, better and more efficient teachers, by whom that education might be communicated, and accordingly the attention of the Society had been for years past directed to the establishment throughout the country—but first of all, if possible, in the metropolis—of training-schools in which masters might be brought up to be competent to instruct the children of the poor (cheers), and in attempting that work he did not conceive that there was anything more than a development of that principle which was embodied in the original constitution of the Society; but it had never yet been able to carry it into effect so efficiently as they could desire, and therefore in forming throughout the country the training schools and local Boards, they were not deviating from the great principles of this Society; but on the contrary they were now, as a means of advancing its interests, endeavouring to establish them throughout the land. The local Boards were not to be governed by the members of them only, but they were to be bound also by the decision of other local Boards, and placed in close connexion, and to act under a regular system of subordination to the Committee of the Society itself, and it was merely the extension of that agency which would enable the Society to be what it was always contemplated to be under the provi-

dence of God—a national system of instruction comprehending in its sphere the whole of the children in our Church. (Loud cheers.) After the statements addressed to the Meeting it would be unnecessary for him to say that they were not met there for any temporary and still less for any political purposes, but solely for the accomplishment of a great Christian work, in which it was their pleasure and duty to be engaged. (Loud cheers.) Their object in convening the Meeting was merely to recommend to them and the nation at large a system of education which he (the Bishop of Salisbury) believed conscientiously deserved the support of all, and to call on the faithful members of the Church to unite their energies in order to give to her children an education co-extensive with herself. Having these objects in view, he most cordially seconded the Resolution.

The Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds, rose to propose the next Resolution. Although the friends of scriptural education had at the present time some cause for anxiety, yet they had also much cause for congratulation (hear, hear). A short time ago, when the question was first started, whether it was the duty of Government to provide an education for the people, a popular education, it was asserted that the education to be given to the people must be a secular education, but the voice, deep, loud, and clear, blessed be God, declared that the people of England would not accept of a national education unless based on religion (cheers), and happily they now sometimes heard those who were the quondam friends of that system say, "Yes, education must be based on religion." But then came another question, "What is the religion on which you intend to base education?" and again that voice had been heard loud and deep, declaring that the people of England meant by religion that which had for its rule of faith the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. (Loud cheers.) There, again, was cause for congratulation, for in every proposed measure for general education, they found it admitted that the Bible must be introduced into our schools. Was it merely to congratulate them that he mentioned these circumstances? No. He mentioned them to show that the progress of the public mind on that subject had been carefully and gradually enlightened. Might they not, then, without impertinence implore their rulers not to precipitate measures until some other principles were canvassed, and petition for delay? Delay was necessary. Two great principles had been established. First, that education ought to have been given. Secondly, that it ought to be based on the revealed word of God—the Bible. Now, the most important question to be decided after mature deliberation was as to the principle on which those who instructed the children should interpret the Scriptures; they all knew the Devil himself could quote Scripture for his own purposes, and that the words of the Scriptures might be so interpreted as to convey that interpretation to the mind which, when not truly interpreted, they most unequivocally and strongly condemned. If they wished to understand the Scriptures properly, besides having recourse to humble prayer, they must compare spiritual things with spiritual things (hear, hear), and interpret each text according to the knowledge of faith, and in order to supply them with the means of interpreting rightly, our creeds had been formed. There were, however, some questions left open on which divines differed: thus some were called Lutherans, because they adopted his mode of interpreting the Scriptures; some were called Calvinists, because they adopted the Calvinistic interpretation of the Scriptures; some were called Arminians for the same cause; and some were called Romanists because they adopted the Trent rule of interpretation. Their (the Meeting's) book of interpretation was the Book of Common Prayer—the whole book, with her Articles, her Liturgy, &c. In many of their large towns there were many persons who were mere Deists. Well, then, if the principle he before alluded to were to meet the religious views of those persons, it must be a religion without revelation. They had, however, no cause to fear; if they only did their duty, Omnipotence would be on their side; and "if God be for us, who can be against us?" Such a Meeting as that proclaimed to the people that it was their

intention to supply them with the best possible system of education, and best adapted to their state of society. If they were but well supported by the nobility and gentry—if the clergy, from the bishop to the deacon, would act with unanimity as well as zeal (loud cheers)—if the learned among them would direct their attention to this important subject, and compare their theories with the conclusion arrived at by a different process, and arrived at by practical men, they would then be able to form and act on such an educational code that they might defy all the Governments in the world and every Legislature in the land. (Loud and continued cheering.) He defied them to deprive them of their rights, for it was one of the rights of conscience to obey our Saviour and our God, to educate the people of this country in his religion and according to the principles of his Church. After alluding to the want of scriptural education among the middle classes, and referring also generally to the establishment of local Boards as being well suited to advance the interests of the Society, the Rev. Gentleman concluded by calling on them to behave as became them as soldiers of our Lord Jesus Christ: let them do valiantly in the cause of the great Captain of our salvation—let them raise the Bible of Christ when the abomination of the desolation in secular education was raised against them (cheers)—let them go forth with the sword of the Spirit—let them call their people to the help of the Lord, to the help of the Lord against the mighty, and depend on it that in the strength of the Lord they would be conquering and as conquerors.

Lord BARRINGTON seconded the Resolution. Having other public duties to attend to in another place, he would not trespass on their time, but would only express his most cordial concurrence in the Resolution, and in the objects of the Society generally.

Dr. CHANDLER, Dean of Chichester, then rose to propose the next Resolution, "That in order to supply one of the principal defects which at present limit the operations of the National Society, and retard the improvement of education throughout the country, efforts should be made to raise the qualifications of those persons who are employed as teachers in our parochial and National Schools; and that the Resolution adopted by the National Society in August last, to establish a Training Institution for the education of young persons intended for that office, is calculated to promote the attainment of this object." He alluded to the great want of properly qualified teachers in the schools, the necessity of taking proper measures to supply that want, and after concurring in the observations generally of preceding speakers, concluded by moving the above Resolution.

Mr. R. BETHELL seconded the Resolution. As a layman he was anxious to impress on the Meeting and the country at large, that it was their bounden duty to aid and assist, and invigorate the exertions of the clergy of that Church to which they belonged. After the very long attention they had given to the many able and eloquent speeches which must have impressed that subject on their minds, he would abstain from making any further remarks, and would content himself by seconding the Resolution.

Dr. BATHER, Archdeacon of Shropshire, rose to propose the last Resolution, as follows:—"That in order to furnish the National Society with the means of establishing a Training Institution, and generally extending and improving the education of the poor, immediate exertion be made to increase its resources, and that a Committee of Inquiry and Correspondence, with power to add to their number, be requested to act as a Committee for the purpose of soliciting and collecting subscriptions." The Archdeacon described in a very interesting manner, the advantages which as a country clergyman he had derived from the National Society. In bearing his testimony to the general good conduct of the children educated in the National Schools he said, that although the children that he had to educate could not wrangle with the wranglers of the present day, yet they had the better part of wisdom, and could depart from the presence of foolish men when they perceived not in them the words of wisdom. (Loud cheers.)

Sir T. ACLAND, Bart., in an exceedingly eloquent and eulogistic speech, seconded the Resolution, and impressed on them the necessity of strengthening not only their numbers but their subscriptions also, as it was found from the Report that large funds were required for making the schools (as contemplated by the Committee) for the better education of the middle or commercial class of the community.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA then rose to propose a vote of thanks to the Right Rev. Prelate in the chair. He assured them he could not, without great violence to his own feelings, have refused to move the Resolution which he had the honour to move. By the sincere esteem which he felt for the Noble individual whose name he would mention (the Right Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury) that task was rendered doubly pleasing. The Noble Earl congratulated them on so large and respectable a Meeting, and professed his earnest desire to co-operate with the Meeting at large in the spirit and objects of the Society. If they were even left to their own resources, he would not despond, because he (Lord Winchilsea) did firmly believe that the Legislature of this country would give them that support which they were entitled to expect, and that those who were attached to our truly Apostolical Church would amply supply the means for carrying out the objects of that Society.

Mr. BARON ALDERSON, in seconding the Resolution, expressed his most cordial adherence to all the principles of the Meeting, and stated as his opinion that that was no system of education which was not based on the truths and precepts of the Established Church, and in the language of the old poet, he would conclude:—

"Lucetere, multa prouet integrum
"Cum laude victorem, geretque
"Prælia conjugibus loquenda."

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY returned thanks for the compliment which had been paid him, and expressed the gratification he had experienced at the exertions which had been used in support of the objects the Society had in view.

The Meeting then separated.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN IRELAND.

LORD WHARNCLIFFE begged to draw the attention of their lordships to a matter of considerable importance respecting Ireland. He had seen in one of the morning newspapers a requisition, quoted from a paper called the Dublin Freeman's Journal, advocating Ministerial politics in relation to that country, for a meeting to be held in the county of Mayo, to address Her Majesty on Her Majesty's decision respecting her household and the restoration of the present Government to power. This requisition was signed in an extraordinary way—a way that he would venture to say would not have been adopted but for some interference on the part of the Government. The first name to the requisition was that of the Lord-Lieutenant of the county, the Marquis of Sligo, to which there could be no objection. The next was that of John, Archbishop of Tuam. Their lordships knew that legally there was no Archbishop of Tuam now in existence, that see being now a bishopric. The third name was that of Thomas Tuam, the prelate who had lately been appointed to the bishopric. Here, therefore, they had a person claiming to be the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, designating himself as such in a public document, and immediately afterwards came the signature of the Protestant Bishop of Tuam. He must say this was a gross assumption on the part of the person styling himself Roman Catholic Archbishop. This was putting himself above the Protestant Bishop; and he must say, on the other hand, that it appeared most extraordinary that the Protestant Bishop should consent to follow a person who had shown such bitter hostility against the Protestant faith and establishment. (Hear, hear.) The conduct of the person calling himself Archbishop of Tuam was entirely contrary to the

Emancipation Act; and if they were not prepared to submit to the entire domination of the Roman Catholic priesthood, he thought some notice should be taken of it. The noble lord here read that clause of the act which prohibits the assumption by any Roman Catholic Priest of the title of archbishop, bishop, dean, or other dignity of the Protestant Church, under a penalty of 100*l*. He put it to the Government whether they would allow the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland to assume in this manner those titles from which they were excluded by law, for he could scarcely think that it would have been done in this instance without the countenance of Government.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, that the circumstance to which the noble lord had alluded was a matter for the Lord-Lieutenant and Government of Ireland to take into consideration. But he could not help thinking that, with respect to the signature of the Bishop of Tuam, if the bishop approved of the requisition he had signed, it would not have been a wise thing in him to have withheld his name on the ground of punctilio, because the other individual had assumed an erroneous title.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE had no doubt that the conduct of the person calling himself archbishop was illegal, and as a matter of good feeling and good taste thought it very objectionable. It showed exceedingly bad feeling.

Viscount MELBOURNE did not think any bad feeling was shown by the circumstance. It rather showed good feeling.

The Earl of WICKLOW must express his total dissent from what the noble viscount had said on this subject. It was well known how the Government of Ireland was dictated to, and if Government in this country did not exercise a proper control over it, the administration of Irish affairs could not be conducted in a manner consistent with the constitution. He wished to let it be known that the new bishop of the diocese was the son of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, just appointed to his situation by the noble viscount opposite. No greater insult and degradation could be offered to the Irish episcopacy than had been cast upon it by this individual.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.

Lord SANDON presented a petition from two parishes in Lichfield, praying for the extension of the Church of England, another to the same effect from the clergy and others in Lichfield, and another from the clergy of Toxteth-park, near Liverpool, also to the same purpose.

Mr. PAKINGTON presented a petition from Worcester against any system of education not founded on the principles of the established Church; and petitions from Yorkshire and Worcestershire, in favour of Church extension in Canada.

Mr. JERVIS presented a petition praying for the extension of the means of religious instruction in the colonies.

Sir G. SINCLAIR presented petitions from Dumbartonshire and Perthshire in favour of Church extension in Scotland.

Lord ASHLEY presented petitions from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, and the dean and chapter of York, praying for the extension of the Church in Canada.

Mr. LOCKHART presented five petitions from Lanarkshire and Dumbartonshire, praying for additional endowments to the Church of Scotland.

Sir G. CLERK presented a petition from Argyleshire, praying for the extension of the Scottish Church, and the establishment of additional schools in the Highlands.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

STROOD (KENT) CHURCH BILL.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL moved the second reading of this bill.

Mr. BERNAL objected to the bill. It was introduced for the ostensible purpose of curing a technical informality in an act passed many years ago, for the purpose of raising a sum of 7,000*l*. for the repairs of the Church, and other purposes therein mentioned; but, instead of confining itself to that, clauses were introduced for raising additional sums,

and also a clause excluding Dissenters from the trusteeship of the Church funds. The rate-payers and the amount of their assessments against the bill, were as six to one to those in support of it. Under these circumstances, he should move that the bill should be read a second time that day six months.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL, in defence of the bill, said he was willing to confine it to the correction of the technical informality, so that the payment of the annuitants who had lent their money, and the repairs of the Church might be secured, by the collection of the rates, in which there was some difficulty on account of the informality in the present act. All he required was, that the bill should be allowed to go to a committee, where its merits could be examined.

Mr. HOBHOUSE objected to the bill *in toto*.

Mr. HODGES said, that his name, as well as that of his hon. colleague, had been put on the back of the bill without their authority, and that he was strongly opposed to the measure itself.

Mr. HAYTER supported the bill, and said that he thought it was founded, not merely on the principles of justice, but of common honesty.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL said, that a communication had been made to the hon. member for Kent (Mr. Hodges) as to his name being put upon the bill, and it was then understood that he would not object to it. With respect to the name of the other hon. member for Kent being used, as that hon. gentleman had introduced the bill, it was thought a sufficient sanction for such a proceeding.

Sir E. FILMER was of opinion that this bill ought not to go before a committee.

The House then divided, and the numbers were—

For going into committee..	66
Against it	114

Majority against it 48

THURSDAY, MAY 30.

GOVERNMENT PLAN OF NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A vast number of petitions were presented from all parts of the kingdom, and by members at both sides of the house, praying that the House might not sanction the Ministerial plan of national education, and some praying that no general plan of education might be sanctioned but in connexion with the Established Church. From the fact that many of these were presented simultaneously and in several instances laid on the table in parcels, it was often impossible to catch either the names of the hon. members presenting them, or the parties from whom they emanated.

The following list contains the names of only a portion of the members presenting such petitions, and of as many of the places as under the circumstance stated could be collected. Petitions against the plan were presented by Mr. Hodges from Gravesend; by Lord Stanley (several petitions), from Bury and other places in the county of Lancaster; by an hon. member from places in Cumberland; from Leicester; by Mr. W. B. Baring, from the inhabitants of Caverswall, Tutbury, Milwich, and Biddulph; and from the Wesleyan congregations of Leek and Longnor, in the county of Stafford; by Mr. Hogg, from Beverley; by Mr. H. Broadwood, from Bridgewater; by Mr. Colquhoun, from Glasgow and other places, including one signed by 500 Sunday-school teachers; by Mr. Baines, from several places in the West Riding of York, and from places in the county of Devon. Some of these were from Wesleyan Methodist congregations; as were a considerable number of the petitions presented by other hon. members; by Mr. Edwards, from Llanidloes, in Montgomeryshire; by Mr. Turner, from Truro; by Sir G. Strickland, from different places, and from Wesleyan Methodist congregations, in Yorkshire; by Sir C. Burrell, from places in Sussex; by Sir T. D. Acland, from Southmolton and other places in the county of Devon; by Lord A. Lennox, from Chichester, including a petition signed by nearly all the male members of a Dissenting congregation in that city; by Mr. Planta, from Hastings; by Mr. Heathcote, from Rutland; by Sir F. Trench, from Scarborough; by Sir R. H. Inglis (many petitions), from Huddersfield,

Bradford (Wilts), and from places in Dorset, Hants, Essex, Gloucester, Salisbury, Chester, Salop, Devon, and Hertford, and likewise a petition against any system of general education not connected with the Church of England; by Sir E. Wilmot, from places in Warwickshire; by Sir R. Peel, from Tamworth and other places; by Sir C. Knightley (21 petitions) from several places in Northamptonshire; by Mr. Buck, from several places in the county of Devon; by Mr. Gladstone, from Newark; by the Earl of Darlington, from places in Shropshire; by Lord G. Somerset, from Monmouth and Chepstow; by Mr. Pakington, from Droitwich; by Mr. Gore (jun.), from Carnarvon; by Lord F. Paget, from Beaumaris; by Mr. Serjeant Jackson, from (we understood) Wesleyan Methodist congregations in Cork; by General Lygon, from places in Worcester; by an hon. member, from Penzance and other places in Cornwall; by Colonel Sibthorp, from Lincoln; by Mr. Pease (three petitions) from places in Durham and in the county of Stafford.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

PRISONS BILL.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, and after a short discussion, the House went into committee on the reserved clause (the 14th) of the Prisons Bill.

The Chairman read the clause, which was as follows:—

"And be it enacted, that in any prison in which the average number of prisoners professing any one and the same religion differing from that of the established Church, confined at any one time during the three preceding years, shall not have been less than 50, it shall be lawful for the justices or other persons having the appointment of the chaplain of such prison, if they shall see fit, to appoint and remove at pleasure a teacher or clergyman, acting as such at the time of such appointment in some chapel duly registered as a place of religious worship, of the religion of such prisoners, for the instruction and spiritual assistance of such prisoners solely, and for the persons having the control of the funds applicable to the expenses of such prison, to fix the salary to be paid to such teacher or clergyman, and to make order for the payment thereof out of the funds applicable to those expenses."

The House having divided, there appeared—

For the clause	136
Against	81

Majority 55

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHANCELLORS, &c.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice, that on Tuesday next (as we understood) he would move for leave to bring in a bill to enable Roman Catholics to hold certain offices in the ecclesiastical courts in Ireland, and also to hold the office of Lord Chancellor.

ABANDONMENT OF THE GOVERNMENT PLAN OF EDUCATION.

Lord J. RUSSELL, said, he would avail himself of this opportunity of stating why the House should not be led away by statements contained in petitions presented to it—statements no doubt honestly intended, but which were wholly at variance with the plan laid down in the report of the Committee of the Privy Council. One very material, but most obvious, error on this subject, was—that the plan proposed by the Privy Council was to be uniform in all the parishes in England and Wales. This was not correct. The plan was, that a school should be established, not one to which day-scholars should come, but one in which the scholars should reside in the house, for the purpose of being instructed as teachers in other schools. This was a different principle from that established in the National School Society, and was also different in some material points from the plan of the British and Foreign School Society. If the Government adopted the plan of the National School Society, it must follow that all the children in the schools must belong to the Established Church, that it would be an exclusive system, and that all teachers who might be selected to teach the children of Dissenting parents would be deprived of any benefit which

might be intended by the Government grant. If, on the other hand, the Government adopted the plan of the British and Foreign School Society, it was obvious that the children could not be reared up in the doctrines of the Church of England or in those of Dissent. He was a member of the British and Foreign School Society, and he fully agreed in its principles. According to those the Scriptures were taught in the schools during the week days, but on Sundays the parents might take their children to those places of worship which were in accordance with their own religious tenets. Now, the plan of the Privy Council differed from both of these. As the scholars were to reside in the house, they could not be all sent on the Sundays to their own particular places of worship; it was therefore proposed that there should be a chaplain of the Established Church presiding over the school, and that Dissenting clergymen should give religious instruction to those who belonged to their particular worship. The great mistake, he repeated, was that this plan was intended to apply to all parts of the country, which it was clear could not be the case. That the principle of the National Society was a good one he fully admitted, but then it was intended to apply exclusively to the children belonging to the Established Church, who were taken to church on Sundays by their teachers; but that plan could not be adopted in schools in which the pupils resided in the house, and where they were of different religious creeds. Another mistaken view of the Government plan was, that Catholics were to be allowed their own versions of the Scriptures, and it was contended that children using different versions would occasion much confusion. He did not think that this objection was entitled to the weight which some persons attached to it; but as the plan was, that the scholars belonging to the Church of England were to receive their religious instruction in one part of the school, and the Catholics in another, where they did not come in contact, he did not think it was open to the objection made to it; and it was the less so, as the principle had been already recognised by the Legislature in the Poor Law Amendment Act, in which it was admitted that paupers resident in the workhouses should have religious instruction according to their own particular creeds. If the children of Roman Catholics were in the workhouses, Catholic teachers would be allowed access to them, and if they came it was natural to expect that they would bring Roman Catholic books and versions of the Scriptures, and not Protestant. He did think, therefore, that the outcry raised against the Government plan had been most mistaken in this respect. When he said this, let him add, that there were other points on which the views of the Committee of the Privy Council had been greatly misunderstood. He would not say the misrepresentations, but certainly the misunderstandings, which had so extensively prevailed on this subject, had created extensive obstacles to the carrying out of the proposed measure, and therefore rendered it unadvisable for the Government to go on with it.—(Cheers from the Opposition side.)—He did hope that while this plan, which had been so much misunderstood, and which had unjustly brought so much obloquy on the Government, was withdrawn, the principle of instruction which it involved would not be allowed to sleep. He hoped that the zeal for religious instruction would continue, and that all those who stood in need of it might derive the benefit of education, whatever might be their religious creed. For his own part he would be quite willing to bear all the obloquy of the proposed measure, if he could think, as he did, that ignorance would thereby be diminished, and that that large portion of our fellow-men, who were brought under the operation of the criminal laws, would not be exposed to that risk by being left in utter ignorance of their duties to God and to man. Under the circumstances he had stated he would say, that it was not the intention of the Government at present to establish any normal school on the plan proposed in the report of the Committee of the Privy Council. He would tomorrow lay on the table of the House some further documents connected with this subject, and would not propose any further grant than that the sums given to the National School Society, and the Bri-

tish and Foreign School Society, should be as before. At the same time, he must say that, in his opinion, this was not all which was required from the state. Much more ought to be done in so important a matter, and to which so much of public attention had of late been given. He hoped that, whatever the House might do with this subject, the opinion of the majority would be, and which he believed it was—1st, that we ought to promote education on the principles of Christianity—(hear, hear)—and, 2nd, in doing that, not to exclude from it persons dissenting from the Established Church.—(Hear, hear.)

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

The Lord Chancellor in moving the committal of this bill explained its provisions at considerable length.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY spoke in favour of the bill.

The Bishop of EXETER addressed the House at great length against the measure.

The Bishop of LONDON replied to the observations of the Bishop of Exeter, and concluded by saying that though the bill was not free from objections, it might receive some modifications in committee, and he was disposed to adopt it in its present stage.

Lord WYNFORD could not concur in the motion.

The Bishop of GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL expressed his apprehensions with regard to the measure.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY having entered into explanations, their lordships afterwards went into committee upon the bill.

LAW.

QUEEN'S BENCH, APRIL 29.

THE QUEEN v. THE JUSTICES OF CHICHESTER.

This was a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding them to issue a warrant to levy the sum of 6*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.*, which it was alleged was due for a rate under the Church Building Act. It appeared that 400*l.* had been borrowed under a local act for building a church at Chichester, and a rate had been made. An inhabitant had refused to pay. Application was then made to the magistrates to issue a warrant, but as the affidavits on one side stated that they had refused to grant it or to hear any arguments in support of the application, on the other side the affidavits stated that they had heard the arguments and were ready to deliver their judgment.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Peacock showed cause, and Sir J. Pollock supported the rule.

The Court said, if the rule was made absolute, it must be on condition of the defendant's giving an indemnity, for if they wished to contest the rate it must not be at the expense of other persons.

Rule discharged unless indemnity given.

THE QUEEN v. THE CHURCHWARDENS OF NEW WINDSOR.

The Attorney-General and Mr. Wightman showed cause against a rule calling upon the defendants to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not be directed to them, commanding them to levy a rate for the payment of a sum of money to Elizabeth Jenks, widow, being a sum which she had advanced for the purpose of building a church in the borough of New Windsor. The learned counsel urged that the churchwardens had done all in their power to collect the rate.

Mr. Edwards supported the rule, and contended that by the 59th of George III. the churchwardens had the power of distraining for the rate, and that they were bound to do so.

Rule absolute.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.

THE QUEEN v. THE CHURCHWARDENS OF LAMBETH.

The Attorney-General moved for a rule to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, directed to the churchwardens, overseers, and collectors of the poor-rate of the parish of Lambeth, commanding them to attend and produce the poor-rate books, and the books containing the collection of the poor-

rates, before the scrutiny that is now going on in that parish. Last Easter Tuesday there was the annual election of churchwardens and other officers in the parish: the Rev. Dr. Doyly, the rector, presided; a poll was demanded, which continued three days, and Sturges Bourne's Act was acted upon, whereby a person must be rated, and must have paid his rates, in order to be entitled to vote; the churchwardens would not allow the production of the rate-books, and therefore it was impossible to know whether they had a right to vote, or whether they had a right to give the number of votes they claimed to give. Dr. Doyly had instituted a scrutiny, and the churchwardens refused to produce their books, and, therefore, it could not proceed.

Rule granted, the Court adding, that undoubtedly the information ought be given.

BAIL COURT.

THE QUEEN v. JONES.

Mr. Chilton moved in this case, which was an application on behalf of Mr. Jones, who was imprisoned some time past by a process from the Ecclesiastical Court of the diocese of St. David's, for having refused in his character of churchwarden to supply the necessary materials for celebrating Divine service in the church of Llanellan, of which the Rev. Ebenezer Morris was rector, for a rule to show cause why the writ *de contumace capiendo*, on which he was committed, and all the subsequent proceedings, should not be set aside, and the Rev. E. Morris compelled to pay all the costs. The writ had been issued upon a *significavit* made by the clerk, surrogate, and representative of the vicar-general, and official of the Bishop of St. David's. Among the objections to the proceedings under the writ, the principal were, that the *significavit* did not set forth distinctly enough the ground of committal, and that though the vicar-general might make it, yet he should do it in the name of the bishop, and that the surrogate of the vicar-general had no authority whatever to execute such a document.

Rule granted.

MAY 7.

THE QUEEN v. DAVID JONES.

The defendant in this case is one of the churchwardens of Llanelly, who has been imprisoned by an order of the Ecclesiastical Court at Carmarthen, for a refusal to supply the sacramental elements. A rule to show cause why he should not be discharged out of custody had been obtained upon a former day, and Mr. Chilton appeared now to support the rule, and Mr. R. V. Williams to oppose it. Upon the case being mentioned, however,

Mr. Justice Coleridge expressed it to be his opinion that it was one of too much importance to be decided by a single judge, and his lordship, therefore, referred the parties to the full Court.

In the course of the day, a discussion arose as to whether the rule ought not to be enlarged, and it was finally agreed that cause should be shown upon an early day at chambers.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

THE CLASS LIST.

THE names of those candidates who, at the examination, in Easter Term, were admitted, by the public examiners, into the classes, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the Statute, are as follows:—

In Literis Humanioribus.

Class I.—Buckley, William, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; Christie, Albany, J., Bible Clerk of Oriel coll.; Goulburn, Edward Meyrick, Scholar of Balliol coll.; Linwood, William, Student of Christ Church; Waldegrave, Samuel, Commoner of Balliol coll.

Class II.—Cornish, Henry Hubert, Commoner of Magdalen hall; Crokat, John, Commoner of Magdalen hall; Eytton, Robert William, Commoner of Christ Church; Hornby, Edward J. Geoffrey, Postmaster of Merton coll.; Hoskyns, John Leigh, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Kent, Thomas Fassett, Commoner of Balliol coll.; Mason, Richard Williams, scholar of Jesus coll.; Starkey, Arthur Brydon Cross, Scholar of St. John's coll.; Tripp, Henry, Scholar of Worcester coll.; Zincke, Foster Barham, Commoner of Wadham coll.

Class III.—Adamson, Edward Hussey, Exhibitioner of Lincoln coll.; Addison, William S. G., Commoner of Magdalen hall; Byron, John, Commoner of Brasenose coll.;

Driffeld, George Townshend, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; Eddie, Richard, Commoner of Brasenose coll.; Emeris, John, Scholar of University coll.; Fincham, George Tupman, Commoner of St. John's coll.; Graham, William Paley, Scholar of Queen's coll.; Heygate, William Edward, Commoner of St. John's coll.; Jackson, William Deatly, Commoner of St. John's coll.; Knight, William, Scholar of Worcester coll.; Lowe, Thomas, Commoner of Oriel coll.; Menge, John William, Commoner of Worcester coll.; Neville, Charles, Scholar of Trinity coll.; Nugent, Edmund Lynch, Commoner of Exeter coll.; Oldfield, Edmund, Scholar of Worcester coll.; Pearson, Hugh, Commoner of Balliol coll.; Windsor, Samuel B., Servitor of Christ Church.

Class IV.—Allsop, James Richard, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; Brameld, George William, Commoner of Lincoln coll.; Crutwell, Harry Edward, Commoner of Worcester coll.; Dukes, Edward Rowland, Student of Christ Church; Firth, Richard, Bible Clerk of New coll.; Hebson, Robert, Scholar of Queen's coll.; Hill, Edward, Exhibitioner of St. Edmund hall; Humphreys, John Jas. Hamilton, Commoner of Exeter coll.; Meyrick, James, Scholar of Queen's coll.; Sweet, James Brady, Commoner of Balliol coll.; Whalley, James Park, Commoner of University coll.

RICHARD GREENWELL,
ROBERT HUSSEY,
WILLIAM PALMER,
HENRY WALL.

Examiners
in Literis
Humanioribus.

On Tuesday, May 14, the new statute, Tit. iv., constituting a Praelectorship in Logic was submitted to Convocation, and carried by a majority of 27 to 18. The Praelector (who must be a Master of Arts, or a Bachelor in Civil Law or Medicine, at the least) is to be elected by convocation, and to hold his office for ten years, at the expiration of which period, however, he is eligible for re-election. The salary of the Praelector to arise from a small terminal payment made by all (Servitors excepted) under the degree of M.A. The Vice-Chancellor has fixed Wednesday, June the 5th, at two o'clock, for the election of the first Praelector.

Mr. Robert Wheeler Ush, Post-master of Merton coll., elected a Scholar of Worcester coll., on the foundation of Dr. Clarke.

Richard Cowley Powles, Commoner of Exeter coll., elected a Scholar of that society.

Mr. Thomas Shadforth, B.A., Scholar of University coll., elected Fellow of that society on the foundation of King Henry IV. At the examination in Easter Term, 1838, Mr. Shadforth was placed in the first class in *Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis*, and in the second class in *Literis Humanioribus*.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday, May 23, the following petition was agreed to, and received the University seal:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:
"The humble Petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Oxford,

"Sheweth,

"That your Petitioners have seen the 'Papers on Education,' presented to Parliament by Her Majesty's command, and ordered by your Honourable House to be printed on the 12th of Feb. 1839, and also the 'Extract,' printed by order of your Hon. House, April 17, 1839, 'from the Minutes of the Committee of Council appointed to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting Public Education.'

"That your Petitioners, far from being opposed to the benevolent object contemplated in these papers, 'the extension of the blessings of sound and religious education,' are heartily desirous that every member of the community may share in those blessings; but they believe, and they express their belief with unfeigned regret, that this great cause will be hindered rather than promoted by the methods proposed in the documents to which they have referred.

"They do not, indeed, conceal from themselves the difficulties, opposed by existing religious differences, to the extension of public education; and, deeply as they lament that any of their fellow-subjects should dissent from the doctrine and discipline of the National Church, they cordially subscribe to the wish expressed by Her Most Gracious Majesty, both 'that the youth of this kingdom should be religiously brought up, and that the rights of conscience should be respected.'

"Your Petitioners, nevertheless, cannot forget that the Established Church is the only institution known to the laws of this country as the authorized channel of public religious instruction in England and Wales. They have, therefore, seen, with equal surprise and concern, that in the formation of a Committee for the especial purpose of extending, within this portion of the empire, the blessings of sound and religious education, not only are laymen exclusively entrusted with such important duties, but no provision is made that the Committee shall hereafter consist of members of the Church of England. They observe, also, the total absence of any similar provision in the appointment of the Rector of large Normal and Model Schools, although religious education, general and special, is the declared and principal object of these establishments; and, further, they find it expressly provided, that licensed ministers of other religious persuasions shall, under certain circumstances, be authorized by the State to take part with ministers of the Established Church in the religious instruction of children, brought up in every variety of religious opinion, and yet assembled for the purpose of public education in the same school.

"That your Petitioners, entertaining other serious objections to the proposed scheme, forbear to enter into further details, or to dwell upon the dangerous consequences which, they apprehend, would necessarily flow from the extension of a similar system throughout the kingdom. They have only adverted to a few particulars, which they believe to be at open variance with the very principle of an establishment; incompatible with any system of religious education properly so called; and directly calculated to promote and to perpetuate the most alarming and even opposite evils,—

indifference to religion instead of love of truth, and never-ending discord instead of unity and peace.

"Your Petitioners, therefore, most humbly, but earnestly, implore your Honourable House to withhold your sanction from the scheme of Public Education described in the above-mentioned Minutes of the Committee of Council; and not to countenance any project for National Education embodying principles inconsistent alike with the maintenance of the Established Church, and with the preservation of religious peace and Christian truth.

"And your Petitioners will ever pray," &c.

On Saturday last the following degrees were conferred:—
Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. Richard Lynch Cotton, Provost of Worcester coll.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. George Knight, St. Edmund hall; Rev. John Penrose, Fellow of, Lincoln coll.; Rev. Joseph Webster, of Trinity coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—James Jones, St. Edmund hall; Chas. Morgan, Exeter coll.; Edmund Lynch Nugent, Exeter coll.; John J. H. Humphreys, Exeter coll.; Charles Rumsey Knight, Scholar of Wadham coll.; Edwin Nangreave Mangin, Wadham coll.; Robert Hebson, Scholar of Queen's coll.; Richard Williams Mason, Scholar of Jesus coll.; Owen Jones Humphreys, Jesus coll.; Robert Williams, Jesus coll.; John Leigh Hoskyns, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Edward J. G. Hornby, Postmaster of Merton coll.; Charles Holland, University coll.; Henry Tripp, Scholar of Worcester coll.; Edmund Oldfield, Scholar of Worcester coll.; Wm. Knight, Scholar of Worcester coll.; John William Mence, Worcester coll.; George Edmond Morris, Worcester coll.; John Crokat, Magdalen hall; Richard Firth, New coll.; Thomas Lowe, Oriel coll.; William Bruce, Oriel coll.; Albany James Christie, Oriel coll.; George Herbert Repton, University coll.; Arthur Brydon Cross Starkey, Fellow of St. John's coll.; William Deatly Jackson, St. John's coll.; William Edward Heygate, St. John's coll.; Charles S. Holt-house, St. John's coll.; George Edward Cole, St. Mary hall; Andrews Reeve, Wadham coll.; Foster Barham Zincke, Wadham coll.; John William Prout, Wadham coll.; Edward Meyrick Goulburn, Scholar of Balliol coll.; James B. Sweet, Balliol coll.; Hugh Pearson, Balliol coll.; Samuel Waldegrave, Balliol coll.; Thomas Fassett Kent, Balliol coll.; James Glencross, Balliol coll.

In a Convocation holden on Wednesday, May 22, the Rev. Thomas Frederick Henney, M.A., Scholar of Pembroke coll., the Rev. William Edward Jeff, M.A., Student of Christ Church, and the Rev. John William Hughes, M.A., of Trinity coll., were nominated Masters of the Schools for the year ensuing.

In the same Convocation, the Rev. Henry Clarke, M.A., of Trinity coll., Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*.

In a Convocation holden at the same time, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Robert Eden, Christ Church, grand compounder; Rev. Wm. Harper Brandreth, Christ Church; Rev. Abraham Borraddie, Christ Church; Rev. Andrew Mathews, Lincoln coll.; Rev. John Davies, Jesus coll.; Rev. Ebenezer William Davies, Jesus coll.; Hugh Jones, Jesus coll.; David Roberts, Jesus coll.; Rev. John Wm. Roberts, Jesus coll.; Rev. John Fuckle, Brasenose coll.; Rev. Andrew Nugee, Brasenose coll.; Richard Hart Ingram, Worcester coll.; John Wickens, Scholar of Balliol coll.; Rev. Stephen Barney, Exeter coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Edward Hill, St. Edmund hall; Edward D. Dukes, Student of Christ Church; William Linwood, Student of Christ Church; Edward Clayton, Student of Christ Church; James Wickens, Christ Church; Samuel B. Windsor, Christ Church; Manuel John Johnson, Magdalen hall; Edward Curteis, Magdalen hall; Thomas Mayhew, Queen's coll.; Frederick Iremonger, Scholar of Pembroke coll.; Jenner Marshall, Worcester coll.; Richard Creswell, St. John's coll.; Henry William Salivan, Balliol coll.; John L. Sheppard, Wadham coll.; William G. Duncan, Wadham coll.; John Henry Acton Harris, Trinity coll.; Wm. Hirszel de Marchant, Exeter coll. (incorporated from Trinity coll. Dublin).

On May 17, the Rev. John H. Coates Borwell, M.A., of Queen's coll., was unanimously elected Master of Kingsbridge Grammar School. We subjoin the following notice of this school:—It was founded in the year 1688, by Thomas Crispin, whom Bishop Gibson, in his edition of Camden's Britannia, styles "a charitable citizen of Exeter." In 1691, Wm. Duncombe bequeathed property "for the support of three or more Exhibitioners at Oxford or Cambridge." There are, at present, four Exhibitioners, of 50l. per annum each, confined to boys educated in this school, and tenable, during four years, at any coll. in either University.

On Wednesday, May 22, Mr. Drummond Percy Chase, Scholar of Pembroke coll., and Mr. Harris Smith, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, were elected Scholars of Oriel coll.

The following are the successful candidates for the Chancellor's prizes for the present year:—

Latin Verse.—*Marcus Attilius Regulis fidem hostibus solvit.*—William George Henderson, Demy of Magdalen coll.

English Essay.—*The Classical Taste and Character compared with the Romantic.*—Thomas Dehaney Bernard, B.A., Exeter coll. In the second class of *Lit. Human.* 1837. Gained the Theological prize in 1838.

Latin Essay.—*Quamcum sint erga Rempublicam Academia officia.*—Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, B.A., Fellow of University coll., and Dean Ireland's Scholar. Mr. S. gained the Newdigate prize in 1837, and was in the first class of *Lit. Human.* at the examinations in 1837.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—*English Verse.*—*Salvete et Elephan.*—John Ruskin, Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church.

Ellerston Theological Prize.—*On the Conduct and Character of St. Paul.*—Stewart Adolphus Pears, M.A., Scholar of Corpus Christi coll.

The Degree days during the present Term are Thursday, June 6; Friday, 14; Friday, 21; Thursday, 27; Saturday, July 6. The Congregation holden on Tuesday, July 2nd, will be solely for the purpose of admitting Inceptors to their regency.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday, May 30, the nomination of Dr. Ogle, the Aldrichian Professor of Medicine, and of Dr. Daubeny, the Professor of Chemistry and Botany, to be Examiners of candidates for Medical Degrees, at the examination to be holden during the present Term, was unanimously approved; as was also that of the Rev. Stephen Reay, M.A., sub-librarian of the Bodleian; the Rev. Henry B. W. Churton, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose coll.; and the Rev. Thomas Branker, M.A., Fellow of Wadham coll.; to be Examiners for the Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship.

In a Congregation holden on Thursday, May 30, the following degrees were conferred:—
Doctor in Divinity.—The Rev. Henry Joseph Boone Nicholson, Magdalen hall.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Charles John Delabere Marsden, Lincoln coll.; George Home Drummond, Christ Church; Alexander Oswald, Christ Church; Rev. John Bartholomew Phillips, All Souls' coll.; Rev. William Hockin Braund, Magdalen hall; James Fuge, Magdalen hall; Meyrick Holme, Brasenose coll.; Rev. Alexander Henry Bridges, Oriel coll.; Rev. Alexander Broadley, Wadham coll.; Rev. John Richard Errington, Worcester coll.; Rev. Geo. Weare Braikneridge, University coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Robert William Eyton, Christ Church, grand compounder; William Courtenay Morland, Christ Church; James Meyrick, Michel Scholar of Queen's coll.; Leonard Edmund Graham Clarke, Brasenose coll.; John Hall, Exhibitioner of Brasenose coll.; Henry Edmund Buller, Worcester coll.; John Cox, Worcester coll.; John Jones, Jesus coll.; William Edward Allfree, Wadham coll.; William Reynolds Ogle, Trinity coll.

CLASS LISTS.

In Mathematicis et Physicis.

Class I.—Waldegrave, Samuel, Commoner of Balliol.

Class II.—Christie, Albany J., Bible Clerk of Oriel; Neville, Charles, Scholar of Trinity; Windsor, Samuel B., Servitor of Christ Church.

Class III.—Adamson, Edward Hussey, Exhibitioner of Lincoln; Bewicke, Calverley, Commoner of University; Harries, John Henry Acton, Commoner of Trinity.

Class IV.—Cole, George Edward, Commoner of St. Mary Hall; Coningham, John, Commoner of St. Mary Hall; Joynea, Richard, Scholar of Corpus Christi; March, Earl of, Christ Church; Napier, Charles Walter Albyn, Commoner of Christ Church; Repton, George Herbert, Commoner of University; Thompson, John Leam, Commoner of Exeter.

Number in Class V. 71.

Examiners in Mathematicis et Physicis.—Travers Twiss, Joseph Walker, Nicholas Pococke.

JUNE 5.

The election for a Praelector in Logic (a new office) took place in a Convocation holden for the purpose this afternoon. The numbers were declared by the Vice-Chancellor to be as follow:—

Rev. Mr. Michell, of Lincoln coll. 213
Rev. Mr. Sewell, of Exeter coll. 116
Rev. Mr. Lancaster, of Queen's coll. 36
Rev. Mr. Wall, St. Alban-hall 18

The other candidates had previously withdrawn.

JUNE 6.

A congregation was this day holden for granting degrees, &c., when the following were conferred:—

Bachelors of Medicine.—W. Greenhill, Trinity coll.; Robert Jackson, All Souls' coll.

Masters of Arts.—Edward Meyrick, Queen's coll.; Rev. John J. H. Hotham, Magdalen coll.; Rev. Thomas Matthews, Trinity coll.; W. Fox, Rev. H. H. Bastard, and W. F. Croome, Wadham coll.; John Stewart, Worcester coll.; Rev. W. A. Street, Pembroke coll.; Hon. Alfred W. Bagot, and Rev. Richard Panting, Christ Church; Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, Jesus coll.; Francis Goddard, Brasenose coll.; Benjamin L. Watson, St. Mary hall; Rev. J. Lowe, Lincoln coll.; Joshua Dix, All Souls' coll.; Rev. G. L. Cartwright, Exeter coll.; C. Bradley, Worcester coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Frederick C. Gausson, Francis J. Marx, John W. Miles, and Robert C. Price, Christ Church; Philip P. Myddleton, and W. R. Graham, Queen's coll.; Henry Monro, W. T. Mitford, and H. G. M. Preytmann, Oriel coll.; E. Woodland, Magdalen hall; John Lander, Pembroke coll.; W. O. Hammond, Balliol coll.

CAMBRIDGE.

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.—May 17, William Henry Roberts, B.A., of Emmanuel college, was elected a Scholar of the first class, and Josiah Walker, Student in the Civil Law, Trinity hall, a Scholar of the second class, upon the above foundation.

At a Congregation on Wednesday, May 15, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Medicine.—George Faber Evans, Caius coll.

Bachelors in Civil Law.—Rev. Boteler Chernoke Smith, Trinity hall; Rev. Charles Osmond, Jesus coll.

Masters of Arts.—Oliver Walford, Trinity coll.; Charles Jasper Selwyn, Trinity coll.; Frederick Custance, Trinity coll.; Stephen Bridge, Queen's coll.; Henry Howes, Caius coll.; Frederick Barker, Jesus coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Edward Mooyaart, Trinity coll.; Richard Peace Baker, St. John's coll.; Edmund P. Luscombe, St. John's coll.; James Rose, St. John's coll.; Gilbert William Robinson, St. Peter's coll.; John Henry Wise, St. Peter's coll.; George Washbourne Money, King's coll.; Francis Edward Durnford, King's coll.; Walter Young, King's coll.; John Henry Browne, King's coll.; Frederick Edward Long, King's coll.; William Balliol Brett, Caius coll.; Adolphus Boodle, Caius coll.; Arthur Wilkin, Christ's coll.; Francis Arthur Baines, Christ's coll.; George John Ansley, Christ's coll.; Robert John Porcher Broughton, Clare hall; Charles Wood, Clare hall; Charles Griffith Smith, Clare hall; Charles Ward, Magdalen coll.; George Jackson, Magdalen coll.; John Buck, Magdalen coll.; James

Jones, Corpus Christi coll.; Clement Cream, Pembroke coll.; Thomas Gleadow Fearn, Catharine hall.

At the same Congregation, Charles Joseph Belin, of Oxford, was admitted *ad eundem* of this university.

At the same Congregation the following graces passed the Senate:—

To confer the degree of D.D. upon Mr. Tatham, Master of St. John's coll., by Royal Mandate.

To confer the degree of D.D. upon Mr. Peacock, of Trinity coll., by Royal Mandate.

To grant to Mr. Ansted, of Jesus coll., the sum of 150l. from the Woodwardian Estate, for the assistance which he has offered towards the arrangement of the Geological Collection.

To grant to the Theological Library at Sidney in Australia two copies of all Theological books which have been printed at the Pitt press on account of the university, and also of such editions of the Bible as may be selected by the syndics.

On Monday, May 20, the Chancellor's Gold Medal for the best English poem was adjudged to Charles Sangster of St. John's coll. Subject.—*Bannockburn*.

CLARE HALL EXAMINATION.

Reading Men.

Third Year.—Newell, Meeres, Hervey, Marsland, Greene.
Second Year.—Pitman, Westhorp, Mathews, sen., Shepherd, Pannel, Mallett.

Prisemen.

Third Year.—Newell, Meeres.
Second Year.—Pitman.
First Year.—Atkinson, Jones, Worledge, Williams, jun.
Theological Prize.—Greene.
Classics.—First Year.—Atkinson, Worledge, Williams, jun., Jones, Koe, Roberts, Mathews, jun., Bunce, Williams, sen.

Mathematics.—First Year.—Jones, Atkinson, Worledge, Williams, jun., Williams, sen., Koe, Mathews, jun., Lindsey, Roberts, Bunce.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

Third Year.—Tracy (prize), Peach (prize), Chambers, Brett.

Second Year.—Easter (prize), Smythies, Boggis, Woodd.
First Year.—Carter (prize), Castlehow (prize), Hogg (prize), Gillett, Onslow, Teague, Biddulph, Ridout, Blakiston, Howell, Webster.

On Thursday, May 23, the following gentlemen were elected Scholars:—
Carter, Castlehow, Hogg, Gillett, Teague, Biddulph, Ridout, Blakiston.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

Senior Sophs.—Harris, Powell, Andrew, M'Michael, Spencer, Irwin, Stewart, Thornton, Wodsworth, Foster.
Junior Sophs.—Stokes, Power, Sykes, Halson, Tagg, Comming, Headlam, Middleton, M'Call, Swansborough, Jones, Barker, Pennell, Harding, Jeffereson.

Freshmen.—Venables, Goode, Shortland, Woodford, Knipe, Nash, Thurnall, Calvert, Marsh, Stephenson, Grant.
Queen's Coll.—On May 24, the following prizes were adjudged:—*Latin Dissertation*, Mr. John Thomas; *English Essay*, Mr. Joseph Ketley.

On Thursday, May 23, in the presence of the Masters, Fellows, and Undergraduates, a handsome silver inkstand was presented to the Rev. F. W. Lodington, of Clare hall, who has just resigned the tutorship of that college. It was manufactured by Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, at a cost of between 70 and 80 guineas; the subscription for it being confined to the members of the college *in statu pupillari*. The piece of plate was of a most elegant and new-fashioned design, and was presented with a complimentary address upon the valuable services rendered by Mr. Lodington to the college in his capacity of tutor. On one shield of the inkstand were engraved the arms of the college and those of Mr. Lodington, on the other shield the following inscription:—

Viro Reverendo
Francisco Guillelmo Lodington, S.T.B.
Aulæ de Clare apud Cantabrigienses
Socio et Tutori
Hoc Argentum
Grati Animi ac reverentiæ
Monumento esse voluerunt
Collegii ejusdem
Discipuli et Artium Baccalauræi.
A. D. 1839.

At a congregation on Tuesday, May 28th, the following petition, against the government plan of education, was agreed to, the numbers being as follow:—White Hood House, Placet 37, Non-Placet 9, majority 28; Black Hood House, Placet 22, Non-Placet 8, majority 14.

To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled.

The humble petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge,

Sheweth,
That your petitioners contemplate, with unfeigned concern and alarm, the scheme of National Education which has been framed by a Committee of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, and recently submitted to your honourable House, with the view of obtaining from the Legislature the means of carrying it into practical operation:

That your petitioners most earnestly desire, that the real and substantial benefits of education should be extended to every class of the community; and in proportion to their zeal for the furtherance of this momentous object, is their anxiety that the measures to be adopted for this end should, under Providence, be the most proper and salutary:

That, as members of the Catholic Church of Christ, your petitioners entertain the deliberate conviction, that of any

system of sound religious instruction, the distinctive and saving doctrines of the Gospel must constitute both the foundation and the all-pervading principle,—as Protestants, they cherish the highest respect and reverence for the labours of those pious and learned men to whom the world is indebted for the authorized English version of the Holy Scriptures,—as warmly attached sons of the Church of England they deprecate any attempt to withdraw, even partially, the spiritual training of her youth, particularly the children of the poor, from the guardianship and superintendence of those to whom these duties especially belong—namely, the Parochial Clergy:

That, in the details of the plan of National Education, for which the approbation of your Honourable House is sought, your petitioners have looked in vain for a clear recognition of any one of the important principles which have now been stated:

That it is proposed therein to refer the ordering of the whole matter of instruction to individuals, for the tenor and correctness of whose religious feelings and opinions no security is required—no stipulation made.

That, by the provisions of this plan, the Roman Catholic version of the Scriptures is placed upon a footing of perfect equality with that translation of Holy Writ, which not only the members of the Established Church, but very many of other denominations of Christians, regard with especial veneration, as a version of undoubted authority, and as the great bulwark of the Protestant faith:

That this scheme—avoiding studiously, as it would appear, the very name of Christianity—presents Religion under a form so undefined, and, by its division of religious instruction into "general" and "special," seeks to establish distinctions so arbitrary and unwarranted, that, far from affording any solid ground of satisfaction, it fills the pious and reflecting mind with uneasiness and distrust:

That, under a deep sense of the evils to be apprehended from this measure, if carried into effect,—evils which, in the judgment of your petitioners, will affect most injuriously the best interests of the present and all succeeding generations; and impressed with the awful responsibility which attaches to a Christian state in a matter so directly concerning the glory of God and the welfare of His people, your petitioners earnestly implore your Honourable House to withdraw its sanction from the scheme of National Education which has been recommended by the Committee of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred:—
Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. George Atkinson, St. Peter's coll.

Master of Arts.—The Rev. Stephen Allen, Trinity coll. On Wednesday last, Messrs. Power, Powell, and Venables, were elected Foundation scholars of Pembroke coll.

At the same time Messrs. Tagg, Goode, Shortland, and Irwin, were appointed to scholarships on Dr. Watts's foundation.

On Saturday last, the Person prize was adjudged to Edward Meredith Cope, of Trinity coll., in this university.

On the 16th instant, C. U. Kingston, B.A., of Clare hall, in this university, was unanimously elected Second Master of the Ashburn Grammar School.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

Third Year.—First Class.—Combe, R. Ellis, W. Wood, B. Williams, Griffith, Inehald, Kirby, Calder, Lyon, Pagan.

Second Year.—First Class.—Boulbee, Reygott, Ellicott, Lovell, Wrigley, Shears, Sangster, H. J. Bull, Parith, Tate, Gould Scott, Beand, Miller, T. Bennett, Bathier, Braddy, Watkin, J. Smith.

First Year.—First Class.—Wilson, Simpson, A. H. Frost, Ainger, D. E. Vidal, J. H. Vidal, Bird, Johnson, Morse, Sharpless, Light, R. Mayor, Cook, Wolfe, Greenwell, Davies, Penning, Tandy, W. Benson, W. Williams, Rowton, Hey, Dewe, Balderstone, Middlemist, Parnell, Sheringham, Hopwood, Shadwell, Buckham, Fenwick, Boddy, Headly, Wilkinson, Pratt, Green, Stansfeld, Slade.

Reading Prizes.—Gould, Riggott.

Declamation Prizes.—Bather, Miller.

Verses.—S. L. Smith (3rd year); Steel (2nd year).

Themes.—Atlay (3rd year); Steel, Miller (2nd year); Morse (1st year).

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

First Year.—First Class.—Fenwick, Dumergue, Jarvis, Postle, Eld, Bishop, Browne, Atkinson, Cobb.

Second Class.—Goldham, Parker, Fitzgerald, Hogg.

Agrolat.—Hallifax.

Third Class.—Meyron, Cross, Faithfull, Dobede, Lush, Foster, Myddleton, Cox.

Second Year.—First Class.—Ragland.

Second Class.—Jephson, Gorer, Hayter, Martin.

Third Class.—Maddock, Deck, Lees, Booth, Bagshaw, G. C. Gordon, Pyke, Cooper, Coney, Field, Webb.

Fourth Class.—Loudon, W. Gordon, Kingsford, Headley, Surtees.

Third Year.—First Class.—Dingle, Spurgin.

Second Class.—Kemp, Beckwith.

Third Class.—Williams, Paris, Nash, Cooper, Carver, Bell, Denys, Hatchard.

Agrolat.—Hodgson.

Declamation Prize.—Martin.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE EXAMINATION.

Mathematics.—Prisemen.

Third Year.—Richards.

Second Year.—Ick (elected Taylor's Exhibitioner). Layng.

First Year.—Metcalf (elected Taylor's Exhibitioner).

Boyce—Newton—Eq.

Divinity.—Yorke.

Reading Prize.—Ick.

The following were nominated as Scholars, but not elected, in consequence of the absence of the Master:—Stuart, Goodchild, Metcalf, Boyce, Newton.

The Theme Prizes at Emmanuel college, for the present year have been adjudged as follows:—*First Prize*.—Smythies:—*Second Prize*.—Caster and Webster.

Sir William Brown's Medal.—Yesterday two of these medals were adjudged as follows:—

Latin Ode.—Edward Balston, King's coll.

Greek and Latin Epigrams.—William Spicer Wood, St. John's coll.

Greek Ode.—Not yet adjudged.

Trinity College Examination.—The following is an alphabetical list of the names of the first and second class of each year as determined at the late examination at Trinity coll.

SENIOR SOPHS.

First Class.—Blenkiron, Ellis, R. S., Hocken, Hurst, Marsh, Mate, Watt, Wickes.

Second Class.—Allen, Downton, Gooden, King, Law, Rogers, H., Sandbach, Taylor, T. Wright.

JUNIOR SOPHS.

First Class.—Bickerdike, Heathcote, Jones, H. C., Preston, Smith, W., Swainson, Turnbull, Turner, J. B.

Second Class.—Beaumont, Cockle, Crauford, Currey, Farish, Hope, Mr., Molyneux, Poynder, Richardson, Smith, G. P., Ware, Young.

FRESHMEN.

First Class.—Brimley, Cayley, Denman, Felgate, Fenn, Kershaw, Kinder, Lawrence, Money, Munro, Novelli, Nugee, Ommamey, Ramsay, Riley, Shaw, Sheepshanks, Smith, B. F., Spurr, Thrupp, Wagner.

Second Class.—Bulwer, Cubitt, Haslehurst, Jukes, Lewis, Lingham, Mansfield, Marsden, Farminter, Webbe, Willis.

DURHAM.

At a convocation holden on Tuesday last, the following persons were presented and admitted *ad eundem*:—M. Dunn, Trinity coll., Cambridge; Rev. W. G. Harrison, Trinity coll., Cambridge; Rev. J. Wood, Trinity coll., Dublin; J. D. Gilbert, Hon., M.A., of Pembroke coll., Oxford. The following persons were admitted *ad eundem* by vote of the House:—B. H. Kennedy, D.D., Head Master of Shrewsbury School; Rev. J. Raine, late Fellow of Trinity coll., Cambridge; Rev. G. F. A. Hart, of Christ's coll., Cambridge; Rev. R. H. Williamson, of Caius coll., Cambridge.

ORDINATIONS.

Canterbury, May 26.

Deacons.—Arthur Athelstan Cornish, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxon; Richard Cresswell, St. John's coll., Oxon; George Thomas Berkeley, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxon, letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York; William Shepherd Cotterill, literate, letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York.

Priests.—John Fuller Russell, B.C.L., St. Peter's coll., Cambridge; John Thos. Burt, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge. On Trinity Sunday, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, at the Cathedral, Christ Church:—

Deacons.—Osborn Gordon, M.A., Student of Christ Church; Thomas William Weare, M.A., Student of Christ Church; Henry William Burrows, B.A., Fellow of St. John's coll.; William Henry Ridley, B.A., Student of Christ Church; Edward Hallifax Hansell, M.A., Demy of Magdalen coll.; George Domville Wheeler, B.A., Scholar of Wadham coll.; William Slater Crowley, B.A., Lincoln coll.; William Corbett Le Breton, M.A., Fellow of Exeter coll.; Thomas Henry Lloyd, B.A., Fellow of All Souls coll.; Joseph Walker, B.A., Fellow of Wadham coll.; William David Hall, B.A., Fellow of New coll.; Francis Hessey, S.C.L., Fellow of St. John's coll.; George Stott, B.A., Scholar of Worcester coll.; Chas. Arthur Griffith, B.A., Fellow of New coll.; William Lucas Collins, B.A., Scholar of Jesus coll.; Henry Annesley Tynedale, B.A., Wadham coll.; George Warriner, B.A., St. Edmund hall; John Philip Hugo, M.A., Fellow of Exeter coll.; Richard Hill, B.A., Fellow of Balliol coll.; Brook Edward Bridges, M.A., Fellow of Merton coll.; John Joseph Pratt, M.A., Fellow of St. John's coll.; Edward Daubeny, B.A., Demy of Magdalen coll.

Priests.—Henry Woolcombe, M.A., Student of Christ Church; George John Ranking Salter, B.A., Christ Church; William Henry Ley, M.A., Fellow of Trinity coll.; Frederick Pyndar Lowe, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen coll.; William Pulling, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose coll.; Joseph Heathcote Brooks, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose coll.; John Williams, M.A., Fellow of Jesus coll.; William L. Thomas Harris, S.C.L., Fellow of All Souls coll.; Frederick William Faber, M.A., Fellow of University coll.; David Lewis, B.A., Scholar of Jesus coll.; Philip Mules, M.A., Fellow of Exeter coll.; Edward B. Dean, B.C.L., Fellow of All Souls coll.; David Roberts, M.A., Scholar of Jesus coll.; Martin Johnson Green, M.A., Fellow of Lincoln coll.; Robert Blackburn, M.A., Fellow of Brasenose coll.; Theophilus Pelley, M.A., Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.; Charles Brereton, S.C.L., Fellow of New coll.; Digby Octavius Cotes, B.A., Scholar of University coll.; George Hulme, M.A., Balliol coll.; Alfred Hackman, M.A., Chaplain of Christ Church; John Cooper, B.A., Fellow of Wadham coll.; James Cadwallader, B.A., Scholar of Jesus coll.; Joseph Moore, M.A., Lincoln coll.; James Sayer Ogle, M.A., Fellow of New coll.; John Samuel, B.A., Jesus coll.; Henry Wall, M.A., Vice Principal of St. Alban hall; G. Nicholas Gray Lawson, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge.

By the Lord Bishop of Chichester, for the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, on Sunday, May 12.

Deacons.—Rev. John Tyrwhitt Kidd, B.A., St. John's coll., Oxford; Arthur James Pigott, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; W. Green, B.A., Fellow Commoner, Worcester college, Oxford; Thomas Stevens, M.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; Henry Ralph Smythe, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; T. Garrett, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; F. V. Thornton, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; J. O. Oldham, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin.

Priests.—J. P. Deacon, B.A., University coll., Oxford;

John David Day, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; John Seton Karr, B.A., St. Mary hall, Oxford; R. J. Bland, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; W. H. Higgins, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; T. C. Grover, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; J. Bennett, B.A., University of Durham.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of London, on Trinity Sunday, in St. Paul's Cathedral, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Hewett Carey, M.A., Oriol coll., Oxford; R. C. W. Collins, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; William Banister, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; Robert Henry Bentley, B.A., New Inn hall, Oxford; William Brice Ady, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; T. A. Cock, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; T. Darling, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; J. G. Heisch, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; D. Wood, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; B. E. Lampet, B.A., Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; T. Ainsworth, B.A., Catherine hall, Cambridge; J. Long, Church Missionary coll., Islington; J. F. Osborne, Church Missionary coll., Islington; E. Collins, Church Missionary coll., Islington; J. Carey, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Nova Scotia.

Priests.—A. Radford Symonds, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; Lord C. A. Hervey, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; O. Walford, Trinity coll., Cambridge; J. H. Smith, M.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; C. Tower, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; D. Fraser, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; H. Roberts, B.A., Magdalen coll., Cambridge; J. Brogden, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; G. S. Edworth, B.A., Clare hall, Cambridge; H. Foster, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; J. Harman, B.A., Clare hall, Cambridge; J. Smithurst, Church Missionary coll., Islington; R. Rogers, Church Missionary coll., Islington; R. Burrows, Church Missionary coll., Islington; S. Hobbs, Church Missionary coll., Islington; W. Lipp, Church Missionary coll., Islington; C. T. Krauss, Church Missionary coll., Islington.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol on Trinity Sunday, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—John Anderson, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; Thomas Boys Croome, B.A., Trinity coll., Oxford; F. Carlyon, B.A., Pembroke hall, Cambridge; D. Cousins, B.A., St. Peter's coll., Cambridge; H. C. Hart, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; T. M. Sherwood, M.A., Downing hall, Cambridge; E. J. Walsley, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; T. Wood, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; E. Evans, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; F. H. Sewell, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge.

Priests.—Charles Raymond Barker, M.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; George Weara Braikenridge, B.A., University coll., Oxford; William Winchester, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; W. F. Douglas, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge; P. Gunning, M.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; J. Hullett, B.A., Catherine hall, Cambridge; A. Pyne, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; C. Wardroper, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge.

On Trinity Sunday, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells:—

Deacons.—Richard George Boodle, B.A., Oriol coll., Oxford; H. Burney, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; Henry Helyar, B.A., Pembroke coll., Oxford; Charles Edward Strong, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; Charles Edward Leopold Wightman, B.A., Lincoln coll., Oxford; J. C. Cox, B.C.L., Trinity coll., Cambridge; J. H. Forsyth, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; L. Deedes, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; W. Elwin, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; T. Mardon, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; W. J. Percy, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; M. H. Whish, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; G. Chambers, Istrate.

The undermentioned gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, London, on Trinity Sunday last, the 26th instant:—

Deacons.—Halford Henry Adcock, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; William Heygate Benn, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; Henry Charles Close, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; William Fawcett, B.A., Lincoln college, Oxford; William Hides, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; George Thomas Potchett, B.A., St. John's college, Cambridge; Edw. Blomfield Turner, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge; Arthur Wilson Upcher, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; John Beck Wickes, B.A., St. John's coll., Oxford.

Priests.—Charles John Abraham, B.A., Fellow of King's college, Cambridge; John Edwin Fell, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; George Thomas Hutton, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Henry Charles Knight, M.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; George Maule, B.A., University coll., Oxford; Robert Wm. Otter, B.A., Pembroke college, Cambridge; George Rogers, M.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge.

The Bishop of Lincoln's next Ordination will be held in Lincoln Cathedral, on Sunday, the 22nd of September next. Candidates must send their papers to his Lordship at Willingham-house, near Market Rasen, before the 11th of August.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLIS.

Sons of the Clergy.—On the 2nd of May the annual sermon on behalf of the funds of the sons of the clergy was preached before the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c., at St. Paul's Cathedral, by Lord J. Thynne, prebendary of Westminster. The sacred edifice was crowded, and the rev. gentleman made a most eloquent and forcible appeal on behalf of the charity, and at the conclusion of the service a liberal contribution was raised. The anniversary dinner afterwards took place at

the Merchant Tailors' Hall, when nearly 300 persons of the first respectability sat down to dinner.

The Lord Mayor presided, and was supported by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge on the right, and his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury on the left. Amongst the company were, the Archbishop of Armagh, the Bishops of London, Llandaff, Chichester, Ripon, and Norwich; the Rev. Lord John Thynne, and the Archdeacon of London. Nearly the whole of the London clergy were present in their robes; as were also the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Justices Alderson and Patteson, several members of both houses of parliament, and many of the first merchants and bankers of the city. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Armagh, Sir N. Tindal, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Llandaff, Lord John Thynne, and Sir C. S. Hunter, spoke in favour of the objects of this institution.—The collection exceeded 900*l.*—*Times.*

On Whit-Monday the Bishop of London consecrated the large cemetery at Highgate belonging to the London Cemetery Company. His lordship was received by the Rev. Dr. Russell, the chairman of the company, and the directors.

The Annual Meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Metropolis Churches' Fund will be held at the house of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Wednesday the 19th inst.

National Education.—A meeting, which was very numerously attended, was held on Monday, June 3, at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, for the purpose of agreeing to a petition to be presented to the House of Commons against the proposed grant of 30,000*l.* for a scheme of national education, Capt. R. Alsager, M.P., in the chair. The hon. and gallant chairman was supported by Archdeacon Hoare, the Rev. Mr. Marsden, the Rev. M. Herbert, the Rev. G. D'Oyly, the Rev. E. Prodders, the Rev. T. Page, the Rev. — Broadley, Mr. J. Cumming, Mr. Alderman Brown, Dr. Kenny, the Rev. C. Lane, the Rev. R. Eden, the Rev. C. Peat, Mr. H. Ewbank, Mr. J. G. Meymott, Mr. W. Thurregood, Mr. J. Poynder, Mr. W. Rolcombe, Mr. C. Francis, Mr. C. L. Francis, Mr. A. Francis, Mr. H. Cullen, Mr. L. Higgs, the Rev. J. Miller, of the Scotch church, Mr. E. Meymott, Mr. C. Baldwin, Mr. Wylie, Mr. R. Thomas, Mr. T. Jones, Mr. J. Ruffey, Mr. Goldie, Mr. Frederick Goode, the Rev. J. J. Russell, B.A., the Rev. J. Barker, and Mr. W. Rogers. The meeting, towards the conclusion of its proceedings, was interrupted by a body of persons, several of whom are well known as having taken a leading part in the proceedings of the Chartists on the Surrey side of the water. The meeting was addressed by the hon. and gallant chairman, Dr. D'Oyly, Mr. Cummins, and Alderman Brown, whose speeches the crowded state of our columns compels us to postpone the insertion of. The following resolutions were passed:—"That the diffusion of sound religious knowledge is to be cordially deemed as enjoined by the divine command, and eminently beneficial to the common weal, and this meeting views with deep regret an increasing disposition on the part of the legislature of these kingdoms to grant public money in disseminating Popish and Socinian error, especially in the education of the lower classes of this country. That a petition, embodying the foregoing resolution, be presented by Captain Alsager to the House of Commons."

The Bishop of London has laid on the table of the House of Lords the following clause, which he will propose in Committee on the Church Discipline Bill:—"And be it enacted, that when it shall come to the knowledge or belief of any bishop, by any information or other means on which he can satisfactorily rely, that any such spiritual person resident or holding any preferment within his diocese, shall have committed any offence or offences, which, if established in due course of law, would subject such spiritual person to ecclesiastical censures, and no prosecution shall have been commenced against him, it shall be lawful for such bishop, if he shall see fit, to cause a written statement of the imputed offence or offences, to be delivered to such spiritual person, and if such spiritual person shall freely and voluntarily, and by writing under his hand, acknowledge that he has been guilty of such offence or offences,

or any of them, and undertake to abide by such sentence as the said bishop may impose, it shall be lawful for the said bishop, without public proceedings, by a sentence, under his hand and seal, to prohibit such spiritual person from residing on or officiating within any preferment which he may hold within the diocese; and the said bishop shall thereupon sequester any such preferment in the same manner and for the same purposes as the same might have been sequestered after suspension by any definitive sentence or decree of the judge of the Court of Arches; and all such sentences shall be good and effectual in law, as if pronounced by the said judge after a hearing according to the provisions of this Act, and may be enforced by the like means, and shall be final and conclusive, and there shall be no appeal therefrom. Provided always, that the said bishop may, if he shall see need, in and by such sentence, assign to such spiritual person, out of the profits of such preferment, any annual sum not exceeding one-half of the net annual value of such preferment; provided also, that after a sentence so pronounced, it shall not be competent to commence any prosecution under this Act, against such spiritual person on account of the offence or offences for which the said sentence purports to have been pronounced, and such offence or offences, and the consent and undertaking aforesaid, shall be stated in the said sentence, which shall remain on record in the registry of the said bishop."

PROVINCIAL.

Cheshire.—On the 16th of May, the foundation-stone of a new church in the rural district of Sutton, near Macclesfield, was laid by the Rev. F. S. Newbold, D.D.; after which the Rev. J. Burnet, incumbent of St. George's, offered up a dedicatory prayer. The audience then joined in singing the doxology. The site of land for the church and burial-ground has been munificently presented to the committee by the late Mrs. Newbold, of Foden Bank, in conjunction with her son, the Rev. Dr. Newbold, and the Right Hon. Lord Bingham.

Durham.—At a meeting of the committee and friends to the Durham Diocesan School Society, held in Bishop Cosin's Library, in this city, on the 26th of April, the Ven. Archdeacon Thorp in the Chair, a committee was appointed to consider the best means of establishing and conducting a training school in Durham, for the instruction of masters according to the principles of the Church of England and Ireland.—*Durham Advertiser.*

IRELAND.

Church Education Society.—It is with peculiar pleasure we observe that the members of the Established Church in Ireland, lay as well as clerical, are becoming more sensible of the necessity of providing a suitable education for the youth of their own communion. A society was formed for this purpose in the diocese of Raphoe, of which the Marquis of Abercorn has consented to become the president, and we have no doubt that it will speedily attain a very high degree of efficiency.—*Derry Sentinel.*

FOREIGN.

A correspondent at Rome writes on the 27th ult. as follows:—"A grand ceremony, the canonization of several new saints, took place yesterday (Trinity Sunday) in St. Peter's. Great preparations had long been previously made. The marble ornaments of the church were covered with splendid hangings of red and white silk, with golden ornaments and fringes, interspersed with crowns and garlands of red and white roses, arranged with the utmost taste; the effect being heightened by innumerable girandoles attached to the columns and suspended from the roof. Inscriptions in Latin, recording the chief miracles performed by those who were the objects of the ceremony, were placed at intervals. A gorgeous throne was erected for the Pope behind the high altar, where his Holiness was seated, surrounded by all the cardinals, and upwards of 200 bishops and archbishops, a great many generals of monastic orders, and deputations from the most distant Roman Catholic churches. The ceremonial commenced at an early hour with the procession of the Host, conducted with all the pomp observed on the festival of

the Corpus Dei; and in the evening the dome of St. Peter's was illuminated as at Easter and on St. Peter's day. The King of Naples, who arrived incog., the King of Bavaria, Don Miguel, the Queen-Dowager of Sardinia, the Duchess de Berri, Prince Joseph de Lignori, Prince of Pallica, and other relatives of St. Alphonse de Lignori (one of the new saints) were present. The Queen-Dowager of Sardinia intimated to the Pope, on this occasion, her intention of retiring to a convent."—*Galignani's Messenger*.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. C. J. Furlong, of Warfield, Berks, whose vicarage-house was lately destroyed by fire, received, on Easter Sunday, a note with an inclosure, as "an Easter offering, from his parishioners and surrounding friends, in token of their affectionate regard, and of their deep sympathy in his late severe affliction," amounting to the munificent sum of 1,500*l*. To this Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to add 50 guineas, and also to express her gracious sympathy. And the "farmers, tradesmen, and other inhabitants of Warfield and Brackwell," presented Mr. Furlong with a beautiful silver tea-service, containing an inscription, recording that it was "presented as a mark of their great respect and sympathy."

Rev. William Henry Hill, B.A., curate of Cheltenham, an elegant embossed communion-service plate.

Rev. John Timbrille, D.D., archdeacon of Gloucester, a superb service of plate.

Rev. Brook Henry Bridges, M.A., rector of Danbury and Woodham Ferris, Essex, a very handsome service of plate.

Rev. Edward Jones, M.A., curate of St. Thomas', Southwark, a handsome silver salver, on his leaving the parish.

Rev. George Townsend, M.A., late vicar of Northallerton, by his late parishioners, a splendid and richly-chased silver cup.

Rev. Robert Armitage, late curate of Sellock, in the diocese of Hereford, a very handsome silver waiter.

Rev. John Saunders, B.A., late curate of St. John the Evangelist, Lambeth, a very handsome service of plate.

Rev. W. Legg, M.A., of Reading, a bible, and purse containing seventy guineas.

The Rev. W. Wilson, curate of St. Pancras, having been robbed of his plate, the sum of 75*l*. was contributed, and presented in plate to him.

Rev. William Maughan, sub-curate and evening lecturer of St. John's, Newcastle, a handsome pocket communion service and a purse of gold.

Rev. E. Dewdney, M.A., incumbent of St. John's Chapel, Portsea, a very superior achromatic microscope, and an astronomical telescope.

Rev. C. Johnstone, minister of Hamilton-street Chapel, Monkwearmouth, a handsome set of robes.

Rev. R. M. Lamb, M.A., by the teachers and scholars of St. Thomas's Sunday-school, Preston, a copy of Henry and Scott's Commentary, and Pictorial Prayer-book, elegantly bound.

Rev. R. W. Huntley, M.A., vicar of Alderbury, Salop, a set of four beautiful silver corner dishes and covers.

Rev. W. H. Hill, at Southminster, a very handsome chased silver cup and cover.

Rev. Joseph Brown, M.A., late minister of the district church of St. Paul, Mill-hill, Middlesex, a very handsome silver coffee and tea service; an appropriate piece of needlework was also presented by the girls of the Mill-hill National School.

Rev. F. Ford, late rector of Church Lawton, Cheshire, a valuable tea and coffee service of plate.

Rev. John Hodgson, M.A., vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet, a very handsome silver tea-kettle and stand.

Rev. W. A. Shirley, by the parishioners of Whisterton, near Rotherham, a very beautiful silver waiter, as a testimony of their affectionate respect and regard, on his resigning that living.

Rev. Walter Melvill Wright, a splendid silver

tea-service, by the parishioners of Gering, Oxford, as a mark of their affectionate esteem.

Rev. T. Newbury, of Shipping, Bradford, Yorkshire, a very elegant silver bread-basket and a complete suit of robes.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Frederick Anson, B.A., to be Dean of Chester.
Rev. J. Aspinall, to the rectory of Althorpe, Lincolnshire. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. J. C. Boddington, to the Perpetual Curacy of Byerley, in Bradford, Yorkshire.

Rev. Richard Briscoe, M.A., to the Vicarage of Whitford, Flint. Patron, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. Edward Budge, to the Vicarage of Manaccan, Cornwall. Patron, Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. George Ash Butterton, B.D., to be the Head Master of Uppingham School.

Rev. Henry Cape, M.A., to be Vice Principal of the Huddersfield Church of England Collegiate School.

Rev. William Henry Carwithen, M.A., elected Chaplain to the Union Workhouse, St. Thomas, Devonshire.

Rev. John Chaine, Sea Park, has been appointed by the Crown to the Deanery of Connor.

Rev. John Cooke Faber, M.A., to the Rectory of Chicklade, Wilts. Patron, the Marquis of Bath.

Rev. Richard Fenton, M.A., to the Prebend of Asgarby, Lincoln. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. George Ferris, to the Incumbency of Charles Chapel, Plymouth. Patron, the Vicar of Charles.

Rev. J. K. Field, to the Curacy of Glasbury, Brecon.

Rev. George Ashe Goddard, M.A., to the Vicarage of Cliffe Pipard, Wilts. Patron, H. N. Goddard, Esq.

Rev. William Harrison, M.A., to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Charles Amelius Hervey, to the Vicarage of Great Chesterford, with Little Chesterford annexed, in Essex; patron, the Bishop of London.

Rev. J. O. Hill, Perpetual Curate of Wotton Underwood, Bucks, to be one of the Duke of Buckingham's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. — Holdsworth, to the Vicarage of Saxilby, Lincolnshire. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. H. Huntingford, B.C.L., Rector of Hampton Bishop, and Rev. John Croft, M.A., Rector of Eaton Bishop, to be Rural Deans of Hereford.

Rev. Robert M. Jones, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Cromford, Derbyshire. Patron, B. Arkwright, Esq.

Rev. John Tyrwhitt Davy Kidd, B.A., of St. John's College, to be Curate of Wednesbury, Staffordshire.

Rev. W. Lacy, to the Rectory of Allhallows, London Wall. Patroness, the Queen, this turn.

Hon. and Rev. Wm. Towry Law, M.A., to the Chancellorship of the Diocese of Bath and Wells. Patron, the Bishop.

Rev. G. Lucas, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Stone, Staffordshire. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. J. E. Lyon, to the Living of Ballyfin, Ireland.

Rev. Charles Morse, B.C.L., to the Rectory of St. Michael at Plea, Norwich. Patron, John Morse, Esq.

Rev. Edward Price, B.C.L., to the Rectory of Greetham, Lincolnshire.

Rev. George Rudston Read, M.A., to the Rectory of Everingham, Yorkshire.

Rev. John Preston Reynolds, M.A., to the Readership of St. James's Church, Bury St. Edmunds.

Rev. J. A. Ross, M.A., to the Vicarage of Westwell, Kent. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. T. Sandon, to the Curacy of St. Mary's, Lincoln.

Rev. Richard Shepherd, B.A., to the Curacy of Lane End, near High Wycombe, Bucks.

Rev. Bernard Smith, M.A., to the Rectory of Long Leadenham, Lincolnshire. Patroness, Mrs. Justina Smith.

Rev. J. Whetteral Sneyd, to the Rectory of Blitchingley, Surrey. Patron, George Henry Ward, Esq.

Rev. Thomas Sutton, to the Vicarage of Marton, Lincolnshire. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. Charles Tripp, D.D., to the Rectory of Silvertown. Patron, the Earl of Egremont.

Rev. H. Urquhart, to the Evening Lectureship of St. Mary's, Weymouth.

Rev. R. H. Williams, B.A., to the Mastership of St. Asaph Grammar School.

Rev. W. Wingfield, to the Vicarage of Gulval, Cornwall. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

DEATHS.

At the Rectory House, Wiston, Sussex, in the 72nd year of his age, the Rev. George Wells, B.C.L., of New College, Prebendary of Chichester, and Rector of Alborne, and Wiston, Sussex, suddenly, of disease of the heart.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Archibald Alison, B.C.L., of Balliol College, and F.R.S., Prebendary of Sarum, 40 years Rector of Roddington, Salop; patron, the Lord Chancellor: 44 years Vicar of Ercall, Salop; patron, the Duke of Cleveland; 49 years Perpetual Curate of Kenley, Salop; patron, the Duke of Cleveland; and Senior Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh. He was the son of Andrew Alison, Esq. of Edinburgh; matriculated of Balliol, Nov. 9, 1775, aged then 17; and proceeded to the Degree of B.C.L. March 23, 1784.

At Avon Dassett, Warwickshire, aged 27, the Rev. James Watson Cole, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, and late Curate of Fernborough. He entered as Commoner of Magdalen Hall in 1830; proceeded B.A. Dec. 17, 1834; and M.A. May 5, 1837.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—As the Rev. Rice Rees, Professor of Welsh in St. David's College, Lampeter, was

returning from Cascomb, Radnorshire, where he had been on a visit for a few days, to his respected uncle, the Rev. W. J. Rees, he called at Newbridge, about six miles from Builth, to bait his horse, and complained of illness, but left apparently strong and hearty; he had, however, scarcely crossed the bridge into Brecknockshire, when he fell dead in the road from his horse's back! The Rev. gentleman was an accomplished scholar, a most amiable, worthy man, and an ornament and honour to the Church of England: by his numerous relatives and friends, including the members and pupils of his College, his sudden death will long be severely felt and deeply lamented, and by all who knew him his many amiable qualities will long be held in affectionate remembrance.

At Hull, aged 60 years, the Rev. George John Davies, M.A., late Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Incumbent of Sutton, and upwards of twenty-eight years Curate of Holy Trinity Church, Hull.

In Albany-street, Regent's Park, London, the Rev. William Dick, M.A., of Balliol College, and of Clare Crescent, Windsor, grandson of the late William Dick, Esq., formerly Governor of the Poor Knights of Windsor. Matriculated of Balliol College, July 7th, 1795, at the age of 18; and proceeded M.A. Dec. 7th, 1803.

Aged 58, the Rev. Joseph Prust Prust, M.A., of Exeter College, 17 years Rector of Langtree, Devon; patron, Lord Rolle: and 28 years Rector of Virginstown, in the same county; patron, the Lord Chancellor. He was the son of the Rev. Joseph Prust, of Woolfardisworthy, Devon; was matriculated of Exeter College, April 30th, 1799, at the age of 18; and proceeded M.A. May 8th, 1806. Mr. Prust was returning home from visiting a poor sick parishioner, when he suddenly fell and instantly expired.

At Drogheda, Ireland, aged 108, the Rev. Thomas Moore. May 4, aged 78, the Rev. William Porter, 42 years Perpetual Curate of Dacup, Lancashire; patron, the Vicar of Whalley.

MAY 5, aged 50, the Rev. George Styche, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, Perpetual Curate of Keele, Staffordshire; patron, R. Sneyd, Esq.

MAY 6, at Paris, aged 34, the Rev. J. Nevill H. Thomas.

Rev. David Williams, Vicar of Killy Cwm, Carmarthenshire, and Curate of Cwmdu and Tretover, Breconshire.

Aged 45, the Rev. Thomas Jones, Vicar of Llanrhidian, Glamorganshire.

MAY 9, aged 59, the Rev. John Earle, Perpetual Curate of Watton, Yorkshire.

MAY 11, aged 50, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, B.D. Perpetual Curate of Slackthwaite, Yorkshire; patron, the Vicar of Huddersfield.

MAY 12, aged 81, the Rev. J. E. Gambier, 50 years Rector of Langley, Kent; patron, P. Pusey, Esq.

MAY 12, aged 40 years, universally lamented, the Rev. Edward Pendrill, Perpetual Curate of Langwig, in the county of Glamorgan. Mr. Pendrill was a lineal descendant of John Penderel, of Boscobel, whose family are celebrated in the annals of England for their devotion and loyalty to king Charles the Second. After the fatal battle of Worcester, it was to the honour and faith of the gallant brothers of Boscobel that the monarch owed his life: and though a reward of one thousand pounds was offered for the discovery and apprehension of Charles Stuart, the fidelity of these honourable men remained firm and unshaken.

MAY 17, at Gulleborough, Northamptonshire, the Rev. John Bateman, aged 66.

MAY 18, at Caius Lodge, Cambridge, in the 77th year of his age, the Rev. Dr. Davy, for 36 years master of Caius College. Dr. Davy had originally, and for many years, practised as a physician, and acquired great reputation for his medical skill and success, particularly in the treatment of the severer kinds of fever. Some years ago he took orders, and became successively Rector of Cottenham, and Prebendary of Chichester.

MAY 21, the Rev. John Clapham, M.A., 57 years Vicar of Giggleswick, Yorkshire, in the 81st year of his age.

MAY 23, at his residence, Norfolk Crescent, Bath, the Rev. W. Wilkinson.

MAY 27, at his residence in Bath, the Rev. James Wiggett, 57 years Rector of Crudwell, Wilts; patron, the Earl of Hardwicke: and 34 years Vicar of Hankerton, in the same county.

MAY 29, the Rev. John Gregory, 47 years Rector of Elmstone, Kent; patron, W. Delmar, Esq.

JUNE 9, at the Rectory, Hackney, the Ven. Archdeacon Watson, in his 72nd year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

OXFORD DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASTERS.

CLERGYMEN and others (being Graduates of one of the Universities) are invited to offer themselves as Candidates for the Mastership of the above Institution. The course of instruction will embrace the elements of Geometry, Algebra, the higher branches of Arithmetic, the rudiments of the Classical Languages, and such other subjects as are usually taught in the best Commercial Schools. The Master will be especially required to impart instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in other branches of religious knowledge, according to the principles of the Church of England. The Salary offered is 250*l*. per annum, together with a residence. The Scholars are to lodge in the house of the Master, and to be under his personal superintendence. The business of the School will commence with as little delay as possible.

Testimonials to be sent in, on or before the 20th of June, addressed to the Rev. T. Chamberlain, Christ Church, Oxford. Oxford, May 30, 1839.

LIVING TO HOLD.

THE Advertiser will be happy to hold a LIVING, till the Person for whom it is eventually intended be of age, or at liberty to possess the same. Full reference as to the Advertiser's respectability and honourable principles will be given.
Address (post paid) to Clericus, Post-office, Walsingham, Norfolk.

CURACY.

WANTED, with Parsonage House, at Michaelmas next, a CURACY, within fifty miles of Town. The Advertiser is of Orthodox views, has a strong voice, and is capable of laborious duty.
For name and references, address (post paid) to A. O. F., care of Mr. J. Chart, Newdigate, near Dorking, Surrey.

WANTED, to Purchase an ADVOWSON, from 500*l.* to 900*l.* a year, in Devonshire, or one of the Southern counties, with the probability of very early possession. The house to be of a moderate size, pleasantly situated, in good repair, with garden, coach-house, and stables, &c. A few acres of land annexed to the Advowson will not be objected to.
Address to Y. Z., with particulars, 33, Holywell, Oxford.

TUITION.

THE REV. E. STRICKLAND, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, purposes taking, after the Summer's recess, two young gentlemen, brothers or otherwise, to prepare them, if need be, for the Public Schools or Universities. References are permitted by his College, &c. For particulars apply by letter (post paid) to Rev. E. Strickland, Foxholes Cottage, near Warminster, Wilts.

A CLERGYMAN, willing to undertake the charge of a Country Parish in the Vale of Blackmore, Dorset, during the Summer or Autumn months, can be accommodated with a good rectory-house, garden, and servants. Satisfactory references will be expected.
Address (post paid) to the Rev. A. B., Mr. Shipp's Library, Blanford.

CURACY WANTED, by a Clergyman, in a large Parish, where he could have either the entire, or part of the duty. His voice is of great power, and his principles in strict accordance with the Doctrines and Articles of the Church of England; he has twice received Public Testimonials from his late Parishioners.
Address, post paid, A. Z., 37, Sidmouth-street, Regent-square.

A CLERGYMAN, within 15 miles of Hull, offers his services for two or three Months, to any Clergyman whose Parish or Parishes lie South of London; or he would be happy to exchange Duties, and offers the Parsonage House of one of his small Parishes to reside in.
Address, post paid, to John Liston, Esq., 14, Upper Southwick-street, Oxford Terrace, London.

WANTED, immediately, a zealous CLERGYMAN, to assist in the Ministerial Duties of a small Post Town on the Coast of Norfolk, for about Three Months. Stipend Two Guineas a week, with the use of a good House, if required. References must be given.
Apply, by letter, post paid, to A. B. C., Post Office, Burnham, Norfolk.

The above might lead to a permanent engagement.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

THE ADVOWSON AND NEXT PRESENTATION to a LIVING (with the prospect of immediate possession), in one of the Southern, Western, or Midland Counties. The Income from £300 to £500 a year, with a moderate population, and a comfortable House.
Address, post paid, to A. B., Hodgson's Library, Great Marylebone-street, London.

A GENTLEMAN, whose connections are highly respectable, and in affluent circumstances, and whose character and religious principles will bear strict scrutiny, wishes to obtain a Title to Holy Orders. The amount of Stipend immaterial.
Letters free in the first instance, addressed R. S. T., No. 9, Panton-square, London, will be received confidentially.

WANTED, by a Resident Incumbent, in a large Parish in Hampshire, an ASSISTANT CLERGYMAN, of active habits, possessing a good voice.
Unexceptionable Testimonials of Orthodoxy will be required. The Salary is £120 per annum; and further Particulars may be learned by addressing a letter, post paid, to X. Y., at Mr. Lowe's, Bookseller, Ringwood.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, a distinguished Graduate of the University of Cambridge, who has held Cures in important situations, and can produce high testimonials as to his zeal and efficiency, is desirous of obtaining a CURACY.
Address (post paid) to the Rev. M. A. Pocock's Library, Bridge-street, Bath.

A CURACY WANTED by a Graduate of Cambridge, who has had some experience in the Ministry, and whose references will be found in the highest degree satisfactory. He is unmarried, and would prefer a Town.
Address (post paid) L. L. B., No. 10, Carlton-terrace, New Peckham, London.

TO BE SOLD, the ADVOWSON AND NEXT PRESENTATION to a Living pleasantly situated in the North of Devon. Annual value upwards of 300*l.* Tithes commuted.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to H. A. Vallack, Esq., Solicitor, Great Torrington.
June 11, 1839.

TO THE CLERGY RESIDENT IN LONDON OR BY THE SEA.

A CLERGYMAN, wishing to take his Family to the Sea-side during the months of July, August, and September next, would be glad to accommodate any Clergyman whom it might suit to take charge of his Parish during his absence (situated in a pleasant country and desirable neighbourhood) with the use of his large, furnished house; or he would be glad to EXCHANGE Cures and Residences for the time with a Clergyman resident on the South, South-western, or South-eastern Coasts, who might wish for change of air and scene. Satisfactory references would be looked for and given.

Application (if by letter, post paid) to be made to the Rev. A. Z., Post-office, Stamford.

EXCHANGE OF LIVINGS.

A CLERGYMAN, holding a Living worth 160*l.* per annum in a beautiful and healthy situation, with good estate in the neighbourhood, within 60 miles of London, and a short distance from a large and genteel Market-town, wishes to EXCHANGE it for one of similar value in any part of England; or a District Church in a Town where there are good Boarding-schools would not be objected to. The Sunday duty at the Church being single, there is every probability of the Curacy of a small adjoining parish being held with the above.

Address (post paid) Rev. A. B., at Mr. Dodd's, Surgeon, Clapham Rise, Clapham, Surrey.

TO THE CLERGY.

A CLERGYMAN, in Full Orders, is willing to undertake the duty of a Small Parish in either of the Western Counties for two or three months from the beginning of August, and will consider the use of the Parsonage-house a sufficient remuneration for his services.

Address (post paid) M. A., Maiden Newton, Dorchester.

A CLERGYMAN, in one of the Western Counties, is willing to receive into his House, and prepare for Holy Orders, a Graduate of either of the Universities, for whom, at the expiration of three months, he could procure a title on a Country Curacy, with a Population of about 400, and a salary of 100*l.* per annum, with a house and garden. Terms at the rate of 300*l.* per annum.

Apply by letter (post paid) addressed to P. Z., at Mr. J. Acklam's, Jeweller, 138, Strand, London.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, who has been accustomed to the duties of a large and populous Parish, is desirous of obtaining Duty for three months after the 16th inst.

Address (post paid) to the Rev. A. M., Post-office, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

WANTED, by a Resident Incumbent, for three months, with the prospect of a farther engagement, a CURATE, in Full Orders, for a Small Parish, in a desirable neighbourhood. A young and unmarried Clergyman preferred. The most satisfactory references will be required, and a statement of sentiments is requested.

Address (post paid) A. Z., Post-office, Northampton.

THE Friends of a CLERGYMAN are anxious to purchase the NEXT PRESENTATION or ADVOWSON of a Living, with a prospect of early possession, or where the Curacy can be had.

Apply by letter only (post paid) for K. W., at Mr. Wright's Library, 106, Crawford-street. The strictest confidence will be observed, and letters stating the leading particulars only will be immediately attended to if likely to suit.

N.B. A CURACY for a few months would be taken.

A CURATE WANTED in a healthy part of the country. The duty is not heavy, and the stipend liberal. A good voice would be required. There would be no objection to giving a title to Orders. Unexceptionable references would be expected.
Apply by letter (post paid) to Rev. A. L., Post-office, Norwich.

TO THE CLERGY, MORE PARTICULARLY THOSE RESIDING IN LONDON.

A CLERGYMAN being desirous of leaving home for three months, from the middle of July, offers the use of a commodious and furnished Parsonage House in return for the services of a gentleman in Full Orders. Distance from London 17 miles.

For the address refer (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. H. and E. Willoughby, 4, Lancaster-place, Wellington-street, Strand.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A CLERGYMAN, of literary habits and connections, residing in an airy and agreeable situation, within a mile of the Parliament Houses, proposes to receive into his House two or three Gentlemen, engaged in Professional Studies, who may wish to devote a portion of their time to Classical and General Study, or whose friends may be anxious to procure for them the comforts of a Family Residence, with moral guardianship, and the benefits of enlightened Society.

Terms may be known, by application, to W. W., care of Mr. Hill, 4, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar-square.

A CLERGYMAN of EVANGELICAL VIEWS wishes to obtain the sole charge of a Parish, in or near a Market Town. He would not object to enter on an engagement for a limited period (not less than one year) with a Clergyman leaving home, and offering the use of a Furnished House.

Most satisfactory testimonials and references given. Address, post paid, H. H. H., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton Street, Strand.

WALTHAMSTOW NATIONAL SCHOOL.

WANTED a MASTER for the above-named Institution. He must be a Member of the Church of England, and under thirty-five years of age. Unquestionable Certificates will be required as to character, abilities, zeal, and general fitness for the situation. Salary, £70 a year, a house and coals.

Application to be made by letter, post paid, stating Particulars, addressed to the Treasurer of the National Schools, Walthamstow, Essex. No answer will be returned to applicants except in cases wherein the party may be deemed eligible.

CLERICAL RESIDENCE, 28 Miles from London, on the Newmarket Road, for two or three Months, with immediate possession. The House consists of three rooms on the ground floor—four chambers on the first floor—with four good attics, and a basement story. A good kitchen garden, and pleasure grounds, stabling, coach-house, &c.

The terms to a Clergyman, who took the Duties of the Parish, would be very reasonable. To a Layman, the terms would be higher in proportion.

Apply for Particulars, to G. H. R., 12, George-street, Adelphi. Letters post paid.

A LADY, who has had many years' experience in Tuition, is desirous of renewing her engagement as Governess in a Gentleman's Family of the Established Church; one of serious views would be preferred. In addition to the general branches of a solid English education, she undertakes to teach, without Masters, the Piano, Drawing, French, and the Elements of Italian. Her knowledge of the French language was acquired by a residence in Paris. Letters addressed to A. N., Mr. Low's Library, Lamb's Conduit-street, near the Foundling Hospital; or Messrs. Arrowsmith, 80, New Bond-street, will meet with immediate attention.

HACKNEY CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOL, IN UNION WITH KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

Patron.—The Right Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of LONDON.

President.—The Ven. Archdeacon WATSON, D.D.

Vice-President.—The Rev. H. H. NORRIS, M.A.

THE HEAD MASTERSHIP of this School will be vacant at Midsummer next. Candidates for the appointment must be graduates of Oxford or Cambridge, in Holy Orders, and of Orthodox sentiments. Salary (minimum) 200*l.* per annum, increasing with the number of Pupils. No residence is provided, but the Master is at liberty to take Boarders, being Pupils of the School, upon his own terms, and to engage in Clerical Duty on Sundays.

Applications, stating Age, &c., with Testimonials of Doctrine, Degree, Classical and Mathematical attainments, and General Character, must be forwarded (post paid) to the Secretary, at the School, on or before the 22nd instant.

W. W. HEATHCOTE, Secretary.

Hackney, June 8, 1839.

GENERAL ANNUITY ENDOWMENT ASSOCIATION, No. 40, late No. 1, KING WILLIAM-STREET, London Bridge, established 1st October, 1829.

Patron:

The Right Hon. Lord GEORGE SEYMOUR.

Vice Patron:

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Alderman, M.P.

Directors:

Frederic Blaksley, Esq.

Geo. P. Parkin, Esq.

Henry A. Burge, Esq.

Maj.-Gen. B. B. Parib, C.B.

Jesse Curling, Esq.

Andrew C. Rea, Esq.

Joseph Jackson, Esq.

William Ruddick, Esq.

Thomas Lawrence, Esq.

Rev. William H. Stephenson.

William Lawrence, Esq.

John Twells, Esq.

Treasurers—Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.

Medical Officers—Dr. Cobb and P. Cosgrove, Esq.

This Association has a Capital exceeding £100,000, invested in Government securities, which is increasing from £13,000 to £14,000 per annum. It is founded on the principle of Friendly Societies, and in conformity with their Act of Parliament, whereby it obtains the highest rate of interest on its investments, and other important advantages appertaining thereto. It also secures a larger return to its annuitants than any other mode of life insurance.

It is worthy of remark that the present annuitants exceed £20 each, the estimated value of which may be taken at £400; but if a person, aged say 29, insures his life for that sum, the annual payment will be about £10, whereas for one of these annuitants it is only £2.

This Society, therefore, is admirably adapted to those persons whose income will cease, or be diminished on death, as by a trifling yearly sacrifice they may thus provide for their widows, children, or other relatives, to the extent of six annuities.

Prospectuses and every information may be had on application at the Office as above, where the annual reports may also be inspected.

CHARLES HEWITT, Secretary.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION OF THE PARISH OF BETHNAL-GREEN, LONDON.

THE Parish of Bethnal-Green, containing a population of 70,000 souls, with accommodation in the Churches for scarcely 5,000 persons, and without a sufficient number of Clergymen for Pastoral Superintendence, or of Schools for the instruction of the Children, is in a state of spiritual destitution, which should excite the Christian sympathy of all those who take an interest in the present welfare and the eternal happiness of their fellow-creatures.

An earnest appeal is now made to the Public, with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese, for the purpose of dividing the Parish into TEN additional Districts, and providing each with a Church, a Resident Minister, and Schools.

Communications may be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries—the Rev. Bryan King, 3, Bethnal-green; or the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end road, or 3, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.

Donations towards the above-mentioned object, which may be paid by instalments, will be received by William Cotton, Esq., the Treasurer; by Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing Cross; Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoares, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co., Lothbury; Sir Charles Price and Co., King William-street, East; Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street; Messrs. Snow & Co., 217, Strand; Messrs. Twining, 216, Strand; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; and also by the following booksellers:—Mr. Burns, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square; Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Waterloo Place; and Messrs. L. and G. Seeley, Fleet-street.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.

Secretaries.

REV. BRYAN KING, M.A., REV. HENRY MACKENZIE, M.A.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS already announced.

The Committee of the Metropolis Churches' Fund, have adopted the following Resolution, viz.:—

"That this Committee are willing to grant £1,000 towards each of the Ten Churches proposed to be built in the Parish of Bethnal Green,"—total, £10,000.

The sums subscribed may, at the option of the Subscribers, be paid by instalments, the first instalment being considered due when the Subscriptions amount to £30,000.

Her Majesty the QUEEN DOWAGER, £100.

Abdy, Rev. J. C.	£1	1	Child, Rev. V. Knox	£5	5
Ainslie, Rev. George	2	2	Collection of small sums		
Allen, Rev. J. N.	5	5	per Miss Woods	10	0
A Friend, per Mr. Symes	10	0	Connop, Newell, Esq.	30	0
A Gentleman	5	0	Connop, Newell, Jun.		
Anderson, Duncan, Esq.	5	0	Esq.	25	0
Arboun, Samuel, Esq.	5	5	Cook, James, Esq.	21	0
Aspithor, Mr.	1	1	Coope, John, Esq.	100	0
A Successful Emigrant			Copeland, Mr. Alder-		
of former days, per			man, M.P.	10	10
Fachequer Bill	1000	0	Corbett, C. H., Esq.	5	5
A Tithe Offering	10	10	Cotton, John, Esq.	25	0
Badeley, E., Esq.	25	0	Cotton, William, Esq.	500	0
Bamford, H. and C.			Curtie, Arthur, Esq.	25	0
Hornor	3s. 6d.		Dalton, Thomas, Esq.	10	10
Bank of England, The	500	0	Davis, Wm., Esq.	25	0
Barclay, Bevan, & Co.,			Davis, John, Esq.	10	0
Messrs.	105	0	Davis, Richard, Esq.	1	0
Barclay, Perkins, and			Deacon, John, Esq., for		
Co., Messrs.	105	0	the First Church	25	0
Baring, Thomas, Esq.	50	0	Dickenson, F. H., Esq.	10	10
Baring, Brothers, and			Dickinson, Mrs.	5	0
Co., Messrs.	100	0	Dixon, Mr. P. J.	1	0
Baring, John, Esq.	20	0	Dodsworth, Rev. W.	10	10
Barnett, Hoares, and			Doxat, Alexis, Esq.	5	5
Co., Messrs.	105	0	Doxat, J. A., Esq.	50	0
Bayley, W. B., Esq.	5	0	D'Oyly, Rev. Dr.	5	5
Bayne, W., Esq.	20	0	Dunlop, Rev. Chas.	2	0
Bethnal Green, Collec-			Durant & Co., Messrs.	50	0
tion at St. Matthew,			E. C.	5	0
by the Rev. James			Eshaworth, Rev. G. S.	1	1
Mayne	17	10	Embleton, Robt., Esq.	5	5
Bevan, R. C. L., Esq.	28	5	Fraser, Rev. P.	10	10
Bevan, Charles, Esq.	105	0	Freeling, Miss	5	0
Bingley, Henry, Esq.	5	0	Frere, George, Esq.	20	0
Bishop, Rev. F. H.	3	0	Frere, Rev. J.	2	0
Blackwood, —, Esq.	5	0	Frishfield, J. W., Esq.		
Blanchard, H., Esq.	10	0	M.P.	10	10
Blore, Edward, Esq.	20	0	Gibson, Miss	2	0
Borror, William, Esq.	10	0	Gibson, Robert, Esq.	10	10
Bousfield, C. P., Esq.	5	5	Gilbert, J. W., Esq.	3	3
Bowden, J. W., Esq.	50	0	Gilbert, Rev. Dr., Vice		
Bowyer, Mrs.	5	0	Chancellor of Oxford,		
Brasenose College, the			and Principal of Bra-		
Principal and Fel-			senose College	50	0
lows of	500	0	Gladstone, W. E., Esq.		
Brooks, Thomas, Esq.	5	5	M.P.	50	0
Bruton, R., Esq.	10	10	Glyn and Co., Messrs.	100	0
Burnett, Mr. W.	10	10	Glynne, Sir Stephen		
Cambridge, Arch. (ann.)	20	0	Bart., M.P.	20	0
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TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

AT the last Audit of the PRAYER BOOK and HOMILY SOCIETY'S Accounts, it was found that, in addition to a balance of 591. 19s. 11d. due to the Treasurer, its engagements to various Tradesmen amounted to 2,212. And, at the Annual General Meeting, the first resolution unanimously adopted was, "That the Report just read be printed under the direction of the Committee; and that while this Meeting hears with pleasure of the increase in the funds, it deeply laments the want of a much larger Annual Income, not only to meet the present liabilities, which have arisen from its active operations, but to allow of a yet further extension of the Society's labours. It, therefore, affectionately urges on the consideration of its friends the necessity of greater exertion than heretofore for relieving it from its difficulties."

Contributions, which are earnestly solicited, will be thankfully received at the Society's Office, No. 1, Exeter Hall, Strand. At the following Bankers: Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; Drummonds, Charing Cross; and Hammersley and Co.'s, Pall Mall. Also, at Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet and Co.'s, Berners-street; Messrs. Seeley's, 169, Fleet-street; and at the Office of the Record, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street.

NATIONAL SOCIETY for PROMOTING the EDUCATION of the POOR in the Principles of the Established Church throughout England and Wales, founded 1811; incorporated by Royal Charter 1817.

President, The Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

At a Public Meeting of the friends of National Education in the principles of the Established Church, holden at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, the 28th ult.

His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—
Proposed by the Earl of CHICHESTER, seconded by the Bishop of LONDON,

1. "That it is an object of the highest national importance to provide, that instruction in the truths and precepts of Christianity should form an essential part of every system of education intended for the people at large; and that such instruction should be under the superintendence of the clergy, and in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of this realm, as the recognised teacher of religion."

Proposed by Lord ASHBORNE, seconded by the Bishop of SALISBURY.

2. "That the Incorporated 'National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church,' by the formation of numerous schools in immediate connexion with the Church, has rendered eminent service to the cause of Christian education; and that the general principles upon which it was originally founded ought still to be adhered to in every plan for extending more widely the benefits of education, whether by multiplying national schools, or by enlarging the circle of instruction in those which already exist."

Proposed by the Rev. W. F. HOOK, D.D., seconded by Viscount BARRINGTON, M.P.

3. "That this Meeting contemplates with satisfaction the establishment of diocesan and local boards of education in connexion with the National Society, having for their object the extension of the benefits of education, contemplated in the foregoing resolution, as well as the establishment and encouragement of schools for the education of the middle classes, upon principles conformable to those which are embodied in the Society's Charter."

Proposed by the Dean of CHICHESTER, seconded by R. BETHELL, Esq., M.P.

4. "That, in order to supply one of the principal defects which at present limit the operations of the National Society, and retard the improvement of education throughout the country, efforts should be made to raise the qualifications of those persons who are employed as teachers in our parochial and national schools; and that the resolution adopted by the National Society in August last, to establish a training institution for the education of young persons intended for that office, is calculated to promote the attainment of this object."

Proposed by Archdeacon BATHURST, seconded by Sir T. D. ACLAND, Bart., M.P.

5. "That, in order to furnish the National Society with the means of establishing a training institution and generally extending and improving the education of the poor, an immediate exertion be made to increase its resources, and that a Committee be immediately formed for the purpose of soliciting and collecting subscriptions."

Proposed by the Earl of WINCHILSEA, seconded by Mr. BARON ALDERSON.

6. "That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Archbishop of Canterbury."

The original outlay requisite for setting on foot the Central Training Institution referred to in the fourth of the above resolutions, on an adequate scale, is estimated at not less than 30,000l.; and the annual expenditure consequent upon this undertaking alone, not to speak of the increased expenses which will be entailed upon the Society generally, at not less than 3,000l. Hitherto its resources have been very limited, the annual subscriptions of last year amounting to no more than 1,212l.; and all the money collected under the Royal letters, together with a large portion of the donations, benefactions, and legacies, has been scrupulously applied to the building of new schools, so that all that has been thus obtained has been returned back to the country with interest.

The number of schools in union with the Society, either directly, or through district societies, is 6,778, and the number of children under education in such schools, is 597,911.

Subscriptions and donations are received on account of Joshua Watson, Esq., the Treasurer of the National Society, at Messrs. Drummonds', Charing Cross; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.'s, St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoares, Fleet-street; Messrs. Twining's, Strand; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane; Messrs. Hankey's, Fenchurch-street. Also by Mr. Stretton, Collector, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

An address, setting forth the extended designs of the National Society, and its increased claims upon the public support, has already appeared, and may be had on application at the Central School, Sanctuary, Westminster.

J. C. WIGRAM, M.A., Secretary.

Central School, Westminster, May 31, 1839.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—Patroness, the QUEEN. Founded in 1792, for the gratuitous Education of the Sons of Clergymen, Naval and Military Officers, Professional Men, Merchants, Manufacturers, Clerks in Public Offices, the higher order of Tradesmen, and other persons of an equally respectable class of society, in reduced circumstances.

The Annual Examination of this School will be held on Friday, the 14th instant, in the LECTURE ROOM of the MARYLEBONE LITERARY INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE. The Chair to be taken by the Right Hon. LORD PORTMAN, at Two o'clock precisely.

EDWIN ABBOTT, Secretary.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

(Constituted under Canon XL. A.D. 1838.)

Patron.

The Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, K.G.

Vice-Patrons.

The Duke of Roxburghe
The Marquess of Lothian
The Earl of Morton

The Earl of Roseberry
Viscount Strathallan
Lord Forbes.

President.

The Right Rev. Bishop Walker, Primus.

Vice-Presidents.

The Bishops, and Seven Laymen.

General Committee.

The Episcopal Clergy of Scotland, Members of Diocesan Committees, and Twenty Laymen in Edinburgh.

THE objects of this Society are—1. To provide a fund for aged or infirm Clergymen, salaries for their Assistants, and general aid for Congregations struggling with pecuniary difficulties. 2. To assist candidates for the Ministry in completing their theological studies. 3. To provide Episcopal Schoolmasters, Books, and Tracts, for the Poor. 4. To assist in the formation or enlargement of Diocesan Libraries. And by Rule IX. it is provided:—"That no application for aid shall be entertained by the General Committee unless recommended by the Diocesan Committee, and sanctioned by the Bishop of the Diocese from whence it comes."

Those who judge of Episcopacy in Scotland from what they observe in the large towns, will form a most incorrect estimate of its condition in some of the country districts. The Scottish Episcopal Church has, in different parts, been long suffering under the pressure of extreme poverty. In many instances the salary of the Clergyman does not exceed £20; in one instance, it is £10; in another, £6; in another, £2; in another, nothing to be depended on. Surely such a state of things should not be suffered to exist. When, from sickness or old age, the Incumbent requires an Assistant, some more permanent and efficient funds are especially needful. In the Northern Counties, where Episcopians are numerous, the people are extremely poor, and have lately experienced such difficulties in procuring the necessities of life, that they have not had much to spare for Ecclesiastical purposes. This is the more to be deplored, as many excellent young men have been studying for the Ministry, and give promise of a rising generation of useful, intelligent, and devoted Clergymen. Their means for education, for procuring books, and for subsisting, before being placed in charges, are sadly limited, and their ultimate prospects sufficiently discouraging. In many parts the poor Episcopalian families have little means of educating their children according to the principles of their own Church; and hence the difficulty of providing Schoolmasters, of furnishing Bibles, Prayer-Books (Gaelic and English), books for Education, Tracts, &c., has been severely felt by the Clergy of these districts. From these and other similar considerations, the friends of the Church have frequently turned their attention to supplying some remedy. The "Scottish Episcopal Fund" was raised, in 1806, for the benefit of the Church; but it is to be remembered that this Fund is, by its constitution, as well as means, precluded from giving aid in such cases as retired Clergymen, Students, Repairs of Chapels, Schools, Books, &c.

In 1832, the "GAELIC EPISCOPAL SOCIETY" was instituted for supplying some of these necessities. A Committee was formed in London, which received the support of the Bishops of London, Winchester, Chester, Oxford, Lincoln, Nova Scotia, Calcutta, and of the late Bishops of Durham, Ely, and of Lichfield and Coventry, and Quebec, and of other distinguished Members of the Church. Its operation, however, was too limited, and it has now merged into "THE SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOCIETY."

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received in England, by Messrs. Currie and Co., Bankers, Cornhill; H. Cantley, Esq., 10, St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. H. Stretton, 67, Lincoln's Inn Fields; Rev. H. Mackenzie, Bancroft's Hospital; Rev. G. R. Gleig, Chelsea Hospital; Mr. Burns, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square; Rev. John Sandford, Vicarage, Dunchurch; Sir Joseph Lock and Co., Oxford; and by the Rev. Thomas Bialand, Hartley Maudyett Rectory, near Alton, Hants, Secretary for England, who will receive and answer all communications regarding the Society.

It is particularly requested that Communications for the Secretaries may be addressed to the care of Mr. Burns, 17, Portman-street.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

33, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

AT a SECOND SEPTENNIAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS, held at this Office, on the 24th of May, 1839,

GEORGE HENRY HOOPER, Esq., Chairman, A Division of Profits for the Seven Years ending the 25th of March, 1839, was announced, and BONUSES, amounting from upwards of £1. to upwards of £3. per Cent. per annum, on the Sums assured, varying with the Age, being equivalent, on the average, to 33 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the Septennial period, were assigned to all Policies for the whole continuance of Life effected previously to the 16th of May, 1836.

N. B. At the First Septennial appropriation of Profits, which took place in May, 1832, the BONUSES to the Policy-Holders ranged from 18s. to £2. 12s. per Cent. per Annum on the Sums assured, and exceeded 26 per Cent. on the Premiums paid.

Prospectuses of the Plan and Terms of the Company may be had at the Office or of the Agents, and every practicable facility is afforded to Persons desirous of effecting Policies.

T. G. CONYERS, Secretary.

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June, 1839.

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THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF



THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

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It is also sent regularly every month, free of all charge, to the Resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

IN another part of this Number we have given an Index to the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE for the first year, together with a title page for the first volume. On the back of the title page will be found a short account of the progress of the work during the year, to which we beg to call the attention of our readers.

We have the pleasure to state, in addition to those particulars respecting the extent of our circulation, that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel have ordered that a copy of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE shall be sent regularly to each of their missionaries in whatever part of the world they may be engaged. And we venture to hope that their example may not be lost upon other Societies.

We also call attention to the Report of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society. We are glad to observe that during the year in which that Society has made our pages the medium of its advertisements, the members of it have largely increased in number, and that the amount assured upon life exceeds the aggregate amount assured in three preceding years.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford intends to hold an ordination in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, on Sunday, July the 21st.

The Archbishop of York will hold his next ordination on the 4th of August, at Bishopsthorpe.

The Lord Bishop of Bangor will hold an ordination at the Palace, 28th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold his next ordination on Sunday, the 28th of July.

The Bishop of Lincoln will hold his next ordination in Lincoln Cathedral, on Sunday the 22nd of September. Candidates must send their papers to his lordship, at Willingham House, near Market Rasen, before the 11th of August.

Correspondents are particularly requested not to mark any articles in provincial papers sent to us, as a charge of postage is incurred thereby.

In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, MR. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

JULY, 1839.

THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER in the Chair.

AT the General Meeting of the SOCIETY held on Tuesday, the 2d of July, 1839, the recommendation made by the Standing Committee to the Board at the last Meeting was read; namely, that the sum of Five Thousand Pounds should be placed at the disposal of the National Society, in furtherance of the objects set forth in the Resolutions which were adopted at a public Meeting of the friends of National Education in the principles of the Church on the 28th of May, 1839.

The Rev. William Dodsworth moved, as an amendment, "that the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds, instead of Five Thousand Pounds, should be granted for this purpose."

This was seconded by the Rev. T. H. Elwyn, and negatived.

The recommendation of the Standing Committee was then put from the Chair, and adopted.

Mr. Dodsworth then gave the following notice of motion:—

"That at the November Meeting an additional

sum of Five Thousand Pounds be granted by the Board in furtherance of the objects of the National Society, as set forth in the Resolutions contained in the Monthly Report of this SOCIETY for June, 1839."

The following Report from the Standing Committee was read to the Board, to be taken into consideration at the Meeting to be held on the 1st of October next.

"The Standing Committee beg to report to the Board, that having taken into consideration the prices at which books are at present supplied to District Committees, and having also referred the subject to the consideration of the Sub-Committee for Finance, they are of opinion that it is expedient to relinquish the claim of the SOCIETY upon the District Committees, for the differences between cost price and Members' price upon all books sold by them to non-members, or for the payment of 10 per cent, which has been paid by many of those Committees in lieu of those differences; and that in future District Committees should be supplied with the books at Members' prices.

"They therefore beg to recommend, that certain of the Rules for District Committees should be altered in the following manner; namely,

"That in the 8th Rule, the words, 'Provided they account to the Parent SOCIETY for the differ-

ence between the Members' price and the cost price of the books so disposed of, be omitted.

"That the 11th Rule stand thus: 'That Parochial Clergymen, making pecuniary collections for the use of their respective parishes, may obtain books at Members' prices, to the whole amount of such collection, either from the Parent SOCIETY, or from the District Committees.'

"That in the 3rd and 4th Rules for Foreign District Committees, the words 'Members' prices' be substituted for 'cost prices.'

"The Standing Committee beg at the same time to recommend, that the 9th Rule for District Committees be strictly enforced, so as to prevent them, as far as possible, from falling into arrears with the SOCIETY.

"With reference to the alteration of the 23rd Rule of the SOCIETY, which was referred to their consideration at the General Meeting in March, the Standing Committee recommend that it stand as follows:—

"That Members be at liberty to apply for books at non-members' price for any purpose; but that no Member be at liberty to apply for books on the terms of the SOCIETY, except for his own use and distribution, or for sale to the poor, or for the use of charitable institutions with which he is locally or parochially connected: and that a copy of this Rule be annexed to the printed form of application for books."

The following Report of the Foreign Translation Committee, for the year 1839, was read to the Meeting:—

"The Foreign Translation Committee, in presenting their Annual Report, have the pleasure of laying before the Board a copy of the new translation of the Liturgy into Modern Greek, which has been completed at Athens, under the superintendence of the Rev. H. D. Leves, and printed in London, at the expense of the SOCIETY, under the care of a Clergyman of the Church of England, who from his intimate acquaintance with the language, was considered to be fully qualified for the task. The Committee hope that this new version of the Liturgy will be found not unworthy of the SOCIETY, either in point of correctness and elegance of style, or in the appearance of the work.

"With reference to this translation of the Liturgy, the Committee think it due to the Board to state, that as some apprehensions have been expressed by Members of the SOCIETY, lest this measure should be considered as an interference on their part with the affairs of the Greek Church, they have taken care to insert at the beginning of the work a notice to the following effect; that the translation has been made, 'not with the intention of introducing the use of our own Liturgy into any Foreign Church (ἐκκλησίαν), but solely for the purpose of making known to all, what are the rites and ceremonies and doctrines of the Church of England.'

"The Committee trust that this notice will be sufficient to obviate any misapprehension of their intentions, and to explain the purposes of the SOCIETY with regard to those Foreign Churches among whom this translation may be circulated.

"The printing of the new Arabic version of the Liturgy is in progress at Malta, under the care of the Rev. C. F. Schlienz. In the mean time, copies of the former translation (Pococke's), as completed and printed at Bishop's College, Calcutta, at the expense of the SOCIETY, have been circulated in Syria and Egypt, by the Rev. Dr. Mill, on his way homeward from India.

"In those countries they were very well received by the clergy of the Oriental Churches generally; and it is hoped that they have contributed to promote a good understanding with them. Copies of this work are now in the hands of the SOCIETY, and may be had for circulation by the Members.

"The Committee have the pleasure to annex to this Report, an account of the proceedings of the Rev. C. F. Schlienz in Egypt, with reference to a new translation of the Bible into Arabic*; and they are happy to state, that this important work has actually been commenced, and has been in progress since the beginning of the present year. The

commencement has been made with the Old Testament, that portion of the Bible being in the worst condition in the existing translations. The different portions of the translation will be sent to England as they are finished, in order that they may be submitted to competent persons for examination before they are printed. The Committee are daily expecting to receive the first portion of the Pentateuch, inasmuch as they were informed by Mr. Schlienz, in his last communication, that the Book of Genesis was completed, and was only waiting for transcription, that a fair copy might be sent to the SOCIETY. As the Report of Mr. Schlienz enters so fully into the subject, and shows the importance of the undertaking in so strong a point of view, the Committee think it unnecessary to enter into the details.

"The new French version of the Holy Scriptures has been carried on with as much activity as the Committee reasonably could expect under the peculiar circumstances of the case. The whole of the New Testament is now in type, having undergone the revision of the Paris Committee, and also of this Committee, with the exception of some of the later Epistles. Of the Old Testament, the Pentateuch has been revised; an entire new version of the Psalms has been made; and some parts of the Prophetic Books have been revised. The quarto edition of the Bible, with the marginal references adapted to the French, is also in progress, and will be ready about the same time as the smaller edition.

"The Committee regret to state, that the District Committees of Guernsey and Jersey, to whom they had looked for co-operation throughout, have found this to be a work requiring so much time and labour, that they have felt themselves compelled, as Committees, to give up their share in the revision. The Committee, however, have some reason to hope that they shall be able, to a great extent, to supply this loss by the kind and valuable assistance afforded to them by individual clergymen in the islands.

"The Committee have also undertaken a revised edition of the Liturgy in French. This is already in a forward state—the revision of the daily services, the occasional prayers, the collects, epistles, and gospels, being almost complete. It is expected, also, that the Psalms and the other Scripture portions will be ready, by the time when they will be required in their places in the work. The Committee have therefore great hopes that they shall be able to publish the New Testament and the Liturgy before the end of the present year.

"It may be necessary to state, that this new edition of the Liturgy is not intended for the use of the islands of Guernsey and Jersey, which have each of them a distinct edition of their own, but for the circulation of the SOCIETY in France and in the British Colonies.

"The revision of the Old Testament in Spanish has been continued; and the Pentateuch and some other portions are in type.

"The Committee are happy to state, that a satisfactory way has been opened to them for promoting the circulation of the New Testament, and also of the Liturgy, in the interior of Spain. They have already availed themselves of the opportunity thus afforded, by ordering a thousand copies of each to be sent to that country. And as it is not to be expected, in the present state of Spain, that any great amount can be received in return, they have thought it right to send them upon such terms as will enable the parties to circulate them at little more than a nominal price. The Liturgy of the Church of England seems to be peculiarly acceptable to those Spaniards, who have been enabled to shake off from their own minds the superstitions which at present darken the Church of their country, without throwing aside (as unhappily is too often the case) their attachment to the true Catholic Church, or the belief of Christianity itself. The Committee, therefore, look with increased satisfaction to this part of their operations; and though a beginning only has been made, they cannot but hope that this attempt to promote Christian Knowledge in its purest form in Spain will continue to prosper in the hands of the SOCIETY.

"The Committee have had propositions submitted to them with regard to other versions, both of

the Holy Scriptures and of the Liturgy, but they are not at present in a condition to make a report to the Board respecting them.

"The Committee beg to state to the Board, that in consequence of having lost some of their original members by death and resignation, they think it desirable that an addition should be made to their present number. They therefore venture to recommend that an application should be made by the Board to his Grace the President, as in the first instance, that he would be pleased to nominate a few additional Members of the SOCIETY to be appointed members of this Committee."

On its being proposed that the above Report be adopted, including the recommendation contained in the concluding paragraph; Mr. Rochfort Clarke moved, by way of amendment, with reference to this recommendation,

"That it be referred to the Standing Committee, to consider the mode in which vacancies in the Foreign Translation Committee should be filled up."

Mr. G. J. P. Smith seconded this.

The amendment was negatived.

The Report, with the recommendation, was then adopted.

Mr. Hull gave the following notice for the General Meeting in November next, to be renewed in October,

"That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to appoint responsible editors to prepare Commentaries on the Old Testament, the Epistles, and the Revelation, in order to complete the SOCIETY's new edition of the Bible, so that the whole Bible may be ready for publication at the same time at which Mr. Lonsdale and Mr. Hale may publish their Commentary on the Four Gospels and the Acts."

A Memorial was laid before the Meeting, signed by the Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D., the Rev. Henry Budd, the Rev. Guy Bryan, the Rev. C. J. Yorke, and the Rev. H. B. Harris, in which they quote passages from two of the Tracts on the SOCIETY's Catalogue (No. 146 and No. 147), and state their objections to them.

It was agreed, on the motion of the Rev. J. Endell Tyler, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Short, that this communication do lie on the table.

It having appeared by a minute of the Board, dated June 7, 1836, that on the occasion of a grant of One Thousand Pounds having been then made to the Lord Bishop of Australia, towards the promotion of religious instruction in New South Wales, a hope was held out of a further grant of Five Hundred Pounds for each of the two succeeding years; and that no sum beyond the original grant had yet been paid; it was agreed,

That the Treasurer of the SOCIETY be empowered to accept his Lordship's bill for Five Hundred Pounds.

The following letter was read from the Rev. Thomas Dale to the Secretary, with reference to a grant of 20l. made by the SOCIETY on the 5th of April, 1836, towards the erection of a Church and Parsonage at Augusta, Swan River, Western Australia. The letter contained a cheque for 230l. 11s. 9d.

"I have the pleasure to inclose you a draft for 230l. 11s. 9d., being the sum collected towards the erection of a Church and Parsonage at Augusta, Swan River, Western Australia. The particulars are detailed in the accompanying proposals, and it will doubtless be within your recollections, that the sum of 20l. was contributed towards the object by the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. The family, however, whose benefit was more immediately contemplated, having left the place, and the settlement itself not having prospered according to the expectation of the projectors, I am deputed, in the name of the trustees, to place the amount of the collection, through the medium of the venerable SOCIETY, at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Australia, for the purpose of erecting a Church. The trustees, reposing implicit confidence in his Lordship's judgment, do not stipulate for any specific appropriation as to the locality of the Church to be built; but should the claims of different places be, in the Bishop's view, equal or nearly equal, they would feel personally obliged if

* This has been printed in the Report for March last.

his Lordship would give the preference to that which shall be nearest to Augusta. Augusta is in the county of Sussex, lat. 34° 20' south; long. 115° 8' east."

It was agreed, on the motion of the Rev. J. Endell Tyler, seconded by the Dean of Hereford, that this sum be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Australia accordingly, and that Mr. Dale's communication be acknowledged with the thanks of the Meeting.

A letter was read from Lieut.-Col. Gawler, Governor of South Australia; the SOCIETY, in July, 1838, having placed at his disposal the sum of 250*l.* towards procuring additional Church accommodation and other religious advantages in that colony.

"I beg you to return to the Committee of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE my best thanks for the obliging manner in which they replied to my application for assistance towards the building of Churches in South Australia. A letter from Mr. Howard, which I enclose, will explain the state of the Church here, and show that the liberal donation of the SOCIETY was most acceptable and well-timed. Under all the circumstances, I thought it right to apply the whole of the 250*l.* to the completion of the enlargement of Trinity Church.

"The present building will hold about 300 persons; in the morning it is crowded to overflowing. The enlargement will, when finished, and it is rapidly going on, double the accommodation. Even then it will not be large enough for the demands of the present population; and when I mention to you that settlers are flowing in at the average fully of 500 a month, I need scarcely add, that before this letter reaches England, there will in all probability be in this city a number of persons disposed to attend the services of the Church of England sufficient to form a large congregation, but without the accommodation of a place of worship, or the advantage of a clergyman.

"The colonists are well inclined to contribute to funds for the erection of Churches; but on such new ground their means are small, and the demands upon them for outlays of various kinds very great. I would therefore entreat your Committee to bear South Australia in their remembrance for any assistance that they may think it wise to afford.

"The population of Adelaide is estimated to be at this time between 4000 and 5000."

The following is a portion of the Rev. C. B. Howard's letter to the Governor:—

"Having been given to understand that a sum of money has been placed by the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE at your Excellency's disposal, for the erection of Churches in this province, I take the liberty of laying before your Excellency a statement of what appears to me the most urgent case requiring aid from such a fund. That the present Church in Adelaide is totally inadequate to the wants of the population, although in the erection of it the trustees have incurred a debt of 550*l.* is evident. We have consequently taken measures for its enlargement, and the work is proceeding rapidly. The probable expense of this enlargement will be somewhere about 800*l.*, towards which upwards of 400*l.* have been raised by voluntary contributions.

"Your Excellency will perceive from the above statement, that upwards of 900*l.* are still required to accomplish the object we have in view, and pay off the debt we have already contracted; and you will, I trust, devote to the furtherance of that object, if not the whole, at all events, a considerable portion of the funds at your disposal."

Colonel Gawler mentions in another letter, that the Colony will probably contain 10,000 Europeans (British and German) before this year shall be concluded. It was therefore agreed that Colonel Gawler be thanked for his communication, and informed that, in the event of his succeeding in the erection of another Church, a grant will be made by the Board towards the cost.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Montreal, dated Boston, U. S., 25th May, 1839. The following are extracts:—

"I now inclose the Report of a Sub-Committee appointed at Quebec to devise the best practicable arrangement for settling the pecuniary affairs of the

Diocesan Committee. This Report was approved by the Diocesan Committee, and will, I hope, receive the same approbation from the SOCIETY at home. It will be perceived that there remains a considerable demand against me, for which, and for further supplies, particularly of Bibles and Common Prayer-books, which are urgently needed in many destitute settlements, I earnestly hope that the SOCIETY will provide, by a renewed grant for Lower Canada. The Diocesan Committee gave a sort of pledge to the Bible Society at Montreal, that they would endeavour to supply the destitute Church of England population throughout the province; but this, or anything approaching to this, it will be impossible to effect without a liberal grant from the SOCIETY at home.

"The advantages are incalculable which, under the Divine blessing, might flow from an effectual and extensive distribution, in the Settlements, of the Word of God, under the auspices of the SOCIETY, accompanied by the Liturgy and many of the publications upon the SOCIETY's list. And if a grant could be made to Lower Canada for more general purposes, corresponding to that which was allotted to the Upper Province, the fruits which might be anticipated would leave no cause to the SOCIETY to repent of the liberality which they should have exercised."

It was agreed, that the sum of Five Hundred Pounds be placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Montreal towards promoting the SOCIETY's designs in Lower Canada.

The following letter was read from the Rev. Alex. Irwin, Secretary to the Irish Association for Discouraging Vice, and promoting the Knowledge and Practice of the Christian Religion:—

"Trusting that the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE is not yet weary of extending aid to this country, the Association for Discouraging Vice has directed me again respectfully to apply for a grant of Prayer-books for gratuitous distribution and for sale at reduced prices. The books last granted were as follows:—Common Prayer-books, 2700; New Testaments, 100; Bibles, 225. Of these, there remain undistributed, Bibles, 36; New Testaments, 67.

"All the Prayer-books are gone; and applications are constantly made to the Association for grants, with which it is unable to comply. The sum of money received for the books which have been sold at very reduced prices, was appropriated to the purchase of premium books, which were distributed among the children who attend the Catechetical examinations held every year by the Association. The number of children examined by the Association, (in the year ending March 31, 1839,) in the Church Catechism and the Holy Scriptures, was 10,943: the number of premiums distributed was 2086. No one, without having been present at these examinations, can have an adequate conception of the impetus given thereby to religious instruction throughout the country. In Dublin, the Association has for many years adopted the plan of rewarding the master and mistress of the school which has sent in the greatest number of successful candidates to these annual examinations; this has proved a great stimulus to the teachers: the competition amongst them, as to which of them shall send in the greatest number of well-prepared children, has led them to take extraordinary pains in teaching their pupils, and the answering of some of them would do credit to a class of divinity students."

The Board agreed to grant Books to the amount of two hundred and fifty pounds for the purposes of the Association.

A letter was read from the F. Sandoz, Esq., requesting a grant of Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer-books, and Tracts, for the use of labourers in a district of eleven miles on the London and Brighton railway line; there being about 2000 men employed in that extent of the line.

The Board agreed to grant books amounting to twenty pounds.

A letter was read from the Rev. R. Kempthorne, of St. Helena, stating his wish to build another school in that island, should sufficient means be provided for that purpose. He says, that the lower orders are in a very demoralized state, and requiring

more instruction than the funds for religious objects are enabled to supply.

Under these circumstances Mr. Kempthorne requested aid towards the erection of a school; books for the use of the school; and Bibles, and Common Prayer Books for the performance of divine service.

The Board agreed to grant a supply of books to the amount of ten pounds for the school; the sum of twenty-five pounds towards the erection of a school house, and two quarto Bibles and two quarto Common Prayer Books for the use of Churches on the island.

A letter was read from J. Cassels, Esq., Lisbon, requesting a grant of books for Church of England schools; and for a library in that city. The Board agreed to grant the books specified in this application.

A large Bible and Common Prayer Books for the desks, and Books for the Communion table, were granted for each of the following new Churches:—

New North Road, Hoxton; Bunhill Row, St. Luke's; Curtain Road, Shoreditch;—Metropolitan Churches. St. Michael, Blackburn; Rawmarsh, Yorkshire; Walsley, Bolton-le-moors; Wirksworth, Derbyshire; St. Mary, Leamington; St. Thomas, Preston; Emmanuel, Bolton; Charlton near Shaftesbury. A quarto Bible and two Common Prayer Books were granted for the use of a licensed School-room in Highbury Vale, Islington. A similar grant for a licensed School-room at Farnworth near Warrington. A quarto Bible and Common Prayer Book for the use of the Marine Society's ship. And several other grants of Books were made.

A letter was read from the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, stating his readiness to present to the House of Commons the SOCIETY's petition in behalf of the Church in the Colonies, and expressing his regret that the rules of the house would prevent his enlarging on the important topics to which the petition refers.

The Secretaries took the opportunity of reporting that this petition had been very numerously signed by Members of the SOCIETY, and that the signatures of twenty Members of the Episcopal bench, including the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Armagh, were appended to it, besides the names of several lay noblemen.

Sixty-six new Members were admitted.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

HOME REPORT.

MEETINGS in various parts of England have been held during the past month in behalf of this ancient Church Society. We may specify Oxford, Northampton, Oakham, Walton, Swaffham, and Durham. From arrangements now making, we expect to report a much longer list in the next Gazette. Something, too, has been done in the neighbourhood of London. Hitherto, the populous places in the suburbs have been somewhat backward and scanty in their support of the Society; but we are happy to report that a very numerous and respectable meeting was held at Tottenham, on the 17th of June, at which the Rev. Thomas Newcome, the Vicar, presided, and the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Mr. Archdeacon Robinson, late of Madras, and Mr. Campbell, attended on the part of the Parent Society. At this meeting, a Parochial Association was formed; and in order to unite all classes in the great cause of propagating the Gospel, a resolution was passed, "that all persons subscribing one penny a month or one shilling a year be members of the Association."

After the business of the evening was over a great number of persons came forward to enrol their names as subscribers; and it was gratifying to see among them a large proportion of servants and others of the humbler classes offering their shillings and half-crowns. The result has been an addition of more than 100*l.* to the funds of the Society, of which about 70*l.* will be contributed annually. The secretary, in communicating the success of their exertions, says, "I sincerely hope other parishes may be stimulated to bestir themselves; we are now about to leave a short circular embodying our resolutions at every house, great and small, in the parish, and then our collector is to go round."

In London, the Association formed in the parish of St. Giles has been soon followed by another in that of St. Clement Danes'. On Thursday, July 4, some of the principal inhabitants assembled in the vestry-room, when resolutions constituting a Parochial Association in aid of the Society was formed. Annual Subscriptions to the amount of 25*l.* were announced by the Treasurer, R. Twining, Jun., Esq. The Bishop of London was requested to accept the office of patron; the Rector of the parish, that of president. Mr. Baron Gurney, Sir F. Ommanney, G. Twining, Esq., W. P. Scott, Esq., and other principal inhabitants, that of vice-presidents. The Rev. Mr. Chere, and several laymen, kindly offered to take districts, and solicit the attention and support of the parish to the claims of the Society.

SMALL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The secretary of the Association recently formed through his exertions at Saffron Walden has acted upon the plan recommended by the Society of enrolling as members subscribers of even the smallest amount; and he says, "in confirmation of the expediency of such a resolution, I am happy to call your attention to the annual sum of 2*l.* 5*s.* collected in a parish whose population is about 340, entirely agricultural, in subscriptions of one penny a month. On the third Tuesday in the month, I have a little meeting in the school-room, at which I inform the subscribers of what is going on, and afterwards collect their pence. They show considerable interest in the proceedings of the Society."

The Society has just issued a Quarterly Paper containing an interesting account of Bishop's College, Calcutta, with extracts from its correspondence, showing the present state of the Church in our North American provinces.

Of Bishop's College, the Report gives the following statement as to its results:—

"Under all the disadvantages which the frequent vacancies of the See have occasioned, and the weakening of its operations, at times, by the illness and consequent retirement of some of its Professors, the College has well answered hitherto, under the divine blessing, the purposes for which it was erected. Within five years (the shortest possible period) from its first opening, the College was able to furnish to missionary labourers in the North and South of India, that most desirable and otherwise unattainable assistance, the aid of well-instructed and able Catechists, born and bred in the country. Of these, after some years of probationary employment in that subordinate calling, the greater part became candidates for orders, since the arrival of Bishop Wilson in India, in 1832; and several, after due probation and ordination as deacons and priests, are now actively engaged as missionaries in the Society's and other stations, in various parts of India; having catechists from the College similarly placed under them. Some of these missionaries, who owe all to the instruction they received to the College, have under their care large and continually increasing congregations of Bengali converts, composed chiefly of agriculturists and fishermen, in tracts where but twelve years ago, no native Christian was to be found: in these tracts (which are in the near vicinity of the College, southward from Calcutta towards the sea) the catechists are, during the vacations, often visited by their late fellow-students, and both they and the missionaries are frequent visitors at the College, for counsel and aid in points of their missionary duty, as well as for the material assistance of revised translations. Of the importance of this system for keeping alive a missionary spirit, in conjunction with that respect for order and unity with which it should ever be accompanied, no friend of the catholic principles of our Church need be reminded; while the great advantages of this method of co-operation and perpetual supply, above the disjointed efforts, in which all depends on individual energy, and where the fruits of a laborious life are most frequently dispersed and lost, must be obvious to all. Nor is the difference unmarked by the intelligent heathen. Order and unity, as it has been remarked by Bishop Middleton, form the strength, the only strength, of false religions: the apparent want of them, in the eyes of the heathens, is the capital weakness of the true. But this great scandal of our present Christ-

ianity is in a great measure removed, when they are able to contrast with the separated communions in which the convert, rejected by one, may be taken up by another, a widely-extended and compact system, in which every licensed act of one part is recognised of course in every other,—the common centre of all being the Bishop, without whose sanction no adult baptism can be performed, and who, either by personal or indirect inspection, superintends and directs all.

"Such is the apostolical method of diffusing Christianity in India, of which Bishop's College is the most important instrument. We need only remark, in addition, that though the class from which the first students were taken, and which still forms the majority of its members, was that of the fixed inhabitants of European, or of Anglo-Indian descent,—the progress has been steady towards the obtaining and securing aboriginal students. In its earlier years, it numbered among its members an able native youth from Ceylon, now among the Singalese chaplains of that island; and the very first of the educated Hindus of Calcutta who embraced Christianity, Mohesh Chunder Ghose, was in that same year (1832) admitted as a student. This excellent youth has been removed by the inscrutable providence of God, when his opening labours as a catechist among his countrymen gave the best promise of usefulness. But others remain (one of whom a converted Brahman, is now an ordained preacher of the Gospel), and are still pursuing their studies in the College, upon a fund which the present Bishop of Calcutta has expressly set apart for that purpose.

"An address to the late Principal, Dr. Mill, on his return to England, from those who had completed their course in College under his charge from 1824 to 1837, includes the names of six missionaries of the Bengal presidencies, four of that of Madras, two chaplains of Bengal and Ceylon respectively, together with seven catechists of both the northern and southern presidencies, and two school-masters. This is independent of the Brahman missionary before mentioned, whose name is at the head of a similar address from the native students."

Extract from a Letter of the Bishop of Calcutta, dated Nov. 30, 1838.

"The moment is now a critical one, I really think, for the full prosperity of the College. You have been most successful in your choice of Mr. Malan. He is a delightful person, more than answering our warmest expectations, so far as we can at present judge; quick, energetic, a genius for acquiring Oriental languages, sound minded, pious, of a sweet open temper, enthusiastic in love to India and the College. The applications from various parts of India concur with the reputation of Professor Malan, to render it probable that the College may now take a new spring, and rise to its proper influence and efficiency.

"The loss of Dr. Mill is, indeed, in many respects irreparable. But this was not unexpected, and we must endeavour to train up our new Professors to emulate his high attainments. Nothing shall be wanting on my part, as I need not assure the venerable Society my heart is in the College. With God is all ultimate success, but it never was in the way to so much permanent good (take the whole state of the College into consideration), as since the arrival of Professor Malan.

"Then the three Bishops are now, for the first time (November) in their dioceses.

"I am in great hopes that all the missions will begin to pour in their students into the College."

In a subsequent letter, dated January 4, 1839, the Bishop says,

"A new era commences from Dr. Mill's retirement, and Professor Malan's succession as Oriental Professor. India was never so likely to be prolific of students as now, when steam-boats are uniting it with the western world, and filling it with European colonists."

The Rev. Alfred Wallis Street, B.A., of Pembroke College, and Craven Scholar in the University of Oxford, has just been appointed a Professor at Bishop's College, and is now preparing for his voyage out.

STATE OF THE CHURCH IN CANADA.

Extracts of a Report from the Bishop of Montreal to Lord Durham.

"Marchmont, near Quebec, 20th Nov. 1838.

"The number of persons professing adherence to the Church of England in the province of Upper Canada is roughly stated at 150,000. I believe it is by no means accurately known, but measures are understood to be in contemplation for ascertaining it. The number of Clergy in the exercise of their ministry, including some whom I ordained during my visitation, is seventy-three. The number of churches built, or in progress towards their completion, is about ninety.

"These data, however, would give a very imperfect idea of the condition and the wants of the population, as it respects the means of spiritual instruction; or, to speak more properly, could furnish no ground whatever of forming a correct estimate upon the subject. The prodigious extent of country, the widely-scattered location of the inhabitants, and the state of the roads in the settlements of more recent formation, must, as will readily appear to the judgment of your Excellency, be all taken into the account; and it will be found, in point of fact, that a lamentable proportion of the Church of England population are destitute of any provision for their religious wants; another large proportion very insufficiently provided; and almost all the remainder served by a Clergy who can only meet the demands made upon them by strained efforts, which prejudice their usefulness in other points.

"In travelling from the town of London to Goderich, I passed through a tract of country sixty miles in length, in which there is not one Clergyman, or minister of any denomination. I believe I am safe in saying, that the great majority of inhabitants, among whom are comprehended the Land Company's settlers, are of the Church of England; and the services of some of our Missionaries, who have partially visited this tract of country, have been thankfully received by those who pass under other names. Between Wodehouse upon Lake Erie, and St. Thomas, a distance of upwards of fifty miles, which may be travelled by two different roads, there is not one Clergyman upon either. From the reports made to me by one of our travelling Missionaries, and by a solitary Catechist, stationed at Port Burwell, I know that there is a great body of Church people scattered through this part of the country. In the whole of the newly-erected district of Wellington, which is everywhere scattered over with a Church population, there is only one Clergyman of the Church. In the district of Newcastle there are six. I have good reason to know, that if ten more could be immediately added, there would be full employment for them, with regular congregations. In one or two of the districts there is a Missionary engaged in labours exclusively of an itinerant character; but how sparingly the word and ordinances of God are supplied, even to those among the unprovided settlements which are thus far favoured, your Excellency will have no difficulty in conceiving. The Clergy, however, except in a few comparatively large towns, are almost all more or less itinerants. I take one example, almost at hazard, from the returns officially made to me, to which I could produce many parallel instances; it is that of a Clergyman in the Bathurst district, a place noted at certain seasons for the excessive badness of the roads, who performs three full services every Sunday, distributing his labours in such a way in four different places, that once a fortnight he travels twenty-eight, and once a fortnight sixteen miles: besides which, he has in the winter months four week-day appointments for divine service. Most of the Clergy have what they call out-stations, which they serve in this manner on week-days, to supply settlements which would otherwise be wholly destitute; and many of them make occasional visits during the year to places still more remote. These objects they do not accomplish without many sacrifices, and much severe exertion; but the reward which they seek is not in the praise of men, and it is the value rather than the merit of their services to which I desire to solicit the attention of your Excellency.

I do not speak here of those higher effects which constitute the ground and ultimate object of their ministry; but in proportion as means are taken for the extension of their influence, in such proportion, my Lord, I have no hesitation in saying—for the effect is everywhere sufficiently marked—that the loyalty, the good order, the steady habits, the peaceable and industrious deportment of the population will be promoted, and the ties strengthened which bind the Colony to the Parent State. Apart, also, from any consideration of preserving the supremacy of Britain over the Canadas, there is a sacred duty to be performed in laying such a foundation for the moral and religious character of the inhabitants in time to come, as will best ensure their happiness and welfare; and it is not for me to point out to your Excellency that it is now that this foundation must be laid. In the young settlements now struggling into existence, or beginning to develop the signs of prosperous improvement, we see the germ of a great and important future, which must be vitally affected by the mould given to the population in this early stage of its formation. Millions who are yet unborn will have cause to bless or to reproach the present Government of Britain, for the measures taken to provide for them those advantages, and to transmit to them those habits, principles, and attachments, which form the only sure basis of national happiness.

“Up to this period, although not a few people have been lost to the Church from the want of her ministrations, and a far more extensive defection must inevitably follow, if things are left much longer upon their present footing; yet, very generally, the privations which have been experienced in this respect have served to teach our congregations the full value of those privileges which are enjoyed at home. The importunate solicitations which I constantly receive from different quarters of the province for the supply of clerical services; the overflowing warmth of feeling with which the Travelling Missionaries of the Church are greeted in their visits to the destitute settlements; the marks of affection and respect towards my own office which I experienced throughout the province; the exertions made by the people, in a great number of instances, to erect churches even without any definite prospect of a minister, and the examples in which this has been done by individuals at their own private expense; the rapidly increasing circulation of the religious newspaper, which is called ‘The Church;’ these are altogether unequivocal and striking evidences of the attachment to Church principles which pervades a great body of the population.

“I cannot forbear, my Lord, from introducing some mention in this report of the labours of our Clergy among the native Indians. There are two Clergymen stationed among the Six Nations on the Grand River; one at the Mohawk village, and the other at Tuscarora. A Missionary has been sent to the Manitoulin Islands, and another to the Sault St. Marie, at the upper extremity of Lake Huron. These four are engaged exclusively in the charge of Indians. There are two other Clergymen, who combine this charge with that of congregations of Whites; one in the Bay of Quinté, where a branch of the Mohawk tribe is established, and one who resides in Caradoc, and devotes part of his time to the Mounsees and Bear Creek Chippawas in his neighbourhood. I have never seen more orderly, and, to all appearance, devout worshippers than among some of these Indian congregations which I visited; and I have the fullest reason to believe that the ministry of the Clergy among them has been attended with very happy effects. His Excellency Sir George Arthur is much interested in their welfare; and whatever the Government can do for their religious improvement, their temporal comfort, or the education of their children, will, I am persuaded, be well and wisely expended. A great and promising field is here open to Christian philanthropy. A long debt is due to the Indians from the inhabitants of European descent; and it is by means such as those which I have just stated, that the reparation must be made. They have been uniformly loyal. The Mohawks preserve to this day, with much veneration, a set of communion plate and other appendages of divine worship, which

were given them by Queen Anne, when they were seated in the colonies which now form part of the United States of America. I shall be happy to think that your Excellency will not forget the claims of these poor people, in what you are engaged in doing for Canada at home.”

“The commands laid upon me by your Excellency having immediately had reference to the visitation of Upper Canada, upon which I was setting out at the time, I have forbore from troubling you with any details respecting the Lower Province. The observations, however, which I have submitted are, in great part, of common application to both provinces; and although there is a far smaller number of Protestants in Lower Canada, the Protestant portion of the inhabitants is constantly gaining upon the older French population, and must be expected to receive progressively increasing accessions from the British Isles, chiefly of Protestants; while the original settlers of the colony experience no augmentation of their numbers from any extraneous source.

“There has been no census of the population of this province since the year 1831. At that time, the Church of England population was estimated at 34,620 souls; the Church of Scotland population at 15,069; and the aggregate of all the non-episcopal Protestant denominations, including the Church of Scotland, at 37,937. The Clergy of the Church of England are 44 in number, with 52 or 53 churches and chapels built or in progress. From 15 to 20 additional Clergymen would, I think, provide for the present wants of this portion of the diocese. In Upper Canada, I believe that employment would be found for 100 beyond the existing establishment.”

The following memorial (which is only one among many), addressed to the Bishop of Montreal, may serve to give some idea of the great spiritual destitution in Upper Canada:—

“May it please your Lordship,—We, the undersigned inhabitants of the townships of Murray and Sidney, and residing near Frankford, beg leave to inform your Lordship that the village of Frankford is situated on the river Trent, eight miles from its mouth, in the township of Sidney, Midland District;—that it is in the midst of a well-settled country, many of whose inhabitants, as well natives as emigrants from Great Britain, are members of the Church of England;—that there is no place of worship where the service of the Church of England is performed nearer to us than fourteen or sixteen miles; and we are therefore debarred from attending at public worship, to the form and spirit of which we are not only attached by duty, but by inclination and love. We regret the want of religious instruction and consolation, that the permanent residence of an authorized Clergyman among us would secure to us, on our own account, but more particularly on account of our children, who, not being trained in the paths of true religion by a spiritual guide, may, we fear, at some future time, be easily led into the ways of error and infidelity; a fate deeply to be deplored, and, if possible, averted, from any community calling itself Christian.

“We had hoped, from the liberal provision made by his late most Gracious Majesty, George the Third, for the diffusion of sound religion among us, that ample means for the erection of Churches, and the maintenance of a well-instructed and loyal Clergy, would have been supplied for the spiritual wants, as they were created, of this rapidly and thickly settled country; but we regret that such means are not afforded as those wants arise. The general inability of settlers in this from the old country, to erect and endow Churches, cannot be unknown to your Lordship; indeed, we had never thought to be called on for any such purposes, as the impression is generally gone abroad, that the Royal endowment above alluded to, not only exempts all land in this province from tithes, but by a liberal provision in it, means are provided for the erection of places of public worship, and an especial provision made for resident spiritual instructors. Your Memorialists, with others in their neighbour-

hood, regret their inability to erect a suitable place of public worship of their own means.

“We therefore humbly pray that your Lordship will, by a representation to the proper authorities, procure a sum of money, or that you will, of any funds at your disposal, grant a sum for the erection of a Church, and the appropriation of a burial-ground attached to it, at this village, for the purpose of Divine Service according to the Church of England,—and that your Lordship will be pleased to direct the appointment of a resident Clergyman, by whose assistance and guidance we may obtain that spiritual instruction and consolation which are to be prized above all earthly considerations.

“With the sincerest veneration for your Lordship’s public, and esteem for your private character, your Memorialists beg leave, with the greatest respect, to subscribe themselves as

“Your Lordship’s most obedient,

“Frankford, humble Servants.”

March 6, 1839.” (Signed by 42 Settlers.)
The following Grants towards building Churches and Chapels, have been made since the commencement of the present year:—

Jaques Cartier River, Lower Canada, 25*l*.
Brantford, Lower Canada, 100*l*.
Binbrook, Lake Ontario, 100*l*.
Greenwich, New Brunswick, 50*l*.
Loch Lomond, New Brunswick, 50*l*.
Lehave, near Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, 25*l*.
Sandys, Bermuda, 100*l*.
Warwick, Bermuda, 50*l*.
Fort Beaufort, Cape of Good Hope, 100*l*.
Port Essington, North Part of Australia, 150*l*.

A further sum of 500*l*. a year has been placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Montreal, for the maintenance of additional missionaries in the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada.

The Society is happy to announce the arrivals of the Venerable the Archdeacons of York (Upper Canada) and of Bermuda, the Bishops elect of Upper Canada and Newfoundland. Previous to his departure from Bermuda, Archdeacon Spencer received a very gratifying address from the coloured inhabitants of Pembroke.

MISSIONARY SENT OUT.

The Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A., late Curate of Clifton, sailed on the 1st of July upon Plymouth, for Sydney, having been appointed, on the Society’s recommendation, to an Australian chaplaincy.

The Society sends regularly every month a copy of the *Ecclesiastical Gazette* to each of its missionaries.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE following important communication has been made to the SOCIETY by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta. It is dated Feb. 27, 1839, and addressed to the Earl of Chichester.

“I have this morning promised the gentlemen of the Church Missionary Calcutta Committee, that I would represent to your lordship the urgent need of additional European missionaries in the station of Kishnagur, which has been created by the extraordinary promises of success which the goodness and grace of God have been lately opening to the pious subscribers of the great SOCIETY over which your lordship presides, in that particular field of missionary exertion. I fulfil my promise at the instant; lest the pressure of incessant duties, which, wave after wave, roll over me, should defeat my purpose.

“It was just before Christmas last, that the Rev. W. J. Deerr, hearing that I had returned from the first division of my second visitation, sent down a catechist to entreat me to come up to Kishnagur, and advise him how he might best proceed with the large and increasing numbers of candidates for baptism who had applied to him from all the villages around. He described himself as quite overwhelmed. I wrote to him a few lines instantly, to ‘comfort him concerning his faith;’ and promised him to visit his station the moment I could get away from Calcutta. I begged him to answer me, in the mean time, eight or ten questions also, that I might judge the better of the blessed appearances which he spoke of. On the receipt of his reply I was struck with amazement and admiration of the

* The Indians resident in Upper Canada, according to an official return in 1833, amounted to 5,039 souls.

grace of God; I could scarcely believe the accounts for joy. There seemed to be hundreds being 'born at once.' Finding that I was unable, however, to leave home from an unexpected crowd of duties, I begged of the archdeacon to go down without delay, and bring up a full statement of the position of things, that I might submit it to the Church Missionary Corresponding Committee, and advise with them how to meet the rising demand for help. The archdeacon is just returned; and the meeting of the Committee took place, as I have intimated, this morning; and I am now redeeming the pledge which I made of communicating with your SOCIETY, through its honoured president, without an instant's pause.

"It appears that between fifty-five and sixty villages are thirsting for the waters of life, in a greater or less degree; they stretch to the north and north-east of Kishnagpur on the Jellingha, to the distance of forty or fifty miles, and to the south-west fifteen or twenty. The numbers described as prepared for holy baptism—in various measures, of course—are between 3,000 and 3,500. The archdeacon assisted himself at the reception of about 600 souls, including women and children, into the Christian church; and there seems the fairest prospect, if we can but enter at the *wide and effectual door* in time, that not only these 3,000 or 4,000, but the whole population of the fifty or sixty villages may receive the Christian faith, and resemble our Christian villages in the times of our Anglo-Saxon forefathers in the 6th and 7th centuries. Such a glorious scene has never yet been presented to our longing eyes in Bengal. And, after making all deductions for over-statements, sanguine hopes, the existence of secular motives, and the instability of large numbers; nay, after allowing for the influence of the temporal relief which was exhibited to the sufferers, Christian and Heathen, by one of those inundations to which the sandy banks of the Jellingha are peculiarly liable, and which occurred during the progress of this religious awakening, and which excited a natural admiration, as it ought to do, in the neighbourhood, and contributed to augment the number of our inquirers; admitting all this, and as much more as the most timid observer can require, it still appears that a mighty work of divine grace is begun,—a work wide and permanent, as we trust,—a work marking the finger of God,—a work which will demand, and warrant, and repay, all our pastoral care, anxiety, and labour,—a work for which our fathers in India—Brown, Buchanan, Martyn, Thomason, and Bpa. Corrie, Middleton, and Heber—would have blessed and praised God in the loudest strains of gratitude and joy.

"I am the more struck with this great event, because somewhat similar ones, though on a far smaller scale, have been taking place in the missions of the Incorporated Society for Propagating the Gospel around Janjera and Barrypore. I suppose, like hopeful appearances more than once blessed the labours of Swartz. The early tidings from Tinnevely were not very different, also, as I imagine. We have reason, therefore, to be doubly grateful for every recurrence of these harbingers of the day; and, at the same time, to be doubly watchful in guarding and training these tender plants, lest they should be nipped by Satan's temptations, or pine away for want of moisture. The fearful relapses of native converts and whole flocks, when destitute of adequate instructors, in all parts of India, and after the lapse of a very few years, is a sufficient indication to us of that wonderful connexion in the system of means, which we all acknowledge in theory, but which is no where so prominent as in our labours in a heathen and Mahomedan land. Every thing depends, under God, upon incessant culture, and culture by European missionaries; at least in the actual state of things around us in this heathen and prostrate country.

"But this leads me to present to the SOCIETY a sketch of some of the facts which have occurred, and which will enable them to judge for themselves of the accuracy of my own impressions. Possibly I have felt and spoken too strongly.

"About four years since, the Rev. W. J. Deerr, missionary at Kishanagore or Kishnagpur ('the town of Krishna' no longer, I trust; but rather Anunda Bas, 'the village of joy,' according to the

name of the first spot where the blessed baptisms took place), having heard that there was a body of persons, partly of Hindoo and partly of Mussulman origin, who professed to worship the one true God, and who were exposed to persecution on that account, went to their principal village and spoke to them of the Gospel, but apparently with little impression. He left copies, however, of the New Testament behind as silent missionaries, and promised to see them again.

"In 1836 he was more cordially listened to; he had repeated interviews; they consented to unite in prayer to Jesus Christ; they begged for Christian instructors.

"Five heads of families were baptized by Mr. Deerr at his visit the following winter, 1837. A fierce persecution had broken out: their wives and children were forcibly torn from them, and only restored by the interference of the magistrate. From this date, however, numbers began to flock around the new Christians; the tidings spread; the young converts became each of them missionaries; one told his brother, another his mother and sister, like the primitive disciples. 'We have found the Saviour.' Thus the information reached to the extremities of the connexion; for the whole body or sect are connected by intermarriages.

"In 1838, the leading men in ten villages, including with their families probably 400 or 500 souls, embraced openly the doctrine of Christ; and, after some months' further instruction, were baptized: these began from that time to celebrate Christian worship among themselves, and keep holy the Lord's day. A keener curiosity was thus excited among the connected family or tribe, and more rigid persecution followed. But the flame was so far from being extinguished, that it burned only the brighter, and spread with more rapidity: whole neighbourhoods came over to the Christian fold, and prayed for instruction in the new religion. Mr. Deerr did what he could, but said little to any one.

"In the present winter, 1839, a devastating inundation plunged the whole agricultural population in a moment into the most profound distress. Christianity, feeble as it was, produced its immediate fruit. Help was afforded. Mr. Deerr stripped himself even of the little fund indispensable for his own necessities and those of his own children, to administer to the sufferers. The Christian villagers went about in boats over the deluged fields to see how their brethren did. The neighbours said, 'There, see how these Christians love one another! For us, poor fellows, no one cares. Of a truth, there is the true religion among these people.' Your lordship will here again recognise the scenes of primitive Christianity.

"This was the occasion of Mr. Deerr sending down the catechist to me at Christmas. The distress was so great he was unable to relieve it; and the number of inquirers after Christianity, and of candidates for baptism, was still more overwhelming and exciting.

"The archdeacon Dealtry cheerfully went and supplied my lack of service. He took with him the Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjee, whom I ordained in June, 1837; and he found there the Rev. J. J. Weitbrecht, and the Rev. T. Sandys, of Burdwan and Mirzapore, who had been attracted by the tidings, and came, without concert, to give what aid they could to such a work, at such a moment.

"The archdeacon informed himself, before he proceeded to the villages, of the origin and history of the sect from which the chief body of inquirers and Christians sprung. It appears that they have been about sixty years settled on the banks of the Jellingha. They called themselves 'Kurta Bhoja,' 'Worshippers of the Creator.' They had some connexion with the sect of the Durbeshas, or Dervishes, supposed to abound in Persia. They had a firm notion of one Supreme Being; they rejected, with abhorrence, all idolatry; they held very slightly, if at all, by caste; they considered the test of proselytism, not eating, but uniting in prayer to the one true God. They thought, also, that the Deity was to appear, or had appeared, in human form. The persecution which they endured seemed to argue the importance which they attached to their creed, and their sincerity in follow-

ing it. Mr. Deerr thinks it will be found that some early Christian missionary had visited them, the tradition of whose instructions had come down to the present generation. More light will be cast on their history, doubtless, by further inquiry. To the grace of God only must we ascribe the faith which receives Christianity aright, as is evident from the bitterness of Islamism, with all its fine theory of the unity of the Divine Being.

"On reaching the first field of labour, the archdeacon, assisted by his brethren, proceeded to examine the candidates for baptism—about 160 were placed in rows—at the village of Anunda Bas. Their replies were most affecting. They evidently showed an acquaintance generally with the lost estate and sinful nature of man, with the incarnation and holy life of our Lord Jesus Christ, with His atonement, with the doctrine of justification and sanctification in their substantial import, and with the necessity and duty of following His example. Jesus Christ was the beginning and end of their religion. Prayer to Him was the test of discipleship. The moment any one fell down and called on the name of the Lord Jesus (the SOCIETY will recognise again the Apostolic faith) he was gathered into their number. They appeared, in short, so far as could be judged, under the influence of the grace of God. They had learned the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer, and the Creed, together with Dr. Watts's first catechism. They knew that the Son of God appeared in human form, and died to save them; that there is salvation in Him, and in no other; that to believe in Him is the way to obtain this salvation; that nothing can be done without the Holy Spirit's influence; that there will be a resurrection of the dead, a final judgment day, a reward for the righteous, and punishments for the wicked. It appeared further, so far as could be ascertained, that they were willing to forsake all for Christ, and endure whatever persecutions might come upon them; nor could the archdeacon and our friends discover that they were influenced by temporal motives, except so far as *godliness*, having the promise of this life, inseparably brings them with it. The inundation may have given an impulse to some; and time will show further to what extent this has gone; but the greater part had professed to be inquirers after Christianity, and numbers of them had been baptized in 1837 and 1838, a year or two before the inundation occurred.

"The result was, that the archdeacon said to the rev. missionaries, *Can any forbid water, that these should not be baptized, who have received the Holy Ghost, in His sanctifying influences, as well as we?* And, upon their unanimous opinion, holy baptism was administered according to the forms of our Church; first to the 160 then assembled, and then, at three other villages, after like examinations, to about 380 or 400 more. These, together with the little companies which had been received into the Church in 1837 and 1838 may amount, including children, to nearly 1,000. About 1,500 or 2,000 more lay so far distant, that it was impossible to visit them at that time. Messrs. Sandys, Weitbrecht, and Mohana Banerjee, however, went to several villages, and found the same eagerness for instruction, but far less attainments in Christian knowledge: they were inquirers only. Those baptized were catechumens—most of them for more than a year—under the instructions of Mr. Deerr and his native catechists and assistants. The rest are in earlier stages.

"But enough, my Lord, of these details, into which many errors may have crept. You shall have more accurate particulars, as soon as we can ascertain them. I am sure, however, that you will partake of the joy and gratitude to Almighty God, which filled every heart at the Corresponding Committee Meeting at Calcutta, as the narrative was given, partly from Mr. Deerr's letter to myself, and partly from the notes made on the spot by the Venerable Archdeacon. Solemn acts of praise were devoutly offered up; and it was determined to strain every nerve to meet the Divine goodness, and to cultivate the opening fields of usefulness. Mr. Alexander, a catechist at Kishna, had already been removed to Kishnagpur. Mr. Weitbrecht had promised two catechists; Mr. Sandys two others. I proffered the first-fruits of my Begum Sumroo's Fund at Bishop's

College—a very pious native, Brijnauth Ghose. There were already one schoolmaster, two catechists, and five incipient catechists, with Mr. Deerr. The whole instant body of teachers would thus be (1) one Missionary, Mr. Deerr; (2) one English catechist—whom the Committee solicited me to admit as a Candidate for Holy Orders—Mr. Alexander; (3) and eleven or twelve native catechists: but what are these among so many!—fifty-five or sixty villages—3,000 inquiring souls—a population all around pressing to hear the Word of God—flocks, upwards of 1,000 already baptized—distances of fifty or sixty miles on the East, thirty-six on the North, and eighteen on the West of Kishnaghur to be traversed! Such circumstances demand at least three European Missionary clergymen, three schoolmasters, and thirty catechists; and these are little enough for the effective work before them.

“But before I venture to suggest any particular measures with reference to these urgent demands, your Lordship will rejoice to hear a few particulars concerning the general state of your missions, and Corresponding Committee, in my division of your evangelical labours in India—the diocese of Calcutta.

“I have now been acquainted intimately with all your missions, and most of your Missionaries—I believe I may say nearly all—for between six and seven years; nor can I conceive of any clergy more admirably adapted, as a body, for their sacred work than they are. With a difference of talent and cast of mind, I know of no difference in point of simplicity, of piety, zeal, love for souls, disinterestedness, diligent labour, affection for each other, attachment to the natives, prudence, fortitude and resignation, under a thousand privations. They are, indeed, men of God.

“In addition to this substratum of good in your missionaries, the first rough preparation work is now, after twenty years, a good deal got through—the buildings, compounds, institutions, schools, chapels, are erected—the impression on the vast native population around, as at Burdwan and Benares, is beginning to be acknowledged—the European gentry’s ignorance or prejudices are subdued—the Magistrate’s friendly, but righteous aid, is experienced—the translation and circulation of the Scriptures, with the munificent aid of the British and Foreign Bible Society, is advanced—the communication of the Christian doctrine, by the means of their children at our schools, to their parents, and also by the conferences held in the bazaars, as well as by the direct preaching of the Gospel, is in full train—some, yea, many souls, I may say, have been added to the Lord, also, of such as shall be saved.

“Another important feature is, the Orphan Asylums, in which the most remarkable success of Mrs. Wilson has led the way, and which have been nourished by the necessities created in the famine-stricken provinces: these are preparing a body of intelligent native Christians for the next age; are furnishing a specimen of the native female, when trained and educated in the Christian faith; and are breaking down the barriers of caste, with a mighty but imperceptible inroad.

“Thus, all is waiting for similar visitations of mercy with that which has led me to the present letter. That very curiosity, that very spirit of inquiry, that very feeling of interest in the subject of Christianity, which is now awakened at Kishnaghur, is what our brethren are praying and longing for, with eager and unceasing anxiety; and this may serve to show us the immense importance of this spirit of inquiry, and also the humble thanksgivings we owe to God, for the distinguished mercy.

“Nor is there any thing to prevent similar outbursts, at any given moment, and at any place. Benares, with her 500,000 Brahminical devotees, may desert the point of the Trident of Shiva, for the Divine Redeemer and His Cross. The city of the Imperial Akhbar (Agra) may quit its gorgeous Tāj for the Christian Mission Chapel; and the commencement of grace, begun under the honoured and beloved Bishop Corrie, and apparent in Abdool Messeeh and his flocks for a season, may revive, after so long a decline, under your present Missionaries.

“The importance, therefore, of the events at Kishnaghur, vast as it is in itself—for the value of a single soul who can estimate!—is elevated much

higher by the relative position of your other missions, and the hopes which they serve to enkindle of the further effusions of the Blessed Spirit.”

The Bishop, while remarking on the insufficiency of native help, when unsupported by European Missionaries, proceeds to observe:—

“But your Lordship will remind me, that I promised to offer such suggestions as occurred to me, for the supply of the immediate demand of help at Kishnaghur. Three European Missionaries, I apprehend, are indispensable. They would soon acquire enough of the language to be of essential benefit. And even their going round frequently to each village, and aiding the native catechists, and addressing the flocks for the first twelvemonth, through an interpreter, would be of incalculable moment. India hangs upon European intellect, firmness, and matured piety, under God, for every thing spiritual, abiding, holy, influential.

“From the number of your own noble youth in England, your Lordship and the Society must look to supply this mighty occasion, which the providence of God has vouchsafed to a thousand, yea, ten thousand prayers, poured out during the nearly forty years of your labours as a Missionary body.

“The thirty or forty catechists who will still be wanted, God will raise up by degrees. Extinguish all unbelieving fears. His arm is not shortened, that it cannot save, nor His ear heavy, that it cannot hear. The Apostle intimates, that Titus would find, in every one of the hundred cities of Crete, men fit to be ordained by him to the Priesthood, or body of Presbyters or elders. And if so, then we may hope that, now, initiatory teachers and catechists, to resound the name of Jesus in catechetical response, may gradually be found. Novices, ‘Neophytes,’ they must at first be; and therefore not to be thought of as candidates for Holy Orders, lest, being lifted up with pride, they fall into the condemnation of the devil. In the mean time, the three European schoolmasters to whom I adverted, if you can be happy enough to meet with suitable persons, will be precious as the gold of Ophir, and catechists and schoolmasters may hereafter purchase to themselves higher degrees in the Church.”

His Lordship then earnestly appeals to the Universities of our land, in the hope that “they will confer no longer with flesh and blood”—“and that England will not desert the conjuncture of grace, now that it seems to have arisen.” His Lordship proceeds:—

“Surely the love of Christ, the zeal of the Gospel, the glory of the Cross, the patience of the Kingdom of God, the self-denial of the Spirit, the right estimate of Eternity, the bright dawn of prophetic bliss, the full accomplishment of the purposes of Grace, are not all obscured in England, the glory of the Western world, and the brightest of our Protestant Churches! Surely the case only needs to be fairly stated, and our petty selfishnesses and excuses to be dismissed, to ensure the voluntary offer of an adequate array of Missionary—not martyrs, but—labourers!

“Your Lordship will forgive my warmth. I stand, as it were, the advocate of 3,000 inquirers before your table, who cannot plead for themselves. I represent before you the teeming population around these inquirers and catechumens, who are waiting, as it were, for the Kingdom of God. Opportunity is the golden spot of time. I may to-morrow be myself silent in the grave. The Society may wait in vain the recurrence of such a glorious opening as this, if the present moment be allowed to slip by.—Thirty years back, we had not Delhi: we have now the Indus, and the Punjab, stretching itself in our view. A century since we were unknown in Hindoostan: we are now its masters. To hope to occupy this vast territory is fruitless, unless as we enter vigorously, and joyfully, and with gratitude to God, the particular doors of entrance, as they unfold their golden hinges before us.”

His Lordship adds, in a postscript—

“Since writing the above, a letter is come in from Mr. Alexander, whom I mentioned as recommended to me by the Committee—and most joyfully shall I act on the recommendation—as a Candidate for Deacon’s Orders: it is dated Ranabauda, near Kishnaghur, Feb. 28th. He informs us, that a great change of character is perceptible in the con-

verts, in their desire for instruction, their constant attendance on such means of grace as they possess, and in the love they bear to each other. Females, who a short time since would not have quitted their own private apartments, now bring out the rice and vegetables for the brethren passing by, and overtaken by the night. Travellers, fatigued with a day’s journey, will sit down and sing hymn after hymn, which they have committed to memory. ‘It is delightful,’ says Mr. Alexander, ‘to hear the whole company join in; and this in a place where ignorance, idolatry, darkness, selfishness, and the destructive precepts of the false prophet had reigned triumphant. I do trust,’ he continues, ‘that a glorious work of grace has been begun: but the almost entire want of teachers is most distressing. The people have no one to instruct them; and numbers of enemies are stalking about to and fro, accusing the Christians of having left light for darkness. The fields are white for the harvest, but labourers there are none scarcely.’

“It is my intention, if Providence should permit, to go up to Kishnaghur, and hold a confirmation for such of the newly baptized as may be of age, and prepared: this will be towards the end of October, on my way to Burdwan, Gorruckpore, Hazeerabagh, Allahabad, Meerut, the Hills of Mussourie and Simla, Leodrana, Kurnaul, Delhi, Agra, Bareilly, Cawnpore, Ghazepore, Dinapore, &c., a circuit of more than 3,000 miles, which will occupy me from October, 1839, to March, 1841; and which I visited four years since. I need not say, I entreat your prayers for me.”

To these deeply affecting communications we only add, that it is the earnest desire of the Committee to meet the wants of the Corresponding Committee in Calcutta to the utmost of their power. They are truly rejoiced to be able to state, that one Missionary, the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt, formerly of Abyssinia, is on his way to Calcutta; and that three others, destined for the North-India Mission—one of them being appointed to the head seminary in Calcutta—have sailed during this month. Thus there will be, in a short time, three Missionaries disposable for the station of Kishnaghur. Our readers will join in the prayer, that the Lord was graciously bless their labours, and enable them to collect, and to build up, a people to the glory of His great Name in the midst of the Heathen.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE tenth annual Meeting of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, was held at the Queen Anne’s Bounty Office, on Tuesday, 25th June, when the Lord Bishop of London (in the absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury; who was prevented from attending in consequence of a domestic affliction) took the chair. The following report was read:—

The tenth year from the establishment of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society being now concluded, and the annual accounts made up to the 31st May, the Directors are gratified in being able to communicate to the early promoters of the Institution, and the Members of the Society, assembled at the General Annual Meeting, a satisfactory Report of their proceedings in every branch; and in doing this, the Directors consider it to be a point well worthy of observation, that from the first they have acted upon the principle of developing the designs of the Society unobtrusively, and leaving them to be adopted by the Clergy according to their deliberately formed opinion of their merits. Thus they have purposely abstained hitherto from using any means to press the Society prematurely into notice.

It is under these circumstances that the Directors can now state not only that the Society has met with success, but that such success is founded securely upon the approbation and full confidence of the Clergy.

The number of the members of the Society has largely increased since the last annual meeting, and the amount assured upon life during the last year exceeds the aggregate amount assured in the three preceding years. In every part of England and Wales, and amongst all orders of the Clergy, members of the Society are now to be found.

As a wide and free communication of matters interesting to the Clergy can now be carried on by the general circulation of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, and as the advantages of this Society are now practically felt by many of the earlier Assurers, there is every reason to expect an immediate and considerable extension of its business. Moreover, those who are members of the Society will, no doubt, through attachment to it as an instrument of much professional usefulness, as well as from a sense of their own individual interests, be found zealous in recommending their relations as well as their personal friends amongst the Clergy, to make Assurances in it.

The Bonus, amounting to a return of one-fourth part or thereabouts of the total amount paid up to the 31st May, 1836, as the Premiums upon Life Assurances, and which was assigned during the last year in a proportionate reduction of such premiums, has given great encouragement to the Directors, and satisfaction to the Members, and at present there is every reason to expect, as there has been only one claim made upon the Life Assurance Fund during the last two years, that an equal amount at least may be assigned to Assurers in the year 1841, and so on periodically at the end of every fifth year, when, according to the rules of the Society, the total amount of profits realized is to be divided amongst Assurers.

The greatest possible advantage has arisen from the full and faithful information which the Directors, in carrying on the affairs of the Society, have uniformly received from Clergymen upon reference being made to them.

The Sickness branch of Assurance attracted from the first peculiar attention. Many eminent personages amongst the Laity, as well as the Clergy, take a deep interest in the success of a measure, whereby a Clergyman is enabled, at a very small annual cost, to provide himself with a legal claim to an annuity, payable during the time of sickness, to replace the stipend which, when sick, he must otherwise lose if a Curate, or, if an Incumbent, pay to a Clergyman officiating in his stead.

The Directors are particularly happy in stating that the fund formed by the joint premiums annually paid by Assurers for an Annuity during sickness has been highly beneficial to several Assurers who have suffered under the visitation of long and severe sickness; and they may declare it to be their opinion, that in more than one case the Sickness Fund has been the means of enabling Clergymen to desist from the laborious duties of their profession in the early stage of illness, and thus tended, where delay might otherwise have aggravated the symptoms, to their speedy restoration to health.

Temporary Annuities, payable during the years of education, and for which annual premiums have been subscribed during the earliest infancy of children, are now becoming due, and a large sum has already been paid to parents who had the prudence to prepare, by an early sacrifice of a small portion of their incomes, for the outfit of their children upon their entering into the public business of life.

These are the leading points which the Directors are desirous of pressing upon the attention of the Meeting, and they feel a conviction that the facts thus communicated will afford to the Prelates, Clergy, and many distinguished friends of the Church amongst the Laity, a gratification, which will be received by them as the most satisfactory recompense for the services rendered to the Society in their valuable patronage and aid.

The following resolutions were then passed unanimously:—

1. It was moved by the Right Honourable GEORGE BYNO, M.P.—

"That this Meeting receive the Report now read to them with the greatest satisfaction, and view, in the gradual extension of the business and usefulness of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society, a happy realization of those expectations which were confidently entertained at its formation in the year 1829."

2. Moved by the Lord Bishop of BANGOR,—

"That the experience of the last ten years justifies this Meeting in declaring that the designs and objects of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society are admirably calculated for the promotion of the interests of the Clergy of all ranks, and that great ad-

vantages will not fail to accrue to those who make assurances in it."

3. Moved by the Rev. J. G. WARD,—

"That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that the time is come when the utmost publicity should be given concerning the nature and character of the Society, and that Members should be requested to make known its beneficial objects and intents amongst Clergymen and relatives of Clergymen."

4. Moved by the Rev. JOHN LETTS,—

"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Directors and other officers of the Society for the important services gratuitously rendered to it, and especially for their close attention to its interests during a year of unexampled increase of business."

5. Moved by C. F. J. LORD, Esq.—

"That the following be the officers of the Society for the year ensuing:—"

(Here follows a list of officers.)

6. Moved by the Archdeacon LYALL,—

"That this Meeting, impressed with a deep sense of the advantages which have accrued to the Society from the continued attention and devotion of the Rev. John Hodgson to its affairs, request him again to accept their best thanks, and also their congratulations on the present prosperous condition of the Society, in the establishment of which he took so prominent a part."

7. Moved by the Archdeacon HALE,—

"That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of London for the encouragement and assistance which he afforded in the formation of the Society, for the personal interest which he has continued to manifest in its concerns, and for his kindness in taking the Chair upon the present occasion."

DOCUMENTS.—METROPOLIS CHURCHES FUND.

THIRD REPORT, 1839.

THREE years have now elapsed since the formation of this fund, during which the Committee entrusted with its management have been employed in appropriating its resources to the great object contemplated in its institution. They have now to report that the whole of the sum placed at their disposal, even after the instalments payable in the fourth year shall have been received, is either expended or pledged; and they feel convinced that when the friends and subscribers to the fund are acquainted with the method in which it has been applied, and the great good which, under God's blessing, it will assuredly effect, they will find both a cause of gratitude for the past, and a stimulus to increased exertion for the future.

When the Bishop of London put forth his proposals in April, 1836, he contemplated the erection of at least fifty new churches; and for the accomplishment of this purpose it was estimated, on the very lowest calculation, that a sum of not less than 300,000*l.* must have been raised. The Committee regret to observe, that the sum hitherto placed at their disposal falls considerably below one-half of this amount; and yet, by God's blessing on their efforts, they are enabled to hold out the prospect of forty-one new churches being built, either wholly or in part, from this fund. These facts may furnish matter both of regret and of hopefulness. When the magnitude of the object before us is considered, involving as it does the present and everlasting well-being of hundreds of thousands of our fellow-Christians; and when, in connexion with this, we think of the enormous wealth of the metropolis, its comforts, and its luxuries, it is a very humiliating result, that a subscription having for its end the accomplishment of so great a good, the remedying of such a palpable and acknowledged evil, should have not much exceeded 130,000*l.*; the payment of this sum, too, be it remembered, extending over four years. The Committee will not conceal that they regard this as a disappointing result; on the other hand, they cannot but hope that when it is seen how much has been accomplished, by what to so many must have been at so small a sacrifice, it will serve as an encouragement to those who possess the power to contribute liberally to this sacred cause. The principle of Christian charity would seem to demand that our exertions should be in proportion

to the greatness of the evil which we attempt to remedy. But practically it is often found otherwise; and many, it is believed, are, however mistakenly, deterred from doing anything by the very hopelessness of doing all that is required. This feeling, the Committee have reason to think, operated on the minds of many when the fund was established. The undertaking seemed so vast, so impossible to be accomplished to its full extent, that some seemed to find a reason or an excuse for withholding their support on that account. Sufficient proof, however, has now been afforded, that, great as the undertaking confessedly is, of supplying the metropolis with an adequate number of churches, even this might be accomplished, if Christian charity were half as extensive as Christian profession. The Committee cannot depart from the opinion expressed in their first report, that "the house which is dedicated to the honour of God ought to excel all other buildings in the beauty of its architecture." Appreciating, however, the supreme importance of providing in the first place for the actual administration of the ordinances of religion, where the spiritual destitution is so great, they have rigidly abstained from any expenditure beyond what has been deemed essential to give the churches an ecclesiastical character. And it is only by having strictly adhered to this rule that they have been able to accomplish so much with the small means placed at their disposal.

In the above-mentioned number of forty-one churches are included ten which it is proposed to build in the parish of Bethnal Green. This undertaking was set on foot by a very active member of the committee, to whom it appeared that this most destitute parish offered a favourable opportunity of proving the good effect which may be produced by providing an adequate supply of churches, schools, and resident clergymen; and so thoroughly carrying out, in practicable districts, the system of the Church. As this plan contemplates the erection of schools, as well as of churches, it does not altogether fall within the objects for which the Metropolis Churches Fund was raised. Besides which, if out of a fund raised for the general benefit of the metropolis, so large a portion as the whole cost of ten churches had been appropriated to one parish, it might justly have subjected the proceedings of the Committee to the charge of partiality. For these and other obvious reasons, it has been thought advisable to raise a separate and special fund for Bethnal Green; and on the case being laid before the Committee, they did not hesitate at once to vote 1,000*l.* to each of the new churches to be built in that parish, 10,000*l.* in all; regretting that the exhausted state of their treasury did not allow them to offer more; the sum appropriated to each church being less, by one half, than has been awarded to churches in other parishes, where neither temporal poverty nor the spiritual destitution is so great. The sum already subscribed specially for the parish of Bethnal Green, including the grant from this fund, amounts to 22,991*l.* 1*s.*

During the past year the Committee have been compelled to direct their attention to the subject of endowment. One of the rules agreed to at the formation of the fund is, "that increased accommodation of the poorer classes be regarded as a primary object." Hence it was also necessary to include the endowment as well as the erection of churches in the main object of the fund. But while the rules by which the Committee were to be guided were drawn up with this in view, the hope was indulged, that when a church had been built in the poorer neighbourhoods, some endowment would be offered by parties locally or otherwise interested. This hope, with very small exceptions, has been disappointed, the whole sum towards endowments amounting to no more than 736*l.* Under these circumstances, the Committee were compelled to consider of the application of some part of the fund to this object, being assured that the subscribers in general will feel with them, that the benefit contemplated by this great charity will be very imperfectly attained, unless along with the erection of the new churches the residence of their several clergymen be also secured. After mature consideration, therefore, the Committee came to the following resolution:—

"That the building committee be empowered to endow, or to assist in endowing, churches in poor districts, to such an amount, not exceeding in any case 1,500*l.*, as may qualify them to receive augmentations from Queen Anne's bounty, subject to confirmation by the general Committee." It is intended in all cases to apply a part of this endowment in building or purchasing suitable parsonage houses, a measure which the situation of the churches in some instances renders absolutely necessary, and which, in all instances, will contribute to the comfort and respectability of the clergyman, as well as to the efficiency of his ministry.

In reference to the actual progress of the works under the direction of the Committee, they have to report that, of churches built exclusively from this fund, four have been completed and consecrated:—One in Globe-lane, one at Ratcliffe Cross, one in Arbour-square, Stepney; one in the Tenter Ground, Whitechapel.

Three are just completed, and ready for consecration:—One in Bunhill Row, St. Luke's; one in New North Road, Hoxton, one in Curtain Road, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

One more will be ready for consecration within this year:—One in Mile End New Town, Spital-fields. Total, eight built or in progress; the whole cost of which is defrayed from this fund.

Of churches aided by the fund, five have been completed and consecrated:—One in St. Pancras, three in Islington, one in St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

Two are nearly ready for consecration:—One in Lambeth, one in Tredegar-square, Stepney.

Five are now in progress:—One in Upper Chelsea, two in Rotherhithe, one in Peckham, one in Lambeth. Total, twelve; making twenty churches either completed, or in progress.

The following churches, which were mentioned in the Second Report, have not yet been commenced:—One in St. Margaret's, Westminster, one in Lambeth, one in Camberwell, one in Paddington, one in East Smithfield, one in Shepherd's Walk, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

The Committee have been compelled to abandon the hope of erecting a church in the South-western district of St. Pancras, no site having been procured by the parties who obtained the promise of aid from this fund, on that condition.

In addition to the above, the Committee have, during the last year, pledged the fund to the cost of building, wholly or in part, fifteen churches in the following parishes:—One on the site near the Charter House, one in St. Pancras (Lord Southampton's site), one in St. George's, Southwark, two in Hackney, ten in Bethnal Green.

The whole account of churches, therefore, will stand thus:—

Churches completed or in progress	20
Churches to which the fund was before pledged	6
Churches to which the fund has been pledged during the past year	15
Total	41

The amount of subscriptions up to the 1st June instant is, 132,728*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, showing an increase during the last year of 5,604*l.* 0*s.* 3*d.*

The Committee conclude their Report by again expressing their earnest hope that the friends of the Church will supply the means of carrying on this great work. The resources of the fund are now exhausted, the money is all spent or pledged, so that, until fresh supplies are furnished, the Committee cannot undertake to build a single additional church, nor will they be able even to occupy a site which is still at their disposal. These considerations, they trust, will amply justify their appeal to all whom God has blessed with temporal prosperity, to render back unto Him of that which is his own. In inviting their fellow Christians to aid in this work, they cannot appeal to any but the highest motives, convinced that this is pre-eminently the cause of Him whose mission emphatically was "to seek and to save that which was lost." It is scarcely needful to remind Christians at what sacrifice—"Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for your sakes he became poor; that ye through his poverty might be rich."

LONDON DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A MEETING of the Clergy of the Diocese of London, was held on Thursday, June 27th, at the house of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.

The large room belonging to the Society was very much crowded. Among those present were the Bishop of London, Earl of Cadogan, Lord Radstock, the Rev. Lord J. Thynne, Major Wood, M.P., Mr. Byng, M.P., Mr. Gladstone, M.P., Mr. Acland, M.P., Mr. Pownall, the Dean of Carlisle, the Dean of Chichester, Archdeacon Lyall, the Rev. Sir H. Dukenfield, Rev. Dr. Short, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Head Master of Westminster School; Rev. H. Kynaston, Head Master of St. Paul's School; Rev. — Repton, Prebendary of Westminster; Rev. — Taylor, Rev. W. Wood, Rev. R. Burgess, Rev. R. Barker, Rev. W. Parker, Rev. G. Tomlinson, Rev. T. Dale, Rev. J. Bean, Rev. J. S. Boone, &c.

The Bishop of LONDON having opened the business of the day with a prayer, said he did not intend, at that moment, to enter at large into the subject of education in general, inasmuch as he had lately had occasion to do so, and to express, both to the clergy and to the public, his opinions of, as well as the principles on which a national system of education ought to be based. He should therefore merely confine himself to a statement of the reasons which had induced him after much deliberation and consideration, and after, too, much consultation with other members of the Church, to take upon himself the task of making the experiment of forming a Board of Education for the diocese of London. The object he had in view by the formation of this Board was, to constitute a Board which should embrace the whole question and form of education, as affecting all classes of the people, from the highest to the lowest—(hear, hear)—as far as they might be able to accomplish such an object; to be in communication and be made conversant with all systems of education, as applicable and as applied to instruction in the various schools within the metropolis, as far as the several promoters of such systems would permit: at the same time not with the view of interfering with those systems, but with the ultimate view of promoting a principle, and a system of unity and uniformity of instruction and operation among all those who were friendly to the principle of education in the metropolis, and to open a constant and a regular course of communication between every member of the clergy of the diocese of London. —(Hear, hear.)—It could not have escaped the notice of the clergy of that diocese, that at present there was in London very little of uniformity, or of unity in respect to the course of action and system of education; and he was not as yet prepared to say how far such a Board or Society as that which he proposed to form might have the effect of reducing the various practices at present in existence into that condition of unity and uniformity. But all he could advance on that particular point was, that that was the end he hoped to effect.—(Hear, hear.)—At present each clergyman performed his duty in his own parish or district in the way he considered best, and in the principles of the Established Church; but, although the intention and ultimate end and object of each had been the same, still they adopted a variety of modes of carrying them into effect.—(Hear, hear.)—Now if, instead of this system, the whole body of clergy within the diocese under the superintendence of the Bishop, assisted by the laity, were to act on one and precisely the same general method—modified in a degree, of course, where it was necessary, to suit the peculiarity of a particular locality, and to give it effect in certain local situations—it could not but be productive of the most beneficial results. (Hear, hear.) The people would derive the advantage, and the Church would receive additional support. (Hear.) It was in consequence of the conviction that so desirable an end might be attained, that he had ventured to propose the plan of the formation of a General Board of Education for the diocese of London. (Hear.) The subject of education was at all times of the highest importance, but at the present moment, from peculiar circumstances, it had become more than ever important. (Hear, hear.) Indeed,

it might fairly be called all-important (hear, hear); because there was, no doubt, involved in that question, at that particular moment, the interests and safety of the holy religion of the country. There could be no doubt that the interests of the Established Church were deeply concerned therein. (Loud cries of Hear, hear.) There was, in fact, no doubt but it was a question in which it depended on the friends of the established religion and of the Church, as to whether education should, for the time to come, be a blessing or a curse to the country in which they lived. (Hear.) He was not in the habit of making use of strong expressions, or of strong words, but the circumstances of the case, the peculiar position in which the Church was at that moment placed as connected with religious education, might, he hoped, plead as his excuse; and, therefore, he again said—indeed, he could not help saying—that the system of education as had been proposed by some parties on a recent occasion, if carried out to the extent which they had contemplated, must and would be a curse to man. To sharpen the wit of man, to strengthen his reasoning powers, to instil into him habits of investigation, so as to lead him to a right and beneficial application of those powers, to teach him to subdue and overcome his passions, to teach him the success with which an investigation of the truths of religion might be attended,—such a training as this it was, that he submitted was eminently calculated to determine and rightly direct the conduct of a man as a moral agent. (Hear.) It was important, not only that education should be afforded to all, but that that education should be a religious education; and it was not necessary for him to tell those who were present, that when he spoke of education, of religious education, he meant a religious education in the principles of the Established Church. (Hear, hear.) But what he wished to impress on those whom he was addressing was, that it was the duty of the Established Church to take care that the education which they afforded was in strict and close conformity with the rules and the principles of that Church. (Hear.) If it was not an education founded on those principles which they believed to be the truth, they were devoid as much of candour and sincerity as they were of truth itself. (Hear.) A religious instruction which was not a special religious instruction did not deserve the name of a religious instruction, inasmuch as it was not in any way calculated to command that effect which it was the object of a religious education to bring forth. (Hear.) He could not but feel that some apology was due from him for the leading part he had taken in the matter, but in carrying out his ideas he had consulted many friends and many high individuals in his diocese, all of whom had been of opinion that it was better, looking at the vital importance of the subject, and more satisfactory, that the Bishop of the diocese should be instrumental in laying the foundation of the proposed Board. (Hear, hear.) Under such circumstances it was, that he had come forward for the purpose of submitting a plan for the general acceptance of his brethren. He sincerely trusted that when his brethren heard what the nature of the propositions was, as drawn up by the provisional Committee, they would be inclined to adopt those propositions as the foundation of the regulations for the New Board of Education. (Hear, hear.) He confidently anticipated that in due time the object they had in view would be fairly and properly appreciated. If that were the case, and they were supported in their exertions, they might defy the open assaults and the secret stratagems of their enemies, who were seeking to undermine the Established Church through the medium of their schools. (Hear, hear.) He had to offer his thanks for the numerous attendance of the clergy of his diocese, and at the same time to intimate how great was the gratification he had derived from that manifestation of their inclination to assist him in the great work in contemplation. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion he would call upon the Rev. J. S. Boone to read the proceedings of a provisional Meeting, through which those present would be enabled to gather the outline of the proposed plan of action.

The Rev. J. S. Boone then read the following paper:—

"LONDON DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION."

"At a Provisional Meeting, convened by the Bishop of London, his Lordship being in the chair, the following Resolutions were proposed and carried:—

"I. That it is expedient to form a Board of Education for the diocese of London, under the presidency of the Bishop.

"II. That the Board consist of the President, and a certain number of Vice-presidents, and other members, to be named by the President.

"III. That the following clergymen and laymen, having signified their consent to the President, be members of the Board. (Here follow a long list of names of persons of much influence and standing in the country.)

"IV. That the Board direct its attention to the following objects:—

"1. To form a medium of communication and mutual suggestions between the clergy and other persons of the diocese interested in the cause of religious and general education, in accordance with the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England.

"2. To collect and circulate information as to the state of education in the diocese, and the obstacles which impede its progress or efficiency.

"3. To take measures for the extension and improvement of education in connection with the Church of England throughout the diocese.

"4. To bring into union with itself as many as possible of the schools existing in the diocese, on the terms adopted by the National Society.

"5. To establish an effectual system of inspection and periodical examination of the schools in union with the Board, with the concurrence of the managers of such schools, and under the sanction of the Bishop.

"N. B. With regard to the objects of the Board, a peculiarity is to be observed, which distinguishes the diocese of London from the other dioceses of the kingdom. Two among the principal objects of the other diocesan Boards, are:—1st. To institute schools for the training of masters; 2d. To establish, or take into union, middle or commercial schools. But, in London, the former of these objects is about to be accomplished by the immediate establishment of a training Institution under the superintendence of the National Society; and the latter has been already in some measure accomplished by the Metropolitan Commercial Institution, which has a central school in Rose-street, Soho, and local schools in union. It is probable, however, that one or both of these objects will hereafter be brought under the attention of the Diocesan Board, which will put itself in immediate communication with the Committee of the Metropolitan Commercial Institution.

"V. That, in furtherance of its designs, it is desirable for the Board—1. To promote the formation of local or district Boards in different parts of the diocese, which shall be in connexion and communication with the General Diocesan Board. 2. To enter into union with the National Society, and transmit a periodical Report of the inquiries and transactions of the Board so far as relates to the education of the poor; as also to invite the co-operation of other Societies or Institutions for education, established in the diocese on the principles of the Church of England."

The Rev. Dr. SHORT rose to move the first Resolution, which was to the effect, "That this Report be adopted, and that a Board of Education for the Diocese of London be now formed in accordance with its recommendations." He considered that the establishment of the proposed Board would tend to the diffusion of a universal benefit.

Lord RADSTOCK seconded the Resolution, which, having been put from the Chair, was unanimously carried.

Mr. POWNALL then came forward to move a Resolution to the effect, "That subscriptions be entered into to meet the expenses necessary to the carrying out the several propositions set forth in the Report." On the part of the laymen, he was prepared to say, that that body would be ready to respond to the call of the clergy for support. (Hear, hear.)

The Resolution having been briefly seconded, was agreed to.

The Rev. J. LONSDALE moved, "That Sir W. Farquhar be appointed Treasurer, and that the Rev. J. S. Boone be appointed Secretary to the Board."

Mr. J. H. MARKLAND seconded the Resolution, which was carried.

Major WOOD then, in an eulogistic speech, moved, "That the cordial thanks of the Meeting be given to the Right Rev. Prelate in the Chair, for this fresh instance of the unwearied interest he entertained, and the exertions he had made for the welfare of his diocese, and the cause of religious education." (Hear.)

Mr. ACKLAND seconded the proposition.

The Resolution was carried amid loud cries of "Hear, hear."

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks.

A subscription was then commenced, and the Meeting separated.

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, OR SEMINARY, AT CHICHESTER.

AN important step has lately been taken to provide a course of Theological instruction for candidates for holy orders, in the diocese of Chichester, which is not yet sufficiently known. It has been established under the direction of the Bishop, but is generally understood to owe its existence principally to the suggestions and exertions of the Dean of Chichester. It is attached to the Cathedral, and is established in one of the Residential Houses. It is intended chiefly for candidates belonging to that diocese, but others will also be received. The expenses will be very moderate. It is placed under the superintendence of the Rev. Charles Marriott, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford.

The following account of this institution is extracted from a charge lately delivered to the clergy of his peculiar jurisdiction, by the Dean of Chichester:—

"Neither, perhaps, shall I find a more convenient opportunity than the present for adverting to a point which it would be unpardonable to pass by in silence on the present occasion, as being one in which this diocese as yet stands single. In the course of education for one, and that the most important of all professions, the sacred ministry, it has long been a matter of observation and regret that, when our universities have done all that they profess, or, indeed, are able to do, by laying deep and strong the foundations of general instruction, and by imparting a certain amount of knowledge in theology, there still was wanting a course of more directly professional instruction for the future ministers of the Church, and that the interval of time between their taking their degree and receiving holy orders, while it afforded a season peculiarly fitted for studies, and for exercises exclusively theological, was seldom spent in a manner the most advantageous or the most appropriate. It is to supply some remedy for this deficiency that we have recently opened an institution, where young men, under these circumstances, may find, at an easy rate of expense, a quiet asylum and an able instructor, for the prosecution of their theological studies, with the advantage of episcopal superintendence, and further aided by such means and appliances as a cathedral, with its library, with its daily services, and, more than all, with its elevating and sanctifying associations, can hardly fail to afford to the student in divinity. The present attempt can be considered only as an experiment made in a small way, and in a temper of modesty and diffidence. I trust, however, that, with God's blessing, it will continue and flourish, and, by its valuable effects, prove an incentive to other dioceses to pursue a like course, but on an ampler scale, and by more effective processes.

"I trust, too, that I may be allowed here to remind you of another of our recent arrangements, not merely connected with the last-mentioned institution, but also calculated, I trust, to prove beneficial, especially to the clergy resident in this immediate neighbourhood. I allude to the greater facility now given for the use of the cathedral library. The difficulty of access to volumes rich in the learning and piety of former times has often been

felt to be an obstacle to the improvement of clergymen, whose local residence has placed them at a distance from the great national or academic libraries, and whose pecuniary means forbid them to purchase such works for themselves. With a view to this inconvenience, I hope that the arrangement now made by the dean and chapter will prove generally acceptable and useful, especially at a time like the present, when the reviving taste for the study of our elder and more solid theologians is deserving of all praise and all encouragement."

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

BIBLE PRINTING IN SCOTLAND.

THE Duke of MONTROSE presented a petition from the senate of the University of Glasgow, praying that due care might be taken in regard to publishing an authorized version of the Bible in Scotland.

The Earl of HADDINGTON said, it would be satisfactory to know what arrangement her Majesty's Government intended to make on this subject, which was one of the deepest importance.

Viscount MELBOURNE admitted the great importance of the subject. The plan which the Government intended to propose was as follows:—"To incorporate by charter, a body composed of the Lord-Advocate and Solicitor-General for Scotland, for the time being, together with the Moderator of the General Assembly, and two divines and two laymen, members of the Scotch Church." To this body was to be committed the duty of inspecting, from time to time, the publication of Bibles in the different towns of Scotland, in order to insure their correctness. The free importation of the Bible from England was also to be permitted, provided that the copies so imported had the sanction of the Board to which he had alluded. This Board was also to have the power of licensing readers and collators of the press, to correct the printing of Bibles, provided the Board were satisfied of their qualifications. No fee was to be charged for affixing their imprimatur to any Bibles, or licensing any correctors of the press. And the Lord-Advocate might apply for injunctions against parties who printed Bibles without the sanction of the Board.

FRIDAY, JUNE 21.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

Lord WYNFORD presented a petition against the Church Discipline Bill, from the clergy in the diocese of Canterbury, fifty-seven in number.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, after presenting a petition in favour of the bill, reverted to a speech made in the House of Commons by a right hon. member, in which the sentiments of his grace, on the getting up of certain petitions on the part of the clergy, on the subject of the general plan of education, had been, he said, totally misapprehended. He denied having ever used such words as those imputed to him, and he was inclined to believe that the words "bad clergy of Oxford," in the hon. member's speech, must be a misprint. The most rev. prelate then presented a petition from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, against the Government plan of education.

FRIDAY, JULY 5.

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY rose to move the resolutions of which he had given notice respecting the Government plan of education.

His Grace entered at great length into the history of the education of the poor, and examined the bearings of the Government plan. He then concluded by moving the resolutions. The most important of these was the last, which was for an address to her Majesty, "humbly praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that no steps shall be taken with respect to the establishment or foundation of any plan for the general education of the people of this country, without giving to this House, as one branch of the legislature, an opportunity of fully considering a

measure of such deep importance to the highest interests of the community."

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the Government plan, at great length, and concluded by moving the previous question.

The Bishop of EXETER supported the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and answered the observations of Lord Lansdowne.

The Bishop of DURHAM, Earl FITZWILLIAM, and the Bishop of NORWICH supported Lord Lansdowne.

The Bishop of LONDON supported the Resolutions of the Archbishop in a speech of great weight and power.

Lord BROUGHAM followed on the other side.

The Duke of WELLINGTON replied concisely to some things which were said by Lord Lansdowne and Lord Brougham, and concluded by supporting the Resolutions.

Lord MELBOURNE shortly defended the Government.

At the conclusion of the debate, their lordships then divided, when the numbers appeared:—Content, 229; Non-content, 118. Majority in favour of the Resolutions, 111.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ARCHBISHOP.

MR. D. BROWNE rose to present a petition from Dr. M'Hale, the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and priesthood of the diocese of Tuam, against the national system of education in Ireland. The petitioners stated that they considered the education of the Roman Catholic people of that diocese was exclusively vested in the Roman Catholic clergy, and that such being the case, they could not give up what they conscientiously believed to be their rights.

MR. LAW moved that the petition be rejected on the ground stated by the hon. member, that the petition was signed by a person calling himself the Archbishop of Tuam, and thereby incurring penalties under the statute.

The House, after a long discussion, divided: against receiving the petition, 165; for receiving it, 82; majority against receiving the petition, 83.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

MR. HODGES asked whether it was the intention of Government to introduce, in either House of Parliament, any bill to amend and explain the Tithe Commutation Act.

Lord J. RUSSELL replied that it was the intention of Government so to do.

CHURCH LEASES.

MR. LAMBERT observed that Church lessees were suffering serious injury from the present unsettled state of their property, they could not borrow money on their property, or sell their property. He wished to ask whether it was intended this session to propose any measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that it was not his intention to propose any bill in the course of the present session, but it was his intention early next session to introduce a bill.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having moved the order of the day for the House resolving itself into a committee of supply,

Lord STANLEY rose for the purpose of objecting to any scheme which gave the direct controul, and all but the legislative controul, of the education of the people of this country to any board or any body of men, who were exclusively political in their character—who were necessarily and of course a fluctuating body of men, who possessed not in their constitution any one fixed or definite principle, or any enduring character, and when by no possibility or chance could it ever happen that there could be admitted into this board, which was to preside over the moral and the religious education of the people of this country, any single person of that body who were by law bound to attend to, and who were entrusted with, the spiritual education and religious instruction of the people. He objected on principle to the constitution of the board, and to

the unrestricted and irresponsible power proposed to be given to them, of making, at their sole will and pleasure, most important changes (as might be) in the whole system of moral and religious education under which the youth of this country were to be trained; and he protested, as he always would do, against giving to any Government or Administration powers so extensive and arbitrary as those claimed by her Majesty's advisers. After having spoken at great length, the noble Lord concluded by moving an address, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to revoke the order in council of the 10th April, 1839, appointing a committee of council to superintend the application of any sums voted by Parliament for the purpose of promoting public education.

The Government plan was supported by Lord Morpeth, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Slaney, and opposed by Lord Ashley, Lord F. Egerton, and Sir W. James: after which the debate was adjourned.

The debate was resumed on Wednesday, June 19th, and on Thursday, June 20th. The speakers on the Government side were Mr. Wyse, Mr. Buller, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Ewart, Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Spring Rice, and Lord John Russell.

Against the plan, the speakers were, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Acland, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. G. Knight, Sir R. Inglis, Sir J. Graham, and Sir Robert Peel, who concluded the debate in a speech of great power. He warned the Ministers that their scheme, if carried into effect, would give rise to endless discord, instead of universal peace and charity; and, therefore, he would advise the House to adopt the amendment. He advised them to recommend the withdrawal of the scheme, and he gave that advice on these distinct grounds—first, because from the present state of public feeling relative to a board of education it was not wise to consent to the establishment of such a body; in the next place, because if such a board could be constituted, and in its constitution there would be the greatest difficulty, it ought not to consist exclusively of members of the government. In the third place, he would ask them to advise her Majesty to rescind the order in council, because in the education of the children of members of the Established Church it was highly improper to exclude the ecclesiastical authority of those who were the legitimate teachers of the people; and lastly, because there had been presented petitions, in number unequalled, and coming from those actuated by the purest motives, in opposition to this scheme; and because their temporary success, if they should succeed, so far from advancing the cause of sound religion, would only be the ground of a new religious struggle, on the worst grounds, and in the worst possible arena.

The House divided—For the motion, 280; for the amendment, 275; majority for Ministers, 5.

MONDAY, JUNE 24.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of supply,

Lord J. RUSSELL said, that in explaining his views with respect to the grant which he proposed to move for, and which was to be applied to the purposes of education, he did not think it necessary to enter upon the general question which the subject suggested. The objections which had been taken, or which might be taken, to the proposition of the Government relative to education, rested on a great principle, which had already been fully discussed before the Speaker had left the chair. The noble Lord concluded by moving that a sum not exceeding 30,000*l.* be granted for the purposes of National Education.

The speakers on the side of the Government were, Lord J. Russell, Messrs. Baines, Langdale, M. J. O'Connell, V. Smith, and Shiel. They were replied to by Lord Mahon, Lord Teignmouth, Messrs. Litton, Creswell, Sir G. Clerk, and Goulburn. Lord J. Russell concluded the discussion. The committee divided; for the motion, 275; against it, 273; majority, 2.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON CHURCH LEASES.

The report of this committee has been presented

to the House of Commons. The concluding part is important to the interests of the Church. It states that

"Although fully sensible of the vast importance of this subject, which affects so much of the property of the country, and involves so many interests and considerations, even beyond those with which your committee have thought themselves competent to deal, they cannot close their report without recommending that the Legislature will direct its attention, as soon as possible, to the settlement of this important question, as at present, since the publication of the first report of the Church Commissioners, and the discussion of the subject in Parliament, such is the state of uncertainty among the Church lessees, that they find considerable difficulty in selling or borrowing money upon their property, and all improvement is suspended, to the injury of both lessors and lessees.

"Your committee thought it due to the importance, rather than the number, of their recommendations to state, at some length, the nature of the evidence and arguments upon which they are founded. It may be convenient to conclude with the briefest possible recapitulation of them. They recommend,—

"1. The abolition of the injurious system of fines upon leases for lives, and also upon leases for terms.

"2. The substitution of a fee-simple, for a leasehold, tenure, throughout the property of the Church.

"3. An Act to provide for the conversion of Church leasehold into fee-simple, commonly called enfranchisement.

"4. The customary confidence of renewal by the lessee to be considered according to local circumstances, by the authorities established under this Act, in the principles of enfranchisement laid down by them.

"5. The interests of the Church, present as well as future, to be provided for by a combined system of money payments and corn rent-charges."

A Bill entitled, An Act for Removing Doubts as to the Appointment of a Dean of Exeter, or of any other Cathedral Church.

WHEREAS by the statutes and customs of the cathedral church of Exeter, and of certain other cathedral churches, it is required that the deans of such churches respectively shall be appointed or elected out of the number of the prebendaries or canons residentiary thereof;

And whereas the deanery of the said cathedral church of Exeter is now vacant; but by reason of the provisions of an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late majesty, entitled, "An Act for Suspending for one year appointments to certain Dignities and Offices in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and to Sinecure Rectories," which act was and is continued by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act for Suspending until the 1st day of August, 1839, and to the end of the then Session of Parliament, the appointment to certain Dignities and Offices in Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, and to Sinecure Rectories," doubts are entertained whether any collation to a prebend or any election to a canonry can be made in the present circumstances of the chapter of the said church; and whereas similar doubts may arise upon the vacancy of the deanery of any of such other churches as aforesaid;

Be it enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that nothing in either of the said acts contained shall, during the vacancy of the deanery of any cathedral church, prevent any spiritual person from being collated or elected to the prebend or appointed to the canonry in such church held by the last dean thereof, for the purpose of qualifying such person to be appointed or elected dean thereof, but that such person shall, upon such collation, election, or appointment, be a prebendary or canon residentiary of such church to all intents and purposes, and entitled to all rights, privileges, and

omoluments to such prebend or canonry belonging or appertaining, subject nevertheless to such measures and regulations as may hereafter be enacted respecting the same.

A Bill entitled An Act for apportioning the Spiritual Services of Parishes in which Two or more Spiritual Persons have Cure of Souls generally throughout the Parish. By the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

WHEREAS there are several benefices, in every of which more than one spiritual person is instituted to the cure of souls generally within the same: and whereas it would conduce to the spiritual good of the inhabitants if the cure of souls were apportioned between or among the said spiritual persons; be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this Act it shall be lawful for the Bishop of the Diocese in which any such benefice having more than one spiritual person instituted or licensed to the cure of souls generally within the same is locally situated, from time to time to direct a decree, with intimation, to issue from the registry of the diocese, calling upon the spiritual persons instituted to the cure of souls, and upon the churchwardens or chapelwardens and other inhabitants of any such benefices, or any of them, to show cause before the bishop in person, at a time and place specified in such decree, such time not being within one month from the service of such decree, and such place being within the diocese, why the spiritual duties of such benefice should not be apportioned between or among such spiritual persons in the manner and in the proportions specified in such decree; and if at the time and place appointed cause to the contrary be not shown to the satisfaction of the said bishop, it shall be lawful for him to issue an order in pursuance of and in conformity with such decree, or, if cause be shown, to withhold, amend, or vary such order, as to him may seem just and proper; and every such order shall issue under the hand and episcopal seal of the bishop, and shall, on its being issued, be registered in the registry of the diocese; and every such decree and order shall be served on every such spiritual person thereby affected, and on one of the churchwardens or chapelwardens of the benefice, by delivering to them a copy thereof, or leaving a copy at the house or legal residence of such spiritual person, churchwardens or chapelwardens, and on the inhabitants of the benefice, by affixing and leaving affixed a copy thereof, on the doors of the several churches or chapels of such benefice; and a copy of such order shall be deposited and preserved by the churchwardens of the parish or parishes within such benefice, or one of them, in the parish chest of every such parish, and be shown without fee to any parishioner requiring to see the same, at reasonable times; and in case any such spiritual person shall refuse or neglect to comply with such order for the space of one month after such service, or if any such spiritual person shall at any time after such service refuse or neglect to perform the spiritual duties of the benefice in the manner and proportions in and by such order directed, then and in any or either of such cases it shall be lawful for the said bishop to proceed against such spiritual person so neglecting or refusing to comply with such order in the same manner as the bishop is empowered to proceed in the case of a spiritual person by reason of whose negligence the ecclesiastical duties of his benefice are inadequately performed: Provided always, that any such spiritual person who shall have appeared to show cause against and who shall think himself aggrieved by any order made by any bishop in pursuance of the powers given to the bishop by this Act may, within fifteen days from the service of such order, appeal against the same to the archbishop of the province, and the archbishop shall hear and determine such appeal, and confirm, revoke, or vary such order, as to him may seem just and proper; and if he shall revoke or vary the same, such revocation or variation shall be registered in the registry of the diocese, and be served, preserved, shown, and enforced as herein-before

directed with regard to the original order; and it shall be lawful for the archbishop, if he shall think fit, to order the appellant to pay the costs of such appeal.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

Oxford Commemoration.—On June the 12th, the Vice-Chancellor having opened the Convocation, which he did with much grace and dignity, the candidates for the Honorary Degrees were presented in the following order:—

Doctors in Civil Law.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Ripon; the Right Hon. Stephen Rumbold Lushington, of Norton Court, in the county of Kent, late Governor of Madras; the Chevalier Bunsen, Privy Counsellor and late Envoy Extraordinary, and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of Prussia at the Court of Rome; Sir John Frederick William Herschell, Bart., F.R.S., Corresponding member of the Institute of Paris, &c. &c.; Major Sir Thomas Livingston Mitchell, F.G.S., &c. &c.; Henry A. Merewether, Esq., Sergeant-at-Law, Solicitor-General to Her Majesty the Queen Dowager; Francis Beaufort, Esq., Captain R.N., F.R.S., Corresponding member of the Institute of Paris, &c. &c.; William Henry Smyth, Esq., Captain R.N., F.R.S., Corresponding member of the Institute of Paris, &c. &c.; Lieut.-Col. John Sidney North, of Wroxton Abbey, in the county of Oxford; William Wordsworth, Esq., of Rydal Mount, Westmoreland.

It is needless to remark that the laudatory addresses of Dr. Phillimore, the Regius Professor of Civil Law were, as they always are, remarkable for their felicitous allusion to the peculiar merits of the individuals eulogized, as well as for good taste, good Latin, and forcible and animated delivery.

Honorary Masters.—The Right Hon. the Lord Brooke, of St. John's coll., presented by the Rev. H. B. Wilson, B.D., of St. John's coll.; George Bowyer, Esq., of the Middle Temple, eldest son of Sir George Bowyer, Bart., of Radley, Berks, presented by the Public Orator.

It is hardly necessary to say of such a list that every name was received with the loudest acclamation. The chief attraction, however, appeared to be Sir John Herschell and Wordsworth, particularly the latter, whose reception from every part of the theatre could not but have been most gratifying to that amiable and accomplished poet. After the Honorary Degrees had been conferred, and the candidates had taken their seats upon the Doctors' benches, the Rev. Thomas Branker, of Wadham, introduced the Rev. Joshua Brooks, M.A., of Trinity coll., Cambridge, who was admitted to an *ad eundem* degree by the Vice-Chancellor. Immediately after which the Poetry Professor, Mr. Keble, pronounced the Creweian Oration, couched, it is scarcely necessary to add, in the most pure and elegant Latin. In the course of the oration he adverted particularly to those founders of Colleges, and other benefactors, in whose statutes and provisions, the highest degree of attention to the welfare of the poorer classes of society was eminently conspicuous. His well-timed allusion to our distinguished visitor, Dr. Wordsworth, was fully appreciated, and the oration concluded amidst general applause.

The Prize Compositions were then recited in the following order, and were received with the usual marks of approbation:—

Latin Verse.—Marcus Atilius Regulus fidem hostibus solvit.—William George Henderson, Demy of Magdalen coll.

English Essay.—The Classical Taste and Character compared with the Romantic.—Thomas Dehaney Bernard, B.A., of Exeter coll.

Latin Essay.—Quænam sint erga Rempublicam Academicæ officia.—Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, B.A., of University coll.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—*English Verse.*—Salsette and Elephanta.—John Ruskin, Gentleman Commoner of Christ Church.

The Vice-Chancellor then dissolved the Convocation, and amidst loud shouts from the Undergraduates' gallery, the company left the theatre, every one, we really believe, highly delighted with the entertainment they had received.

In a Convocation holden June 14, the Rev. Ellis Wade, M.A., of Sidney Sussex coll., Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*. In a Congregation holden at the same time the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelors and Doctors in Divinity by accumulation.—The Very Rev. Frederick Anson, some time Fellow of All Souls' coll., Dean of Chester, grand compounder; the Rev. Wm. Marsh, St. Edmund Hall.

Bachelor in Divinity.—The Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Fellow of Exeter coll.

Bachelors of Law.—Alfred Waddilove, Esq., Trinity coll. (grand compounder) by commutation; Rev. William Pigott, Fellow of New coll.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Frederick Anson, late Fellow of All Souls' coll.; Rev. John Fereday, Worcester coll.; Rev. Charles Reading Bucknill, Worcester coll.; Rev. Richard Henry Howard, Christ Church; Rev. Christopher D. Francis, Exeter coll.; Rev. Edward Monro, Oriel coll.; Rev. Jas. Hamilton, St. John's coll.; William Webb, Magdalen hall; Cornelius F. Broadbent, St. Mary hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—George John Thomas, Trinity coll.; Thomas Maitland Snow, Exeter coll.; William Long, Balliol coll.; James Park Whalley, University coll.

Bachelor of Music.—Henry Rowley Bishop, Magdalen coll.

Theological Prize.—"Good works do spring out necessarily of a true and lively faith."—The subject here stated, as appointed by the Judges, for an English Essay, is proposed to Members of the University on the following conditions, viz., 1. The candidate must have passed his examination for the Degree of B.A., or B.C.L. 2. He must not on this day (June

10th) have exceeded his 28th Term. 3. He must have commenced his 16th Term eight weeks previous to the day appointed for sending in his essay to the Registrar of the University. In every case the Terms are to be computed from the matriculation inclusively. The essays are to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University on or before the Wednesday in Easter week next ensuing. None will be received after that day. The candidate is desired to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name sealed up under another cover, with the motto inscribed upon it. The essay to which the prize shall have been adjudged will be read before the University, in the Divinity School, on some day in the week next before the Commemoration; and it is expected that no essay will be sent in, which exceeds in length the ordinary limits of recitation.

Rev. David Lewis, B.A., Scholar of Jesus coll., was elected a Fellow of that Society, in the room of the Rev. Rice Reese, B.D., deceased.

On June 21, the following Degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor and Doctor in Music by accumulation.*—Samuel Sebastian Wesley, Magdalen coll., organist of Exeter cathedral.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. William Upton Richards, Exeter coll.; Rev. Edward Wells, Fellow of New coll.

Bachelor of Arts.—John George Blencowe, Christ Church.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's prizes for the ensuing year, viz.:—

For Latin Verse.—Pestis Londinum devastans.

For an English Essay.—Do states, like individuals, inevitably tend, after a certain period of maturity, to decay?

For a Latin Essay.—Miles Romanus quam primum, et quibus de causis, experit libertati Civium obesse?

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen who, on the day appointed for sending the Exercises to the Registrar of the University, shall not have exceeded four years, and the other two for such as shall have exceeded four, but not completed seven years, from the time of their matriculation.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best Composition in English verse, not limited to fifty lines, by any Undergraduate who, on the day above specified, shall not have exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation.—*The Judgment of Brutus.*

In every case the time is to be computed by calendar, not academical years, and strictly, from the day of matriculation to the day on which the exercises are to be delivered to the Registrar of the University, without reference to any intervening circumstances whatever. No person who has already obtained a prize will be deemed entitled to a second prize of the same description. The exercises are all to be sent under a sealed cover to the Registrar of the University on or before Friday, the tenth day of April next. None will be received after that time. The author is required to conceal his name, and to distinguish his composition by what motto he pleases; sending at the same time his name, and the date of his matriculation, sealed up under another cover, with the motto inscribed upon it. The exercises to which the prizes shall have been adjudged will be repeated (after a previous rehearsal) in the theatre, upon the Commemoration-day, immediately after the Creweian oration.

In a Convocation holden on June 26, the Rev. John Carter, B.D., Fellow of St. John's coll., was unanimously elected Lecturer of St. Giles's church, in the suburbs of Oxford.

On June 27, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Medicine.—Seth Benjamin Watson, St. John's coll., one of the physicians to the Radcliffe infirmary.

Doctor in Civil Law, grand compounder.—Alfred Waddilove, Trinity coll.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Aaron Arrowsmith, Magdalen hall; Rev. Edward Johnson Gosling, Magdalen hall; Rev. Robert Billing, Worcester coll.; Rev. Henry Gisborne Cooper, St. John's coll.; Rev. James Thomas Johnson, St. John's coll.

On the 30th of June, at Wadham coll., Lewis Evans, B.A., and the Rev. Edward Wyndham Tufnell, B.A., were elected Probationers; and Frederick Tufnell (of the county of Essex), Henry Bond Bowly (King's Scholar of Durham Grammar School), Robert Trimmer (Townsend's Exhibitioner of Pembroke coll.), and Leonard Francis Burrows (of Charter House), were elected Scholars.

On Tuesday last, the Rev. Hugh Jones, M.A., Scholar of Jesus coll., was elected a Fellow of that Society, in the room of the Rev. Alfred Butler Clough, B.D., preferred to the Rectory of Brandon, Northamptonshire.

Nicholas Darnell and Charles Leopold Stanley Clarke, Scholars of New College, have been admitted Actual Fellows of that Society.

On Tuesday last, James Bellamy and Thomas Garrard, Scholars of St. John's coll., were admitted Fellows; and Edward West, Paul Parnell, Henry Longueville Mansel, and Beopold John Bernays (all from Merchant Tailors' School), were elected and admitted Scholars of that Society.

CAMBRIDGE.

Masters of Gonville and Caius College.—On Tuesday, June 11th, the Rev. Benedict Chapman, M.A., rector of Ashdon, in Essex, and formerly Fellow, was elected to the Mastership of this College, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Davy. Mr. C. discharged the office of Tutor for many years, to the eminent success of the college and the high respect of the university.

At a Congregation on Tuesday, June 11th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. Richard Wilson, St. John's coll.

Bachelors in Divinity.—Rev. George Phillips, Fellow of Queen's coll.; Rev. Henry Philpott, Fellow of Catharine hall; Rev. Robert Birkett, Fellow of Emmanuel coll.; Rev. Samuel Nicholson Kingdon, Trinity coll.

Masters of Arts.—Arthur Gifford Durnford, St. John's coll.; Thomas Hayes, St. John's coll.; Samuel George Booth White, Caius coll.; Wm. Seaman Vawdrey, Queen's coll.

Bachelors in Physic.—Christian Budd, Pembroke coll.;

William Tomkyns, Trinity coll.; Cornelius William Tripe, Corpus Christi coll.; Charles Storer, St. John's coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Henry Wall Turner, Trinity coll.; George Sharp, Caius coll.

At the same Congregation, the following gentlemen were appointed Baniaby Lecturers:—

Mathematical.—Mr. Wm. Williamson, M.A., Clare hall.

Philosophical.—Rev. James Fendall, M.A., Jesus coll.

Rhetoric.—Rev. George Ray, M.A., St. Peter's coll.

Logic.—Rev. Roger Buston, M.A., Emmanuel coll.

Greek Ode.—On Tuesday last, Sir Wm. Browne's medal for the best Greek Ode was adjudged to Frederick Anderlecht Goulburn, of Trinity coll.

On Saturday last, Mr. William Talman, was admitted a Scholar of King's coll., in this university.

Gonville and Caius College.—In the recent mathematical examination, the following students were first on the lists of their respective years:—

Senior Sophs.—Goodwin, Hue.

Junior Sophs.—Harrison, Gooch.

Freshmen.—Bryan; Otley, H. Daires, *Æg*.

In Moral Philosophy.—

Junior Sophs.—Pearson, Vipan, *Æg*.

At a meeting of the Master and Seniors of Gonville and Caius coll., in this university, on the 14th June, the Rev. Charles Evers, M.A., was elected a Senior Fellow of that society, on the foundation of Dr. Caius. Also, on the same day, the following gentlemen were elected Scholars.—Montague Walpole, Bryan, Davies, sen., Otley, Eastwood, and Green. At the same time, Messrs. Pearson, Vipan, Spong, and Suffield, were elected Exhibitioners.

On 25th and 27th of June, the Members' prizes for Latin Prose Compositions, were awarded as follows:—

For Bachelors of Arts.—1.—Edleston, Trinity coll.; 2.—Bayley, Trinity coll.

Subject.—Quænam commoda Britannia percipiat ex Colonis transatlanticis.

For Undergraduates.—John Mason Neale, Trinity coll.

Subject.—Inter Antiquorum et Recentiorum eloquentiam comparatione facta, utriusque sit deferenda.

No second prize adjudged.

The Vice-Chancellor has appointed this day for John Mason Neale, of Trinity coll.; and Monday next for Dr. Edleston, of Trinity coll., and Dr. Bayley, of Trinity coll., to recite their prize essays.

The Vice-Chancellor has also appointed Tuesday next, the 2nd of July, for Charles Sangster, of St. John's coll., to recite his English Poem for the Chancellor's Medal; for F. A. Goulburn, of Trinity coll., to recite his Greek Ode, for Edw. Balston, of King's coll., to recite his Latin Ode, and for W. S. Wood, of St. John's coll., to recite his Enigmas, for Sir Wm. Browne's medals; and also for Edward Cope, of Trinity coll., to recite his Exercise for the Porson prize.

KING'S COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 22, 1839.

First Class.—Williams, sen., Simonds, Yonge, *Prizemen*. Balston, Birch, Essington.

Second Class.—Witts, Kirwan, Hawtry, Tarver.

Third Class.—Hume, Williams, jun., Talman.

DIVINITY EXAMINATIONS, JUNE 28, 1839.

First Class.—Williams, sen., Kirwan, Essington, *Prizemen*.

Second Class.—Williams, jun., Witts, Birch, Yonge; Simonds, Balston, *Æg*.

Third Class.—Hawtry, Tarver, Hume, Talman.

Tuesday last (being Commencement day) the following Doctors and Masters of Arts were created:—

Doctors in Divinity.—Rev. Edward Rice, Trinity coll.; Rev. Henry Stebbing, St. John's coll.; Rev. Francis Russell Hall, St. John's coll.; Rev. Samuel Fennell, Queen's coll.; Rev. Richard Wilson, St. John's coll.; Rev. George Wightman, St. John's coll.; Rev. William Scoresby, Queen's coll.; Rev. James Bosworth, Trinity coll.; Rev. Charles Wesley, Christ's coll.; Rev. George Dodds, Pembroke coll.; Rev. M. Seaman, Queen's coll.; Rev. George Dodsworth, Catharine hall.

Doctors in Civil Law.—Augustus Frederick Bayford, Trinity hall; Rev. D. B. Langley, St. John's coll., and Vicar of Olney, Bucks.

Doctors in Physic.—George Fabian Evans, Caius coll.; Thomas Palmer Parr Marsh, Caius coll.; James Andrew, Caius coll.; Mervyn Archibald Nott Crawford, Trinity coll.; William Michell, Emmanuel coll.

Masters of Arts.—*King's Coll.*—Robert Abercrombie Denton, Charles Ord Goodford, Andrew Long.

St. Peter's Coll.—Henry Watkins, John Farrer Robinson, Robert Chamberlain, Robert Cooper, Martin Amphlett.

Clare Hall.—Matthew Wilkinson, Francis Sheppard, Fred. Wm. Yorke, Alfred Adcock, Alexander Ramsey, Frederick Braithwaite.

Pembroke Coll.—Christopher Alderson Calvert, Edward Shortland, John Jackson, Wm. D. B. Bertles, Nathaniel Keymer, Edward Wm. Milner, W. Christopher Hotson.

Caius Coll.—Charles Parker, Walter Blunt, Wm. John Johnson, Henry Headly, John Tozer, Henry Howes, Charles Clayton, William Bushby Wilkins, Robert R. Hurlie, John Fernie.

Trinity Hall.—John R. W. Hale, Chris. Edm. Broome.

Corpus Christi Coll..—Wm. Russell Parker, Henry Hugh Higgins, Cornelius Hart, Edward Henry Landon, John Patteson.

Queen's Coll..—John Clark, William Bruce, Henry Edmund Preston, Thomas Sedger.

Catharine Hall.—Edw. Crow, John Stackhouse, Benjamin Bayfield, John H. Carnegie, Thomas Miles, Edward Kelly, Thomas Dainty, John May, John Robinson, Wm. H. King.

Jesus Coll..—David Thomas Ansted, Samuel B. Smyth, Henry J. Daubeny, Clarence J. Hilton, Thos. Wm. Leventhorpe, Philip W. Courtenay.

Christ's Coll..—Richard Burney, Wm. Geo. Greenstreet, Hugh Ford Bacon, William Bates, James Coape, Charles T. J. Baines, George A. Walker, John Hart, Charles Green.

St. John's Coll..—William Henry Bateson, John D. Lane, Frederick William Colliison, Charles Richard Hoare, John

D. Gilbert, Thomas Jacob Clark, Arthur Christopherson, Woodthorpe Johnson, Charles J. Cartwright, Thomas F. Cooke, Daniel Ledam, George Henry Marsh, Alphonsus W. H. Rose, Richard Sale, Edmund Bennett, Alfred Smith, William H. Coleman, William S. Sahnan, Henry Barlow, Robert Fraser, Hyde W. Beadon, Richard Barber, John Wm. Colenso, William Wilkinson, Robert M. Phelps, Henry T. Davies, John Chapman, John Lawson, John G. Uwins, John Saunders.

Magdalen Coll..—Henry H. Swinny, Frederick Jones, Joseph Buckley, Jacob Neison, William Lowe, William Hicks Owen, James Wood, Robert Wm. Dayrill.

Trinity Coll..—Steed Edward Girdlestone, John Osborne Seager, Henry Browne, William Twiss Turner, Michael A. Atkinson, Richard Wilson, Archibald Smith, James Ind Smith, William L. Coxhead, William Conway, Frederick Custance, Oliver Walford, Charles J. Selwyn, Geo. Edward L. Cotton, Joseph B. Palmer, John S. Mansfield, Andrew Bisset, George W. Smyth, George D. Johnstone, Thomas C. Browne, Richard J. St. Aubyn, Wm. Coxz Radcliffe, Wm. F. G. Farmer, Elissa L. Clarke, Fred. I. Nicholl, John R. Goodman, Vyell P. Vyvyan, George John Lloyd, William Greenslade, William Tennant, William C. Frampton, Wm. J. Parkes, Thomas P. Methuen, George B. Gregory, Wm. Alex. Osborne, Sidney Turner, James C. Campbell, Arthur Helps, William L. Palmes, Robert Prescott, Thomas E. Healham, Francis E. Currey, Henry James, John W. Woodfall, George Richards, Philip W. Mayon, Richard B. Adams, Lucius Arthur, Edward H. Denison, Charles Powell, Thomas A. Hedley, Erasmus V. Mason, Charles W. Hardy, Spencer Thornton, Clement B. Hue, William Pirie, Alexander Hunter, John H. Timms, William F. Maitland, Thomas B. Paget.

Emmanuel Coll..—John Charles Barkley, Chas. W. Robinson, Frederick Legard, John M. Wilder, Wentworth C. Roughton, Henry R. Gilbert.

Sidney Sussex Coll..—John T. H. Smith, Charles Jos. Furlong, Matthew G. Lamotte, Edward Diecksteih.

Downing Coll..—Philip Howard Frere.

On Saturday, June 29, Barnard Smith, B.A., of St. Peter's coll., in this university, and Philip Freeman, B.A., of Trinity coll., were elected Foundation Fellows of St. Peter's coll. On the same day the Rev. Henry Cotesworth, M.A., was elected a Fellow on the Gisborne Foundation.

The following gentlemen of St. John's coll., in this university, were on Thursday, July 4, elected Exhibitioners upon the foundation of the late Very Rev. Dr. Wood:—

Third Year.—Coombe, W. S. Wood, Inghild.

Second Year.—Boulbee, Riggott, Wrigley.

First Year.—Simpson, O. E. Vidal, Bird.

At a Congregation on Saturday, June 29, the degree of Bachelor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Thomas Donkin, of Catharine hall.

At the same congregation the following Graces passed the Senate:—

To appoint Mr. Fendall, of Jesus coll., Deputy Proctor in the absence of Mr. Arlett.

To appoint Mr. Hildyard, of Christ's coll., Deputy Taxor in the absence of Mr. Baldwin.

To appoint Mr. Gibbs, of Caius coll., Deputy Taxor in the absence of Mr. Langshaw.

To authorize Mr. Basevi to make a contract with Mr. Nicholl for the sculpture of the four lions at the pavilion entrances of the Fitzwilliam Museum, at a cost not exceeding 400l.

The sermon at Great St. Mary's church, on Sunday morning last, was preached by the Rev. Dr. Edward Rice, from the last verse of Psalm cv. "Let every thing that hath breath praise the Lord." The afternoon sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Henry Stebbing, of St. John's coll., from St. John, ch. xii. v. 46, "I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me shall not abide in darkness."

At a Congregation on Monday, July 1, the degree of Bachelor in the Civil Law was conferred on the Rev. Josiah Walker, of Trinity hall. A grace also passed the Senate appointing Mr. Maddison, of Catharine hall, Deputy Proctor, in the absence of Mr. Burdakin.

At the same Congregation, the Rev. John Roberts Oldham, M.A., of Oriol coll., Oxford, was admitted *ad eundem* of this university.

On Wednesday, July 3, a piece of plate was presented by the Fellows and late Fellows of King's coll., in this university, to the Rev. G. W. Crawford, vicar of Burghin-the Marsh, Lincolnshire, and formerly Fellow of that Society, as a grateful acknowledgment of his disinterested services and benefactions, whilst a member of their body. The plate consisted of one large and two small salvers, and upon them was engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to the Rev. G. W. Crawford, M.A., late Fellow of King's coll., by the Fellows and late Fellows of that Society, in acknowledgment of the permanent benefits conferred on the College by his pious and munificent encouragement of Theological learning."

It should be added, that Mr. Crawford annually increased the value of Divinity Lectureship by an endowment of the interest of 2,000l., and also made a further donation of 500l. for the supply of annual prizes for the three best proficient amongst the Scholars in Theology.

ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday, June 9, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Worcester:—

Deacons.—L. Hampson Rudd, B.A., Scholar of Pembroke coll., Oxford; E. B. Knottesford Portescue, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; Lucius Arthur, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Thomas Samuel Jones, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; John Reld, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Henry Cottingham, B.A., Magdalen coll., Cambridge; Gilbert William Robinson, B.A., St. Peter's coll., Cambridge.

Priests.—Henry Rice, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Chas. James Quartley, B.A., St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; Henry Welly Marychurch, B.A., St. Edmund Hall, Oxford; Arthur Andrew Onslow, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Pelham Maitland, B.A., Magdalen coll., Cambridge; Archibald

Malcolm, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; J. H. A. Gwythen, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Wm. Henry Smith, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Garton Howard, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Fred. Septimus Green, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; J. Whitby S. Quintin, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; G. E. Lynch Cotton, B.A., Fellow of Trinity coll., Cambridge.

At an Ordination, lately held by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—H. Jones, Jesus coll., Oxford; D. Jones, Jesus coll., Oxford; Edward Smart, B.A., Jesus coll., Oxford; J. Williams, Jesus coll., Oxford; Henry Powell Foulkes, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford.

Priests.—Richard H. Jackson, M.A., Jesus coll., Oxford; R. Pugh, B.A., Jesus coll., Oxford; Algernon Peacham, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge.

Omitted in the List of Deacons last Month.

May 26.—Richard Shepherd, B.A., of St. Mary hall, Oxford.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLIS.

Hackney.—*Funeral of Archdeacon Watson*.—A very impressive and valuable testimonial of respect has lately been paid to the memory of their deceased rector by the parishioners of Hackney. The Venerable Archdeacon Watson, after having been incumbent of Hackney for forty years, during which time he was ever actively engaged in promoting the spiritual and the temporal welfare of his parishioners, and never more so, as far as health would permit, than at the time of his decease, was, on the 9th of June, after an illness of only three days, taken from them by death. No sooner was this melancholy event known throughout the parish, than there was a strong wish expressed by the inhabitants that they might be allowed to show their respect for their departed rector, and their unfeigned sorrow for his loss, by attending his funeral. And this wish being most kindly complied with by the family of the deceased, gave rise to a scene on Monday, the 17th of June, the day of the funeral, which those who witnessed it can never forget, and which will be heard of with interest and gratification far beyond the boundaries of the parish in which it took place.

It having been found in the preceding week that a very large number of persons were desirous of being present, arrangements were made to secure order and quietness, and to allow of all who wished it to join in paying this last tribute of affectionate respect to one to whom they were so much and so justly endeared. Every house in the parish was closely shut, and the stranger passing through could have seen in this, and many other outward signs of mourning, an evidence of the general feeling. When the time arrived for the mournful business of the day, a large number of parishioners, four abreast, took the lead of the procession.—then followed a large body of clergy in their robes, the greater part of them uninvited, but willingly coming, some from considerable distances, to bear testimony to their great esteem for their departed brother, and to have the sad gratification of following his mortal remains to the tomb. Eight of the parochial clergy officiated as pall-bearers; having been closely connected with the deceased during his life, they were allowed the melancholy honour of still remaining near to him on his passage to the grave. The various branches of the family of the deceased closed the procession.

At the entrance of the churchyard, the officiating clergyman, the Rev. H. H. Norris, brother-in-law of the deceased, met the mourning party; and as the long-extended line slowly and silently, save when the commencing words of the burial service fell upon the ear, approached the great entrance of the church through the beautiful avenue which leads to it, the effect was most solemn and imposing. Every part of the immense edifice was crowded with spectators, by far the larger portion of them, poor as well as rich, showing by their dress, that they came there as mourners. The service in the church was commenced and terminated by sacred music. At the moment of the corpse entering, the solemn notes of the organ were heard, and the appropriate music selected for the occasion was the "Dead March in Saul." And again, while the procession was leaving the church, the children of the parochial charity schools chanted the "Nunc

Dimittis:" thus, young and old, rich and poor, vied with each other in paying respect to departed worth, and in bearing their united testimony that they had lost a father and a friend. It may be added, that this method of showing respect for the character of Archdeacon Watson was not confined to the members of his own congregation, or even to churchmen. The Dissenters of the parish were equally ready with their neighbours to close their houses and shops, as an evidence that a parochial loss had been sustained; and many of them, of various denominations, joined the funeral procession.—*From the British Magazine.*

The first stone of the new St. Saviour's church, Southwark, was laid on Wednesday, June 27, by the Bishop of Winchester, with the usual solemnities, in the presence of about 300 persons. The church is to be built in the pure Gothic style, and will resemble the old structure as nearly as possible, but will be of smaller dimensions. The architect is Mr. Rose, who restored the Ladye Chapel.

Sunday Trading.—The rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, has lately visited all the shopkeepers in his district, and requested them, as a personal favour, to close their shops by half-past ten on the Sunday morning. There was not one dissident, and the rector was heartily thanked for the trouble he had taken.

Rectorship of St. Mary-le-Strand.—At a vestry held in the vestry-room of the above parish, on Thursday, June 20, for the purpose of laying before the parishioners the official appointment of the Rev. Joshua Frederick Denham to the rectorship, presented to that gentleman by the Lord Chancellor, a resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing their thanks to the Lord Chancellor, for his kind condescension in receiving and complying with the wishes of the inhabitants in the appointment of the Rev. J. F. Denham, M.A., who had long been the officiating curate, to fill the then vacant rectorship of this parish, occasioned by the demise of the Rev. J. E. Gambier.

Clergy Orphan Corporation, St. John's Wood, Marylebone.—At a Quarterly Court, holden on the 31st of May, eight boys and three girls were elected into the schools.

The annual Public Examination took place on Friday, June 7th, before the Archbishop of Canterbury, the president of the Institution, the Bishop of London, the vice-president; the members of the two Committees; and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

The first class of girls underwent a very satisfactory examination in religious instruction, in Sacred, Grecian, and Roman history; ancient and modern Geography; and in English and French grammar. Their English reading was greatly commended for distinctness and propriety of pause and emphasis.

Specimens of needle-work were afterwards exhibited.

Dr. Shepherd, one of the Treasurers, stated that the first class of boys had lately been examined before the Committee, by the Rev. Dr. Russell, Professor Browne, of King's College, and himself, in Scriptural and classical subjects; in arithmetic, algebra, and the elements of Euclid; and that he was enabled to make a very favourable report of their behaviour, as well as of their proficiency. Upon which his Grace the president was pleased to express himself highly satisfied with the state of the Schools, and to signify his approbation of the Instructors, of whose diligence and efficiency such proofs had been set before him.

The next election of Children, of which due notice will be given in this *Gazette*, will be in Feb. 1840. The existence of these Schools is not, perhaps sufficiently known in different parts of England; and the Clergy may often render a great service to the widows of their brethren, by pointing out the benefits which their Orphan children may derive from this Institution.

June 16.—The Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated the Right Reverend Father in God, Doctor George Davys, Bishop of Peterborough, assisted by the Bishops of London, Lincoln, and Chester. The Rev. Henry Lindsay, M.A., Vicar of Croydon, preached on the occasion from part of the 2d verse of the 10th chap. of the Gospel of St. Luke:—"The harvest truly is great but the labourers are few, pray

ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he would send forth labourers into his harvest."

St. Mary, Islington.—The third of the new churches erected in this parish, by the voluntary contributions of the inhabitants, liberally aided by the Metropolis Churches Fund, was consecrated, June 18, by the Lord Bishop of London, who subsequently preached a most excellent sermon, from the 7th verse of the 5th Psalm, in the presence of the Lord Mayor, a numerous assemblage of the neighbouring clergy, and a crowded congregation of the parishioners. It is situated in the New North Road; the principal front is a pure and elegant specimen of Gothic architecture; the arches of the windows and other details of the body of the church resemble those of Merton College, Oxford. The whole exhibits considerable taste and elegance, and reflects great credit upon the architects, Messrs. Inwood and Clifton. The church is capable of accommodating 1100 persons, and the cost of the building will not exceed 3,500*l.*

Christ Church, New North Road, Hoxton, built and endowed by the Metropolis Churches Fund, was on Saturday, June 21, consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is a plain but spacious edifice, designed by Mr. Blore, in the Norman style, and will contain nearly 1200 persons, almost one half of the seats being free for the use of the poor. Mr. H. C. Sturt, M.P. for Dorsetshire, the owner of a large estate at Hoxton, gave the site for the church, and for a parsonage house and schools adjoining. A district will be assigned to the church, and the Rev. W. Scott, M.A., of Queen's College, Oxford, late Curate of Christ Church, St. Pancras, has been nominated by the Bishop of London to the incumbency.

PROVINCIAL.

Derbyshire.—The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at Tansley, near Matlock.—*Derbyshire Courier.*

Harlow, Essex.—On Tuesday, May 28th, the foundation-stone of a new episcopal chapel, to be called "St. John's Chapel," was laid by the Marquis of Bute, at Harlow. Divine service was performed in the parish church, and an impressive and appropriate sermon preached by the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M.A., principal of Haileybury, and prebendary of Lincoln.—*Essex Standard.*

Gloucestershire.—The Rev. Dr. Warneford has munificently presented 500*l.* towards the endowment of a new church, to be erected at Whiteshill, near Stroud. The same benefactor has also presented upwards of 150*l.* towards the erection of the new church at present in course of erection in the town of Stroud.—*Salisbury Herald.*

The foundation-stone of a new church has been laid at Brimscomb, by the Rev. William Cocking. Most of the clergy of the district, and many people of all grades in the neighbourhood attended. Mr. John George of Brimscomb, has given the ground required; and Mr. Ricardo, of Gatcomb Park, has undertaken to endow the edifice. Mr. Ricardo has already built one church entirely at his own expense.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle.*

Herefordshire.—The school-house, which was built by Lady C. Greenly, near Kington, has been, within the last few days, endowed by Mrs. Greenly, of Titley Court, with the munificent sum of 1000*l.*, to be invested in such a way as will be most useful in procuring the blessings of education in the tenets of the Church of England to the children of the poor.—*Hereford Journal.*

Queen's College, Bath.—This superb institution is no longer a project of speculation, but a work in actual progress, and bids fair to be one of the noblest and most attractive ornaments of the city, independently of its national purpose, as a religious and literary foundation.—*Bath Herald.*

Staffordshire.—The Earl of Dartmouth has most liberally offered a piece of land near Hill Top, in the parish of West Bromwich, for the site of a new church, and also the sum of 1200*l.* towards the erection of the edifice, and 300*l.* to be invested as a fund for keeping it in repair.

Sir Robert Peel has contributed 500*l.* to the Lichfield and Coventry Diocesan Church-Building Association, the object of which is, the erection of

new churches and parsonage houses where they are required.

Warwickshire.—The new church of Alverston, the first stone of which was laid on the 1st of August, 1837, has been consecrated by the Bishop of Worcester. The expense of erecting this edifice has amounted to about 2900*l.*, which has been principally defrayed by the voluntary contributions of the proprietors and inhabitants of the parish.

Yorkshire.—A bazaar has been held at Leeds, in aid of the fund for the repair of Christ Church and St. George's Church. The success of the bazaar has exceeded the most sanguine expectation. The total receipts amount to about 2165*l.* 1*6s.* 9*d.*—*Watchman.*

The church at Haselbury, Somerset, was reopened for public worship on Wednesday, the 19th inst. It has been rebuilt on an enlarged plan during the past year. The church contains about 600 sittings, being an increase in its numbers of nearly 250 free seats. The cost was about 1300*l.*

Castle-street chapel, in Reading, which has been 40 years in the Countess of Huntingdon's connection, has been consecrated for the service of the Church of England by the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Deanery of Exeter.—The Rev. Precentor Lowe was yesterday elected to the office and dignity of Dean of the Cathedral of Exeter, by the Chapter. Had not the election taken place, of which, we understand, notice was given to the Government, the gift of the deanery would to-morrow (Saturday) have lapsed to the bishop. We have heard, upon good authority, that objections will be made to this appointment, upon which the opinions of the Attorney and the Solicitor General have been taken, and that an application will be made to the Court of Queen's Bench, next term, for a *mandamus*, calling upon the Chapter to show cause why they refuse to elect the nominee of the Crown. Had the Ministers of the Crown understood the nature of the patronage, before they undertook to seize upon the Chapter privileges, and gave away the preferment to a brother of the Home Secretary by letters patent, the delay and difficulties which have occurred would have been prevented. We hear that a learned Whig divine of this county has expressed his opinion that the last bill of Ministers on the deanery was a greater blunder than the first.—*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette.*

On Tuesday, June 18th, the foundation-stone of a new church, in the parish of St. Paul, Bedford, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was laid by Lady Carteret, in the presence of a large assemblage.

Luton School, Herefordshire.—On Thursday, June 20, the Rev. Dr. Shepherd, preacher to the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, and the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, preacher of the Charter-house, two of the governors of this foundation, visited the school. Having inspected the writings, they examined all the boys in reading, arithmetic, knowledge of the Scriptures, and the Church catechism. The boys in the higher classes were examined also in Greek and Latin authors, Geography, and History, and some of them in a portion of the elements of Geometry. At the conclusion of the second day's examination, the Visiting Governors expressed their satisfaction at the result, commending the boys for their proficiency, and the [Rev. C. C. Walky, the master, and his assistants, for their attention to the discipline of the school. They afterwards inspected every part of the school-house, which they found in excellent order; and noticed the improvements lately made by the direction of the governors, for the suitable accommodation of the master's boarders. They received a favourable report of the general behaviour of the boys on the foundation, and observed with pleasure their improved good appearance. The assistant-governors held their half-yearly visitation of the school, to admit boys on the foundation, &c., and both they and the masters dined with the visiting-governors at Mortimer's Cross.

The small church at Chapel Hill, Lincolnshire, having been put in substantial repair by the Curate of the parish, with the assistance of voluntary contributions, a sermon was preached on Sunday, 23d of June, by the Rev. John Haynes, M.A., of Coningsby, late Fellow of Clare Hall, in aid of the funds for defraying the expenses incurred thereby, when the sum of 6*l.* 1*8s.* was collected.

Faringdon.—On the 29th of May last the newly-erected church in the hamlet of Littleworth, in the parish of Faringdon, Berks, was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, who immediately after also consecrated the church-yard attached to the same. Prayers were read by the curate, the Rev. J. Moore, M.A., and the sermon was preached by the Rev. R. L. Cotton, D.D., Provost of Worcester College. The church was crowded, not only with the inhabitants of the village, but the neighbouring clergy and gentry. A handsome collation was provided on the occasion at Wadley House, the seat of T. M. Goodlake, Esq., of which most of the clergy and gentry present partook. The expenses of the building and endowment have been defrayed mostly by the munificent contributions of Oriel College, aided by those of many pious individuals who have taken an interest in the extension of the blessings of our Church to this hitherto spiritually-neglected hamlet. —*Oxford Herald*.

FOREIGN.

Five Roman Catholic missionaries left Lyons a few days ago for Paris, on their way to London, where they are to embark for Sydney, in New South Wales. They will afterwards join M. Pompallier, Bishop of Maronia, and Apostolic Vicar of New Zealand, in the island of Hokiang, where he has formed a prosperous religious establishment. —*Galician's Messenger*.

VIENNA, June 22.—Orders have been sent by the Austrian government to all the provinces, directing that the decree of the Emperor Joseph II., enjoining religious toleration, be respected, and threatening with punishment any of the Catholic clergy who shall refuse conforming to it. —*German paper*.

"The procession of the Fête-Dieu," says a correspondent at Rome, on the 30th ult., "has just taken place under the colonnades of St. Peter's, and was formed of monks of all orders and priests, all the bishops and cardinals in Rome preceding the Pope, who bore the host. It is calculated that 30,000 strangers were attracted to Rome by the recent ceremony of the canonization, and that the greater part were present on this occasion also. The concourse was immense." —*Times*.

France.—The late cardinal Fesch, the uncle of Napoleon, has been succeeded in the archbishopric of Lyons, by the cardinal d'Isaard, archbishop of Auch.

Boulogne.—The Rev. R. J. Meade has been presented by the British Protestant residents in Boulogne, with a beautiful silver salver and two pairs of candlesticks, on his retiring from that place, he having accepted the living of Keyford, near Frome. In his answer, Mr. Meade says, "Receiving the treasure which you have conveyed to me, as a token of respect for the sacred office which I have lately held among you, I shall, with additional interest, hand it down to my children, a proof of the encouragement which will be given to the honest, though humble efforts of a Christian minister, and at the same time of the affection which Englishmen, at a distance from their native land, continue to cherish for the Church of their fathers."

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

Rev. A. P. Birrell, M.A., of Witney, Cambridge-shire, a valuable piece of plate.

Rev. W. Boulton, Head Master of Wem Free Grammar School, Bridgenorth, a silver tea-service.

Rev. Dr. Buckland, of Uppingham Grammar School, a massive silver ink-stand, by the young gentlemen of the School.

Rev. Richard Burnett, late Curate of Blackburn, a copy of Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible, and a purse of money.

Rev. W. S. Chapman, late Curate of Eastone, a pair of silver candlesticks, snuffers, and tray; tea-pot, cream-jug, and sugar-basin.

Rev. Richardson Cox, of Watlington, an elegant silver ink-stand; and to Mrs. Cox, a beautiful time-piece.

Rev. Peregrine Curtois, Curate of Walpole, St. Peter's, Wisbech, on his retirement, a handsome silver tea-pot and coffee-pot.

Rev. Charles Eckersall, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, a splendid piece of plate.

Rev. E. P. Hannam, M.A., of Camden church, Camden Town, a set of robes, by the ladies of the congregation.

Rev. Jenkin Hughes, M.A., late Curate of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, a piece of plate, value 100 guineas.

Rev. J. Kingsmill, late Perpetual Curate of Lane End, Staffordshire, a Pocket Communion Service, and several valuable articles of plate; a tea-service of china; and a Family Bible and Prayer Book.

Rev. Meshech Leamans, of the Episcopal Chapel, Plymouth, a very handsome tea-service.

Rev. F. W. Loddington, of Clare Hall, Cambridge, a handsome silver ink-stand.

Rev. William Marshall, B.D., of Bath, an elegant silver vase, enclosing 220 guineas.

Rev. C. F. Sculthorpe, Minister of Broley, Worcestershire, a handsome silver tea-pot and coffee-pot.

Rev. Henry Stebbing, M.A., Minister of St. James's Chapel, Hampstead Road, has lately been presented with a handsome testimony of respect and affection by the congregation under his pastoral care.

Rev. W. A. Wilkinson, Curate of St. Michael, Gloucester, a superb silver tea-service.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, there was a public meeting of the inhabitants of Congleton, Cheshire, and its neighbourhood, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to the Rev. Edward Wilson, who has been for near thirty years Master of the Grammar School in that town, and Minister of the chapel of Odd Rode, in its vicinity. The presents consisted of a purse of 100 guineas, a pocket communion service, a salver, and ink-stand, of silver, and a beautifully-executed portrait of the Rev. Gentleman, by Barber, of Nottingham. On the salver was the following inscription:—

"This Salver, a Pocket Communion Service, Ink-stand, and a Purse of Gold, were presented, with his Portrait, to the Rev. Edward Wilson, Minister of St. Thomas, Odd Rode, and Master of the Free Grammar School, Congleton, by his friends, as a feeble tribute of their esteem and gratitude. June 11, 1839."

About 150 of the Rev. Gentleman's friends—congregation, and former pupils—sat down to a breakfast, in the Town Hall; Randle Wilbraham, Esq., of Rode Hall, Cheshire, the High Steward of Congleton, in the chair.

Rev. Francis Valpy, Master of the Grammar School, Reading, a very elegant silver-cup.

A piece of plate, intended by the parishioners of Langtree, Devon, as a tribute of respect to their worthy Rector, the Rev. Joseph Prust Prust, M.A., of Exeter College, but which that gentleman's sudden death prevented them from presenting to him, was, last week, handed over to his representatives.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. S. H. Alderson, M.A., to the Rectory of Farnham St. Genevieve cum Risby, Suffolk. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Dr. Allen, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Bristol.

Rev. Ebenezer Brown Allen, B.A., of Queen's coll., Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of Bacup, Lancashire; patron, the Rev. R. Noble.

Rev. C. Armstrong, M.A., of Trinity coll., Dublin, to the Incumbency of St. Paul's, Nottingham; patron, Earl Mansvers.

Rev. J. Barber, M.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Bierly, in Bradford, Yorkshire. Patroness, Miss Currer.

Rev. E. R. Benyon, to the Rectories of Ingham and Culford cum Timworth, Suffolk. Patron, R. Benyon de Beauvoir, Esq.

Rev. George Martin Braune, B.A., to the Vicarage of Wistow. Patron, the Dean of Norwich.

Rev. T. Briscoe, M.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Henllan, Denbighshire. Patron, Dean of St. Asaph.

Rev. W. Brown, M.A., to be a Minor Canon of Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. W. L. Brown, M.A., to the Rectory of Wendlebury, Oxford. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Christchurch, Oxford.

Rev. R. Lingen Burton, M.A., of Christ Church, and Vicar of Holy Cross and St. Giles, Shrewsbury, to the Perpetual Curacy of Ford, Shropshire. Patron, G. Tomline, Esq.

Rev. Collin Campbell, M.A., of Trinity coll., Cambridge, to be the officiating Curate of St. Paul's Chapel, Birmingham.

Rev. C. Causton, M.A., of Trinity coll., to the Rectory of Stretton on the Fosse, Warwickshire. Patroness, Mrs. Mary Purefoy Jervoise.

Rev. B. Prouting Clement, B.A., of Exeter coll., to be a Minor Canon of Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. George Cooper, M.A., to be Chaplain of H. M. S. *Blenheim*, of 74 guns, now at Sheerness.

Rev. M. Coxon, to the Rectory of Heswall, Cheshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Penny.

Rev. T. Dainton has been appointed Head Master of the Lichfield Diocesan Training School.

Rev. J. F. Denham, M.A., to the Rectory of St. Mary-le-Strand, Westminster. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. A. P. Dunlap, M.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Northmoor, Oxford. Patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's college.

Rev. Thomas Dwyer, M.A., of Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge, to the Chaplaincy of the West Derby Union.

Rev. W. G. Dymock, M.A., to the Rectory of Hatch Beauchamp, Somersetshire. Patron, the Rev. W. G. Dymock.

Rev. Charles Eckersall, M.A., to the Evening Lectureship of All Saints', Hereford.

Rev. Wm. Ewbank, M.A., to the Rectory of North Witham, Lincolnshire. Patrons, the Trustees of the late Lord Dawnay.

Rev. J. Fendall, M.A., to the Rectory of Harlton, Cambridgeshire. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Jesus coll.

Rev. S. Fennell, B.D., has been elected Principal of the West Riding of Yorkshire Proprietary School, at Wakefield.

Rev. J. Frere, to the Rectory of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire. Patron, the Bishop of Ely.

Rev. John Greensall, M.A., of St. John's coll., Cambridge, to the Vicarage of Wimbish, Essex. Patron, H. M. Raymond, Esq.

Rev. John Groomes, to the office of Chaplain to the Sherborne Union Workhouse.

Rev. William Hale Hale, M.A., to the Archdeaconry of St. Alban's. Patron, the Bishop of London.

Rev. J. Cecil Hall, B.C.L., to the Archdeaconry of the Isle of Man. He has also been presented by the Queen to the Rectory of St. Andreas, in the Isle of Man.

Rev. G. Gardner Harter, M.A., of Trinity coll., to the Perpetual Curacy of Birch, near Manchester. Patron, John Dickenson, Esq., of London.

Rev. W. Haworth, B.A., of St. John's coll., Cambridge, to the Perpetual Curacy of Goodshaw, Lancashire. Patron, the Vicar of Whalley.

Rev. Oswald Head, M.A., to the Vicarage of Lesbury, Northumberland. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. W. N. Hooper, M.A., Minor Canon, to be Precentor of Winchester Cathedral.

Rev. C. A. Hulbert, M.A., to the perpetual Curacy of Slackthwaite, Yorkshire. Patron, Vicar of Huddersfield.

Rev. E. Waddington Ingram, M.A., to the rectory of Harvington, Worcestershire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Rev. J. F. Isaacson, B.D., to the Rectory of Freshwater, Isle of Wight. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Rev. Thos. Jenkins, to the perpetual Curacy of Spittal, Pembrokeshire. Patron, Rev. Dr. Richardson.

Rev. J. B. Jervois, to be Chaplain to the Bath Union Workhouse.

Rev. Wm. Kenna, to the Living of Clane, Ireland.

Rev. J. Kingsmill, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas's, Stockton Heath, Appleton, Cheshire. Patrons, Thomas Greensall and Gilbert Greensall, Esqrs.

Rev. Thomas Prowse Letbridge, B.A., to the Rectory of Bow, alias Nymet Tracey, Devonshire. Patrons, Henry Stafford Northcote, Esq., and the Rev. Henry Bouchier Wrey.

Rev. W. Maskelyne, M.A., Domestic Chaplain to Earl de Grey, to the Rectory of Crudwell, Wilts. Patron, W. Maskelyne, Esq., of Oaksey Park.

Rev. John Jenkins Matthews, to the Rectory of Melbury Osmond, with Sandford annexed. Patron, Earl of Ilchester.

Rev. J. T. Matthews, D.D., to the Mastership of Shifnal Grammar School.

Rev. Thomas Morgan, to the perpetual Curacy of Llan-gennech, Carmarthenshire. Patron, E. R. Tunno, Esq.

Rev. James Mules to be Assistant Curate of Bedminster.

Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Duke of Northumberland.

Rev. Thomas Payne, to the Chaplaincy of the Weymouth Union Workhouse.

Rev. James Room Peake, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, to be Master of the Free Grammar School, Whitchurch, Shropshire.

Rev. T. C. Pearson, to the Vicarage of Roddington, Salop. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Mark Perrin, to the Union of Tara, near Navan.

Rev. William Pulling, to the Living of Tidenham, Gloucestershire. Patron, Higford Burr, Esq.

Rev. E. J. Randolph, M.A., Student of Christ Church, to the Perpetual Curacy of Tring with Wigginton, Hertfordshire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

Rev. J. Robinson, to the Chaplaincy of the Trinity House, Hull.

Rev. William Scott, late Curate of St. Pancras, to the Ministry of the New District Church (Christ Church) at Hoxton.

Rev. Wm. Smith, to the Vicarage of Overbury, Worcestershire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Rev. Nevill Thomas, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford, to the Incumbency of St. Columb Minor. Patron, Sir J. Yardo Buller, Bart., M.P.

Rev. Wm. Cookley Thompson, M.A., to the Rectory of Blackborough, Devonshire. Patron, the Earl of Egremont.

Rev. John Vane has been appointed, by the Queen's command, one of the Deputy Clerks of the Closet to her Majesty, in the room of the Bishop of Peterborough.

Rev. Thomas Bury Wells, M.A., to the Rectory of East Portlemouth, Devonshire. Patrons, Countess Dowager of Sandwich, and the Earl of Darlington.

Rev. C. K. Williams, to the mastership of the Grammar School at Plympton, Devon.

Rev. J. Williams, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Tring, Herts. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church.

Rev. George Woods, M.A., has been appointed Master of the Gainsburgh Grammar School.

DEATHS.

FEB. 22, on his passage from China, the Rev. G. Harvey Vachell, Government Chaplain at Macao, aged 42.

APRIL 14, at St. Vincent's, West Indies, the Rev. T. A. Browne, formerly Perpetual Curate of Bolton, Yorkshire.

JUNE 3, Rev. T. M. Shann, M.A., thirty-nine years Vicar of Hampthwaite, and of Wighill, Yorkshire, in the 74th year of his age.

AGED 79, Rev. P. Richardson, for 40 years Curate of Cartmel, Lancashire.

Rev. James Clow, Chaplain to the Glasgow Town Hospital.

AGED 27, at Shirehead, near Garstang, Lancashire, the Rev. S. G. Chadwick.

Rev. W. H. Irvine, Rector of the Union of Tara, Meath, and Prebendary of Yagoe, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Ireland.

In Dublin, the Rev. J. K. Poyntz, Incumbent of St. Mark's Church, Blackburn, Lancashire.

JUNE 4, suddenly, Rev. W. B. Pullan, late of Ilkham, Norfolk.

JUNE 5, at Winton, near Kirkby Stephen, Westmoreland, Rev. John Adamthwaite, D.D., aged 56.

JUNE 8, Rev. Thos. Butler, Perpetual Curate of Poulton-le-Sands, Lancashire, formerly a Fellow of Trinity coll., Cambridge, and a Magistrate of the county of Lancaster.

In the 31st year of his age, the Rev. Wm. Pantton Walker, of St. John's coll., and Curate of Louth, Lancashire.

JUNE 11, suddenly, the Rev. Andrew Hamilton, Minister of the High Church, Kilmaronock.

JUNE 13, Rev. David Hughes, Perpetual Curate of Penrynnydd, and Curate of Llandanoff Fab, Anglesea, aged 35.

JUNE 16, at Shirley, near Southampton, Rev. Marmaduke Sealey, aged 64.

JUNE 22, aged 64, the Rev. T. Wise, D.D., Rector of Hagworthingham, Lincolnshire; sixteen years Master of the Abbey Milton Grammar School, Dorset.

JUNE 26, at Leamington, the Rev. James M'Donnell.

JUNE 27, aged 63, the Rev. C. Dowdswell, eleven years Vicar of Beoley, Worcestershire.

JUNE 28, aged 49, the Rev. W. Faulkner, B.A., Incumbent of Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

AGED 71, Rev. J. Ambrose, 42 years Rector of Blisworth, Northamptonshire. Patron, G. F. Hatton, Esq.

At Kingstown, Rev. Dr. Bell, late Master of the endowed School of Bannagher, aged 49.

AGED 86, Rev. Benjamin Beynon, Rector of Thurleston, Devon.

Rev. Isaac Singleton Godmond, Curate of Burham.

Ilion, and Rev. B. Howard, uncle to the Earl of Wicklow.

AGED 38, Rev. Francis Phillips Hulme, formerly of Oriel coll., Incumbent of Birch Chapel.

At Brighton, Rev. Henry Thomas Jones, Vicar of West Peckham, Kent, and Rector of Tackley, Oxfordshire.

At Straboe, Queen's County, Ireland, Rev. Thos. Kemmis.

Rev. Robert Marratt Miller, D.D., Vicar of Dedham, Essex, aged 52.

Rev. Edward Pendrill, thirteen years Perpetual Curate of Llangul, Glamorganshire.

Rev. Henry Richards, M.A., of Magdalene Hall, and Vicar of Kevill, Wiltshire, to which living he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of Winchester, in 1830.

At Tidmington House, Worcestershire, Rev. Thos. Lambert Snow, thirty-nine years Rector of Barcheston, Warwickshire, and formerly a Fellow Commoner of Worcester coll., aged 67.

At Battersea-rise, the Rev. Chas. Thornton, M.A., of Christ Church, youngest son of the late Henry Thornton, Esq.

At Louth, in his 31st year, Rev. W. P. Walker, M.A., Curate of that parish, son of the Rev. J. Walker, of Huntley, North Britain.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FURNISHED HOUSE, beautifully situated in the South of Cornwall, with Stable, Gardens, &c., £10 per Annum, is offered immediately to a Clergyman, in full Orders, who will undertake the duties of a small Parish for two years.

Address, post paid, Rev. C. F., Post Office, Wadebridge, Cornwall.

CHESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASTERS.

CLERGYMEN and others (being Graduates of one of the Universities) are invited to offer themselves as Candidates for the Mastership of the above Institution. The course of instruction will embrace the Elements of Geometry, Algebra, with the higher parts of Arithmetic, the Rudiments of the Classical Languages, and such other subjects as are usually taught in the best Commercial Schools. The Master will be especially required to impart instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in other branches of religious knowledge, in strict conformity with the principles of the Church of England. The Salary offered is 200l. per annum, with Board and Residence. The Scholars are to lodge in the house of the Master, and to be under his personal superintendence. The business of the School will commence with as little delay as possible. Testimonials to be sent in, on or before the 15th of August, addressed to the Hon. and Rev. Horace Powys, Rector, Warrington.

TO THE CLERGY.

A ZEALOUS CURATE WANTED, to take the charge of an Agricultural Parish in a pleasant village. Stipend, 70l. per annum.

Address (post paid) A.B., Post-office, Bawtry, Yorkshire.

A CURACY WANTED by an **UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN** of the University of Oxford, who has had some experience in the Ministry, and whose references would be found in the highest degree satisfactory.

Address (post paid) X. Y., Post-office, Rochford.

TO THE CLERGY.

A CLERGYMAN, M.A., of Orthodox principles, long accustomed to London duty, who can produce satisfactory testimonials as to moral character and ability in the Desk and Pulpit, wishes to obtain Evening Duty on Sundays, or any other day in the Week.

Address (post paid) M. A., care of Mr. Cramp, Greengrocer, Sldmouth-street, Gray's Inn Road.

EXCHANGE.

A GENTLEMAN holding a Living in a Southern County, of the value of about 200l. per annum, with a good house, is anxious to EXCHANGE it for one of similar value in a Midland or Southern County. Any Clergyman desirous of treating for the same is requested to send full particulars of his Living and Age (post paid), to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, 450 A. West Strand.

ADVOVSON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, the **ADVOVSON** of a LIVING, in a Southern County (the Sea-side preferred), with an income of from £300 to £600 per Annum, and having a comfortable house, with coach-house, stable, &c., the situation must be cheerful and healthy.

Address, post paid, to M. W., care of Mr. Robinson, Auctioneer and Surveyor, No. 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury Square.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A CLERGYMAN holding a desirable Living, within 50 miles of London, with a population of about 1000, and of the annual value of £700, is desirous of exchanging for a Rural Parish, with smaller population, and is willing to make a sacrifice in point of income.

Address, post paid, stating full Particulars of the Preferment offered in exchange, to E. J. Mr. Robinson's Offices, for the Valuation and Transfer of Ecclesiastical Real and Personal Property, No. 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury Square.

TO THE CLERGY.

WANTED, by a **RESIDENT INCUMBENT** of a retired parish on the Eastern Coast of Yorkshire, from the present time till after Christmas, a **CURATE**, whose principles must be in strict accordance with those of the Church of England, and who can produce unexceptionable testimonials of zeal and ability in his sacred profession.

For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Kemp, Bookseller, Beverley.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of Evangelical sentiments, residing on his Benefice in a delightful situation in the South of Devon, and who has long been accustomed to Tuition, receives into his family Six Pupils. Terms, 100l. per annum. Unless steadily disposed it is not the wish of the advertiser to receive any exceeding the age of fifteen. Youths fond of Astronomy and Natural Philosophy have the advantage of superior Telescopes and other Philosophical Apparatus.

For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; or to the Rev. J. Hatchard, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

PREPARATION FOR HOLY ORDERS OR FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A., of the University of Cambridge, residing on his Living in the County of Suffolk, will be happy to read with any gentleman who may be preparing for Ordination or for the University of Cambridge. The Advertiser took his degree in honours in 1834, and can obtain, if required, most satisfactory testimonials as to his qualification and character.

Address (post paid) the Rev. M. N., Post-office, Ipswich.

EXCHANGE OF LIVINGS.

A INCUMBENT of a small Living of about 80l. in a Country Town, within 50 miles of London, is desirous of EXCHANGING it for a Living of similar value in a Country Village. A Parsonage-house is indispensable. The town in question contains a highly respectable circle of society, and would be found an agreeable residence to persons of independence who are desirous of more society than the retirement of a village affords. The Advertiser holds also in the same town a CURACY, of 50l. per annum, which would probably be obtained by his successor, if thought desirable.

Application may be made by letter (post paid) to A. B., 20, Great New-street, Fetter-lane, London.

TO THE CLERGY.

A YOUNG AND UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN in Full Orders, and of independent fortune, wishes to obtain a CURACY, either immediately or in the course of two or three months, in a Small Village, with a Population not exceeding 500. The Counties of Cheshire, Salop, Stafford, Warwick, or Derby, would be preferred; but this is not indispensable. Comfortable lodgings would be required, and not a Parsonage-house, unless ready furnished, and in a situation possessing other advantages suited to the advertiser's views. The highest references will be given.

Apply by letter (post paid), with full particulars, to H. K., Post-office, Shrewsbury.

A LONDON CLERGYMAN is desirous of taking the Charge of a Parish on the Sea-coast for Six or Seven Weeks, commencing early in August, where he could have the benefit of sea-bathing; the only remuneration required being the use of a Parsonage capable of accommodating his family.

Address Rev. A.B., care of Mr. Mason, 16, Duke-street, Grosvenor-square.

TO BENEFICED CLERGYMEN.

A GENTLEMAN, holding a Chaplaincy in a City on the Continent, at no great distance from England, where the expenses of living and of education are extremely moderate, desires to EXCHANGE his preferment for a Benefice in England producing from 250l. to 350l. per annum, and having a residence attached to it.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the Rev. A. B., Mr. Nevison, 56, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

AN ENGLISH MASTER competent to the superintendence of a long-established School, in which there is also a Classical Master, is WANTED immediately. Age should not be less than 25. Salary not exceeding 40l. a year and Board and Lodging.

Apply by letter (post paid) to S. S., Post-office, Birmingham.

TO THE CLERGY.

A CLERGYMAN, in the Neighbourhood of London, wishing to leave home for a period of from four to five months, offers the occupation of a good Parsonage House, with large Garden, in return for the services of a Gentleman in full Orders.

Refer by letter, post paid, to A. Z., at Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo Place.

A CLERGYMAN desires, for the sake of some Members of his Family, to take charge of a Parish or Chapel, for seven or eight Months, commencing in September, on the Coast of Hampshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, or Cornwall, where the locality is decidedly favourable to delicacy of lungs. A good House furnished would be the principal remuneration desired.

The Advertiser would wish to visit, and to communicate fully with any Clergyman answering this Advertisement.

Direct, post paid, to R. S., Vicarage, East Walton, Lynn, Norfolk.

A CLERGYMAN, residing in the neighbourhood of Dove-dale and Matlock, is desirous to EXCHANGE Duties for three or four months with a Clergyman on the Sea-coast; or offers an excellent House and Garden for the services of a Clergyman during that period. Address, Rev. A. B., Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

A MARRIED AND BENEFICED CLERGYMAN is desirous of receiving a few Young Gentlemen to reside with him, and attend St. Paul's School or the Charter House, from each of which his house, which is very airy and spacious, is not more than half a mile.

He proposes to place the boys confined to his care on an equality of treatment with his own sons.

Terms, Forty Pounds per annum—no extras. If under 12 years of age, or for two brothers occupying the same bed, a reduction will be made.

For further particulars, apply (if by letter, free of postage) to the Rev. Giles Powell, 100, Hatton Garden.

THE REV. GILES POWELL is authorised to promote the Exchange of Benefices in different parts of England and Wales, varying from 100l. to 800l. per annum.

He particularly requests that Incumbents who wish to avail themselves of his services will have the goodness to give full particulars of their own preferments, their ages, and what they require in exchange.

All communications will be received in strict confidence, but are expected to be free of postage.

N.B.—Mr. Powell declines to correspond with Gentlemen who trust him only with their initials.

The Clerical Office, Hatton Garden, London.

NEXT PRESENTATION.

MR. VALPY is honoured with directions to DISPOSE of the NEXT PRESENTATION to a LIVING, about 100 miles from London, of the annual value of upwards of 700l.; the present Incumbent 81 years of age, with an extremely desirable house, &c.; and 40 Acres of Glebe Land.

Full Particulars may be had, if by letter, post paid, of Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, West Strand.

THE MARRIED DAUGHTER of a Clergyman, whose husband is abroad, residing at a Watering Place on the coast of Kent, wishes to EDUCATE one or two young Ladies with her own little girl. Or she would have no objection to receive a Gentlewoman to reside with her as a friend.

Liberal terms are expected; references will be given and required.

For further particulars apply, if by letter, free of postage, to the Rev. Giles Powell, 100, Hatton Garden.

A LADY who conducts a very respectable Seminary, in one of the healthiest Suburbs of London, would be glad to receive the Daughter of a Clergyman, on decidedly favourable terms. She is particularly anxious to complete the number of Young Ladies she is prepared to accommodate. Highly satisfactory references as to temper, religious instruction, kind treatment, and qualifications, will readily be afforded.

For further particulars, apply (free) to the Rev. Giles Powell, the Clerical Office, Hatton Garden.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
33, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

AT a SECOND SEPTENNIAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS, held at this Office, on the 24th of May, 1839.

GEORGE HENRY HOOPER, Esq., Chairman,
A Division of Profits for the Seven Years ending the 25th of March, 1839, was announced, and Boxuses, amounting from upwards of £1. to upwards of £3. per Cent. per annum, on the Sums assured, varying with the Age, being equivalent, on the average, to 33 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the Septennial period, were assigned to all Policies for the whole continuance of Life effected previously to the 16th of May, 1836.

N. B. At the First Septennial appropriation of Profits, which took place in May, 1832, the Boxuses to the Policy-Holders ranged from 18s. to £2. 12s. per Cent. per Annum on the Sums assured, and exceeded 26 per Cent. on the Premiums paid.

Prospectuses of the Plan and Terms of the Company may be had at the Office or of the Agents, and every practicable facility is afforded to Persons desirous of effecting Policies.
T. G. CONYERS, Secretary.

TO BOTANISTS.

W. BAXTER is desirous of obtaining Living Wild Specimens of the following Plants to figure in his "British Phenomenous Botany," (a Work now publishing in Monthly Numbers, price 1s. 6d. each coloured, or 1s. plain,) and will feel greatly obliged to any Botanists or others who will have the goodness to favour him with any of them, addressed to him at the Botanic Garden, Oxford.

Andromeda polifolia, *Anthericum serotinum*, *Azalea procumbens*, *Camelina sativa*, *Cicuta virosa*, *Corallorhiza innata*, *Echinophora spinosa*, *Elatine tripetala*, *Eriocaulon septangulare*, *Exacum filiforme*, *Malaxis paludosa*, *Ruppia maritima*, *Scheuchzeria palustris*, *Silbaldia procumbens*, *Subularia aquatica*, *Swerbia perennis*, *Tillaea muscosa*, *Xanthium strumarium*, *Zostera marina*.

TO GENTLEMEN OF PROPERTY.

A GOLDSMITH, &c., having a well-established valuable ready-money business in one of the leading streets of the Metropolis (of the City), being desirous to enjoy a little more liberty, as well as to avail himself of some new solid opening resources, would take as PARTNER a gentleman of property of agreeable disposition, who would not be required to give close attention; or the Son of such an one upon other conditions. To save trouble, the premium for half the profits is 4000*l.*, and the capital required would be near upon 6000*l.* It may just be stated that every satisfaction as to the value of the business will of course be afforded.

Application by letter (post paid) to Messrs. Z. Z., care of Messrs. Abram and Son, Law Stationers, Temple, London.

UPPINGHAM GRAMMAR SCHOOL, RUTLANDSHIRE.
Head Master.—**Rev. G. A. BUTTERTON, B.D.**, late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Second Master.—**Rev. W. TUMMES, M.A.**, St. John's College, Cambridge.

The Terms for Board and Tuition vary, according to age, from 45*l.* to 50*l.* per annum. Entrance, 5*l.*

EXHIBITIONS.

THE SCHOOL is now endowed with Ten Exhibitions, of 40*l.* per annum each, for Students at any College in either of the English Universities. The only qualification required for candidates is, that they shall have been educated at Uppingham School for the last two years previous to the election. This number is likely to be increased to twelve in a short time; so arranged that there will be three vacant every year. There are also Sixteen Exhibitions at St. John's, Clare Hall, Emmanuel and Sidney Sussex Colleges, Cambridge, varying from 16*l.* to 24*l.* per annum; to which scholars from Uppingham and Oakham schools have the preference.

LEWES GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE Rev. C. K. Williams, Master of this School, having tendered his resignation, the Trustees are desirous to appoint a Successor. The Master is entitled to about 75*l.* per annum for himself, to 15*l.* per annum towards providing an Usher, to be appointed by himself, and to a house for his residence, capable of receiving about 20 Boarders. Candidates must be Clergymen of the Church of England, in full Orders, but without any Parochial duties. Experience in conducting a respectable school, where Classical studies have been combined with Mathematics, and the Instruction usually given at a Commercial Academy, will be considered a recommendation. Testimonials of character and acquirements may be forwarded to Messrs. Gell and Fullager, Solicitors, Lewes, before the 20th of July; and further particulars may be obtained from them. The election will take place as soon as possible after the testimonials have been examined.

EDUCATION.—DONCASTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Head Master.—**Rev. H. CAPE, M.A.**, Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge.

Terms for Board and Education are, for boys under 14 years of age, 40 Guineas per ann.; above that age, 50 Guineas.

THERE are THREE EXHIBITIONS of 50*l.* per annum each, for Students at Cambridge, Oxford, or Durham, who have been educated at Doncaster School the three last years previous to their proceeding to the Universities. The Exhibitions continue for three years, so that one will be vacant every year.

EDUCATION. FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SEDBERGH, YORKSHIRE.

THE Rev. I. GREEN, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, Second Master, receives a limited number of Boarders on the following Terms:—

Under 14 years of age 35 Guineas per Annum.
Above that age 40 do. do.

No extra charge but for Washing.
Three Fellowships and several Scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge, are appropriated to Students who have received their education here. Sedburgh is also one of the Schools entitled to send Candidates for the Exhibitions founded by the will of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, at Queen's College, Oxford.

SUTTON VALENCE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL. THE Rev. C. WRAY GOODCHILD, M.A., F.C.P.S., Head Master.

Terms for Boarders, under 12 years of age, 45 Guineas per An.
Ditto 16 ditto 50 ditto.
Ditto above 16 ditto 60 ditto.

Which include every extra excepting Washing, the charge for which is 15*s.* a Quarter.

Sutton Valence is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the County of Kent, forty miles from London, through Maidstone.

Every attention is paid by the Head Master to insure the progress of the Pupils in their studies, and to secure them every comfort a School can afford; great care is also taken to instil religious principles, such as are set forth by the Orthodox Church of England, into their youthful minds. A spacious Play-ground is provided for the Pupils of the School.

The Summer Vacation will terminate on Wednesday, August 14th.

For Particulars, apply at Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-Lane, London; to the Rev. W. J. Goodchild, Vicar of East Tilbury, Essex; or to the Head Master, Sutton Valence, near Maidstone.

N.B. There are Exhibitions from this School to St. John's College, Cambridge.

WESTERN ANNUITY SOCIETY.

AS a Provision for Wife, Children, and other Relatives, enrolled under Statute 10, Geo. IV., cap. 50, as amended by 4 and 5 William IV., cap. 40.

Established at Exeter 1831.

Scale of Annual Premium to Insure an Annuity to Nominee not exceeding £40 per Annum.

Age of Member, under 25, £2 0	
Ditto ditto 30, 2 10	
Ditto ditto 35, 3 0	
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Ditto ditto 55, 5 0	
Ditto ditto 60, 5 10	

This Society forcibly addresses itself to the Clergy, Professional, Official, and Commercial Classes, and to all whose incomes terminate with their lives (particularly to those of limited income), enabling them to provide for their Wives, Children, and other Relatives, upon the most economical system consistent with safety, offering unusual advantages as detailed in the Prospectus.

W. D. MOORE, Esq., Secretary, High-Street, Exeter.

Agent for London,

Mr. G. H. WARDALE, 20, Broad-Street Hill.

WITHAM UNION.—COUNTY OF ESSEX.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union are desirous of appointing a CHAPLAIN to the Union-house, which is situate at Witham. The number of inmates has averaged 150. A detailed account of the duties of a Chaplain may be seen on application to the Poor Law Commissioners, or at my office. The Salary 75*l.* per annum. Any Clergyman willing to fill the above situation is requested to signify the same to me in writing as soon as possible.

By order of the Board,

June 11, 1839.

J. HOWELL BLOOD, Clerk.

BOOKS.

July, 1839.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

Depository, 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE following BOOKS and TRACTS have been recently placed on the Society's Permanent Catalogue:—

Christian Evidences.

A Pastor's Word of Advice to a Young Person leaving School. On a Card.

Extracts from the Works of Thomas Becon.

I. The Christmas Banquet. By Becon.

II. The Potation for Lent.

III. The New Year's Gift.

Consolatory Discourses, consisting of four treatises, by Simon Patrick, D.D. Bishop of Ely.

The same Treatises published as separate tracts; namely,

1. The Heart's Ease; or, a Remedy against Trouble.
2. A Consolatory Discourse to prevent immoderate grief for the death of friends.
3. An Exhortation to those who are shut up from society by sickness.
4. A Consolatory Discourse in times of trouble and danger.

* In this edition the Devotions are annexed to the treatises to which they severally belong.

Advice to a Friend, by Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely.

Sermon on the Excellency and Usefulness of the Common Prayer, by Bishop Beveridge.

Disce Mori: Learn to Die. } By Christopher Sutton,
Disce Vivere: Learn to Live. } D.D. 1600.

Publications recently added to the Supplemental Catalogue:

"The First Selection" of Books from this Catalogue intended as a Reward Book; consisting of Village Annals, Collier's Tale, Peat of the Village, Thomas Kenmir, Susan Carter, A Penny Saved is a Penny Got. Price to Members, 1*s.* 10*d.*

The Pest of the Village. An original tale; showing the evils of Intemperance. Price to Members, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Hints for School keeping. 6*d.*

Memoir of James Davies, of Devauden. Price 1*s.* 3*d.*

First Book, for the use of Schools, 1*s.* 6*d.*

Second Book, ditto 6*d.*

Third Book, ditto 1*s.* 3*d.*

New Map of the Holy Land; for the use of Schools. Ditto on canvas and roller, 2*s.*

Ditto Plain, 2*s.*

New Map of the British Isles; ditto, coloured, 4*s.*

Ditto ditto, plain, 2*s.*

Ditto on canvas and roller, 2*s.*

The Works published under the direction of the Committee of General Literature and Education are to be had at the Depository, 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields; and at J. W. Parker's, 445, West Strand.

THE EPISCOPAL MAGAZINE for July contains, The Hon. and Rev. Mr. Perceval on the Roman Schism; Shuttleworth on Tradition; Church in the United States; Progress of Popery; Church and Dissenters; Church Discipline Bill, Bishop of Exeter's Protest; National Education; Reviews; Intelligence, &c.

London: R. Groombridge, and John Leslie.

* The Bibles, New Testaments, and Common Prayer Books on the Society's Catalogue are kept in various kinds of Binding.

Books and Tracts illustrated with Wood Cuts, for Rewards in Sunday and other Schools.

Price to Members.

18mo.—Davys's (Bishop of Peterborough) Conversations on the Liturgy. Cloth, 1*s.*

Watts's Divine Songs. Silk, 10*s.* 6*d.*

Cottage Conversations. Cloth, 6*d.* Cloth gilt, 8*d.*

Amusing Stories. Cloth, 6*d.* Cloth gilt, 8*d.*

James Talbot. Cloth, 6*d.* Cloth gilt, 8*d.*

Loss of the Kent. Half-bound, 1*s.* 2*d.*

Select Stories. Cloth, 6*d.* Cloth gilt, 8*d.*

Horne's (Bp.) John the Baptist. Half-bound, 1*s.* 2*d.*

Two Wealthy Farmers. Cloth gilt, 10*d.*

Gilpin's William Baker. 1*s.* 6*d.* or 10*s.* per 100.

The Cottager's Wife, 1*s.* 6*d.* or 10*s.* per 100.

The Curate of Merden. Cloth gilt, 9*d.*

32mo.—Shepherd of Salisbury Plain. 2*s.* or 12*s.* per 100.

History of Tom White the Postillion. 2*s.* or 12*s.* per 100.

Sunday School. 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 7*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

History of Hester Wilmot. 2*s.*, or 12*s.* per 100.

Or bound in one volume, silk, 1*s.* 6*d.*

History of Charles Jones the Footman. 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 7*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

Lancashire Collier Girl. 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 7*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

Black Giles the Poacher. 2*s.*, or 12*s.* per 100.

Tawny Rachel, or the Fortune Teller. 1*s.* 6*d.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

Betty Brown. 1*s.* 6*d.* or 7*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

Good Mother's Legacy. 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 10*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

The Happy Waterman. 1*s.* 6*d.*, or 7*s.* 6*d.* per 100.

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THE Clergy are referred to page 7 of this GAZETTE for full information upon the state of the affairs of the "Clergy Mutual Assurance Society," and they are requested to make known to their "relations amongst the Laity," the advantages which will not fail to accrue to them as well as to the Society, by their keeping up as it were a family connexion with the Clergy, by means of an institution, which being eminently successful in every branch of its business, invites them as the fathers, brothers, and sons of Clergymen, to make their Life Assurances in it on the most favourable terms.

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Attention has been gradually awakened amongst all orders of the Clergy, to the important uses of this SOCIETY, and the business of it has very considerably increased within the last year, and is increasing every week. If it should be found, as by many it is supposed it will be, that life is of longer duration on an average amongst the Clergy than amongst the community at large, Profits upon Life Assurance in this SOCIETY will result in a corresponding ratio. *The whole of these Profits will be returned.* A Life Assurance Policy is entitled to its full share of profit from the day of its date. One-fourth part of the total amount of premiums paid for Life Assurances in and during the first seven years of this Institution, was returned back again as a bonus to the assured Members, and appropriated to a reduction of their future premiums, thus making the Rates of Premium which had been paid for the same during such seven years, 25 per cent. less than in the following Table. For instance, a Clergyman at the age of 50, having assured £1000 upon his Life in the year 1832, and having paid for the same up to 1836, five Annual Premiums of £43. 13s. 4d. each, received a bonus in cash of about £50 to be appropriated to the reduction of his future premium, so that in fact he paid only £33. 13s. 4d. or thereabouts, during the five first years of his assurance, or £3. 7s. 4d. for each sum of £100 assured, instead of £4. 7s. 4d. Any sum not less than £50, and not exceeding £2500, may be assured upon Life by any Clergyman, or the Father, Mother, Wife, Widow, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister, of any Clergyman, upon terms as below; and the period appointed for the next bonus is 31st May, 1841.

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18	1 13 4	34	2 11 6	50	4 7 4
19	1 14 2	35	2 13 0	51	4 11 4
20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
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29	2 5 0	45	3 12 4		

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY REGISTER OF



THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

No. 14.—VOL. II.

LONDON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1839.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

WE are happy to learn that the account which we gave in our last Number of the progress of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, during its first year, has attracted considerable attention. It seems that many of our readers were not aware that our plan had been carried out to its full extent, by sending a copy to the resident clergyman of every parish throughout England and Wales, during the whole year; and that this had been done without the aid of any particular fund, or any extraordinary resources: we hope that the simple statements which we have made will have the effect of increasing the support which we continue to receive from the Clergy, and will help to procure more extensive Subscriptions from the Laity.

We have not overlooked the suggestions which have been made to us recently for the improvement of the GAZETTE, some of which we hope to notice more particularly hereafter.

We have been requested to call the attention of the Clergy to the Act of Parliament relating to Marriages within the prohibited degrees, which appears not to be sufficiently known. It will be found in page 27.

••• In our account of the Great Meeting at Willis's rooms on the subject of National Education, on the 28th of May last, we omitted to mention the name of the Bishop of Ripon. His lordship was present during the whole of that meeting.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

Times and Places of Confirmation, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the course of the month.

Aug.	Aug.
7—Croydon; Wimbledon.	22—Monkton; Wingham.
10—Farnham.	23—Canterbury (for the city only); Whitstable.
13—Sevenoaks; Wrotham.	24—Barham.
14—Maidstone.	26—Canterbury (for Neighbourhood); Chatham.
16—Staplehurst; Cranbrook.	27—Wye; Ashford.
17—Tenterden; New Romney.	28—Charing; Faversham.
18—Hythe.	29—Sittingbourne; Rainham.
19—Folkestone; Dover.	
20—Deal; Sandwich.	
21—Ramsgate; Margate.	

It is the intention of the Archbishop of Canterbury to hold Confirmations throughout his Diocese every two years.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford intends, under the providence of God, to hold Confirmations at the following places, in the course of the month:—

Aug.	Aug.
3—Watlington.	10—Ilsey.
7—Oxford.	13—Thame.
7—St. Mary's, Wallingford.	14—Cuddesden.
8—Dorchester.	26—Abingdon.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold his next Ordination in Lincoln Cathedral on Sunday the 22nd of September.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester will hold his next Ordination at Farnham in December.

••• In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

August, 1839.

The SOCIETY is now about to publish "An Account of its Origin, Objects, and General Proceedings," which has been drawn up by the Rev. T. B. MURRAY, M.A., Assistant Secretary.

From this we make the following extracts:—

"Towards the end of the seventeenth century, in the reign of King William and Queen Mary, a number of excellent persons of high consideration among the Clergy and Laity, grieved at the profaneness and impiety which were spreading in this country, especially in the Metropolis and large towns, formed themselves into Societies for the Advancement of Christianity, and the Reformation of Morals. These good objects they continued to pursue, in connection with the Church of England, of which they were members, and with the co-operation of the highest order of the Clergy; the Bishop of London, Dr. Henry Compton, before whom they laid their plans, and methods of proceeding, having given his sanction and encouragement to the undertaking.

Various productions, which issued from the press at that time, tend to show that a great struggle had commenced between the enemies of divine truth, and the friends of religion and virtue; some writers throwing contempt on every thing sacred; others, who were of a better mind, lamenting the prevalent licentiousness and infidelity, and warning the nation and individuals against the awful consequences of vice.

It was at this important period that the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE had its beginning. The character and objects of the SOCIETY are concisely described in a small work published in 1701, entitled, 'An Account of the Rise and Progress of the Religious Societies in the City of London, by Josiah Woodward, D.D., Minister of Poplar,' the following extract from which will be read with interest. The concluding passage indicates the activity of the SOCIETY at a very early stage of its existence: and those persons who are acquainted with its line of operations at the present day, will observe with pleasure how closely it has kept to its original purpose.

'And here, as I pass, I cannot but take notice, with great thankfulness to God, of a very honourable and beneficial SOCIETY erected about two years ago in this city, by which the Propagation of Christian Knowledge at home and abroad is vigorously endeavoured; which seems to fill up all that could be thought deficient in the methods that were before set on foot, in order to the general amendment of the lives and manners of men. For whilst the Societies for the Reformation of Manners (Morals) pluck up the weeds, and prepare the ground, this sows the good seed. In the Society which I am now describing, there are several persons engaged that are of eminent rank in Church and State, and many who are of the Societies for Reformation; who have established a most useful correspondence abroad with other Protestant Churches; and do very bountifully contribute towards the education of poor children; the supplying of poor families with books of piety and devotion; and the advancing of religion in our plantations.'

The Rev. J. F. Ostervald, Professor of Divinity, and Pastor of the Church of Neufchatel, Switzerland, addressing the Members of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, Nov. 8, 1702, bore the following testimony:—

'In London, and in divers other places in England, this SOCIETY has caused many schools to be set up, wherein numbers of poor children are instructed, clothed, and educated. This SOCIETY has caused good books to be distributed at its own charge, in the schools in town and country, in the fleets, among the soldiers, and in the prisons.'

'Your zeal,' he adds, 'has not been confined to the wants of England, but has extended itself even to Foreign countries. You make it your business, with extraordinary application and expense, and with great success, to cause the light of the Gospel to shine in America; and you have there erected

libraries, as you have also done in England, for the use of country ministers who are not capable of furnishing themselves with books. You invite other Protestant Churches to concur with you in these religious designs, to unite among themselves, and to put an end to those fatal divisions which till now kept them at a distance from each other.'

Dr. Edmund Gibson, Bishop of London, in a letter to his Clergy, dated April 3, 1740, in which he points out some of the means of suppressing vice and infidelity, refers to the labours of the SOCIETY:—

'It was with this view several Bishops, Clergymen, and other serious persons among the Laity, did long since form themselves into a Society, under the name of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, for printing and dispersing practical tracts in great numbers, along with Bibles, New Testaments, and Common Prayer Books: and as by their endeavour in that way great good has been done to Religion, so much more would probably be done if their design and their methods of carrying it on were more generally understood and attended to.'

Thus early in the history of this Institution did the tree, which was planted in faith, and singleness of purpose, receive the gracious dews of heaven; and thus openly and effectually did God, with His blessing, give it an increase. To Him be the glory for all the good which it has accomplished!

For one peculiar and distinguishing feature of the plan, namely, the Promotion of Christian Knowledge abroad, the SOCIETY was chiefly indebted to the Rev. Dr. Thomas Bray*, who, in April, 1696, had been offered by Bishop Compton the appointment of Ecclesiastical Commissary in Maryland, America; the affairs of the Church in that province requiring careful superintendence and regulation. Dr. Bray having accepted the office, quitted England for America in December, 1699. On his return home, in 1700-1, he successfully followed up his long-cherished scheme of establishing, under a charter, a Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. At its commencement, however, the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE included both branches, the Home and Colonial; although separate subscriptions were received from its Members, according to the nature of the object which they desired to assist.

The first Meeting of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE was held in London, on Wednesday, the 8th of March, 1698-9, when the following persons were present:—Lord Guildford, Sir Humphry Mackworth, Mr. Justice Hook, the Rev. Dr. Bray, (who has been mentioned above), and Colonel Colchester.

These five original Members of the SOCIETY, in the very outset of their proceedings, declared their conviction, that the growth of vice and immorality was greatly owing to a gross ignorance of the principles of the Christian religion: and, acting upon this wise and sound opinion, they at once began to form Catechetical Schools, and Lending Libraries, in the principal towns of the kingdom, and took measures for distributing religious books and tracts, but especially Bibles and Common Prayer Books, and the Homilies of the Church, either gratuitously, or at a very cheap rate, among their poorer neighbours.

Among the eminent persons who assisted at the deliberations of the SOCIETY, soon after its establishment, we find the following:—Bishops Stillingfleet, Kidder, Williams, Fowler, Evans; Dr. Willis, Dean of Lincoln; Dr. Hayley, Dean of Chichester; Dr. Stanhope, afterwards Dean of Canterbury; Dr. Hare, afterwards Bishop of Chichester; Dr. White Kennet, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough; Dr. Josiah Woodward, Dr. William Nicholls, Dr. John Mapletot, Dr. Ernest Grabe, Sir George Wheeler, D.D., Sir Richard Blackmore, Sir John Chardin,

* This excellent and public-spirited clergyman was born at Marton in Shropshire, A. D. 1656. He died in 1730. An institution originally established by Dr. Bray and his associates is still in operation. Its principal objects are, 'The making provision for Parochial and Lending Libraries for the Clergy; and the conversion of adult negroes, and the education of children in the British Colonies.' The Members are called 'Bray's Associates.' Additions are made to the Association from time to time, by the recommendation of Members.

John Chamberlayne, Esq., Robert Nelson, Esq., William Melmoth, Esq., Mr. Humphry Wanley, &c. And at an early period the SOCIETY opened a correspondence abroad, with Professor Franck, of Halle, in Saxony; Mr. Ostervald, of Neufchatel; Mr. Jablonski, of Berlin; Turretin, of Geneva; Ludolf, of Erfurt, and others.

In the course of two years the SOCIETY had ample proof of the good it was doing. It was then separated into two branches; one of which, under the title of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS was incorporated by a Charter from King William III., dated June 16, 1701, and had intrusted to its care the advancement of true religion, and the establishment of Clergymen of the Church of England in the Colonies and dependencies of the British empire.

At a Meeting of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, held on the 23d of June, 1701, his Majesty's letters patent, under the Great Seal of England, for erecting the above Corporation, were laid before the Members; Dr. Bray being present, who received the SOCIETY's thanks 'for his great care and pains in procuring the grant of the said letters patent.*' Thanks were also voted to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, for his assistance towards this object; and a Committee was appointed, including Dr. Bray, for the purpose of waiting on his Grace, to lay the Resolution before him, and 'to know of him what time and place he would be pleased to appoint for the first Meeting of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.'

The Institution of which we are about to furnish an account continued to promote its pious designs at home, under the name of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. In March, 1709, a motion was made for Incorporating this Society; but the proposition was negatived at a subsequent General Meeting.

The bounty of the SOCIETY was soon extended to India. As early as the year 1710, it undertook the care and management of such funds as were intrusted to it for the instruction of the heathen, and for the support and enlargement of the Protestant Mission, which Frederick IV., King of Denmark, had established at Tranquebar, on the coast of Coromandel, in the south of India—a district in his possession. Thus it was the first of our Societies in England to set the example of a Missionary zeal†; and ever since that period it has continued to labour in the cause of Christ in the remote and benighted regions of Hindostan. It first aided the Danish mission; it afterwards established and supported missions of its own: and now that these exertions are happily crowned with an Indian Episcopate, it rejoices in the opportunity of doing good by the hands of the prelates in India. Some particulars will be given of the services rendered by its missions in the East, and of the grants of money and books which have been made from time to time, for the promotion of its objects, not only in India, but in the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, the West Indies, Canada, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, Bermuda, and other parts of the world. But it is proposed, in the first place, to furnish a general statement of its domestic operations.

I.—DOMESTIC OPERATIONS.

The Domestic Operations of the SOCIETY may be classed under three heads:—

1. The education of poor children in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the Church of England.
2. The gratuitous supply and cheap distribution of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, the Homilies of the Church, and Religious Books and Tracts; as well as of Books of general instruction.
3. Translations of the Scriptures, the Common Prayer Book, and other books, into foreign languages.

* A transcript of the original sketch of the two venerable societies, as drawn up by Dr. Bray, and bequeathed by him, among other MSS. to Slon College, London, is inserted in the "Account."

† The Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Wilson), writing to the SOCIETY in 1833, styles it 'The Primitive Missionary Society of India.'

1. *The Education of Children.*

1. At the first meeting of the SOCIETY, one hundred and forty years ago, it was resolved, 'To further and promote that good design of erecting Catechetical Schools in each parish, in and about London.'

On the 10th of March, 1698-9, being the second meeting of the SOCIETY, the following resolution was passed, 'That this SOCIETY will subscribe a stock for insurance of the charge of setting up the Schools for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and that Mr. Justice Hook do draw up an instrument of insurance, and a form of subscription, for the contributors in their respective parishes.' The poor were taught to read, and instructed in the Church Catechism; and the attendance of the parents was frequently enjoined in the hours devoted to this requisite branch of teaching. For many years successively, 'an Account,' stating the number of charity schools, and of the children in each school, was printed by the SOCIETY, and transmitted to the Members, and through them to the public. The SOCIETY also recommended, in circular letters to its correspondents, dated 1712, that with instruction in Religion they should join all proper methods of training the children in habits of labour and industry.

From this time the progress of Charity Schools formed a leading feature in the proceedings of the SOCIETY. The following is a specimen of the numerous statements laid before the Meeting.

'13th January, 1700-1.

'Mr. Skeat reports, that the school for girls in East Smithfield, in the parish of Aldgate, was opened this day; above forty pounds being subscribed thereunto. Also, that there are three schools lately opened at Wimbledon, two for girls, and one for boys, erected by twenty gentlemen, who have each subscribed four pounds a piece for ten years.'

The next minute records the establishment of an office, which, being placed in the hands of a zealous and discreet clergyman, could not fail to have proved highly important to the interests of these rising institutions.

1700-1. Jan. 13. 'Resolved, that the Rev. Mr. Cogan be the Inspector of all the charity schools in and about London and Westminster.'

It is an important fact, ascertained from original documents, that some of the earliest parochial and ward schools arose under the auspices of this SOCIETY, and that to the aid and encouragement which it afforded, is owing the origin of the annual assembly of the charity schools of London and Westminster in the cathedral church of St. Paul. Although the general arrangement of the affairs connected with these meetings devolves on a body of gentlemen, called the SOCIETY OF PATRONS of the Charity Schools, much interest has always been manifested in the object by the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, which contributes a certain sum annually towards the expenses of the Anniversary, and, from time to time, undertakes to apply for the kind offices of a preacher.

We find by the SOCIETY's first Report, that 'at the first meeting of the gentlemen concerned in promoting the charity schools in and about the cities of London and Westminster, the masters and mistresses were present, on the 8th of June, 1704, at St. Andrew's church, Holborn, with the poor children under their care, in number about two thousand.' This was the earliest annual assembly of the charity schools.

The space in St. Andrew's church proving insufficient, and the poor children of Wapping and Whitechapel having been excluded, in consequence of their alphabetical place in the procession in 1704; on the Thursday in Whitsun week, in the following year, the schools assembled in increased numbers at St. Sepulchre's church, Snow-hill.

In October, 1715, the Princess of Wales having expressed a wish to see the charity children at their next anniversary meeting; and it having appeared that her Royal Highness had not been invited on the previous occasion, 'upon account of the straitness of the room,' an application was made by the SOCIETY to the Commissioners for finishing St. Paul's Cathedral, for leave to assemble them there at the ensuing meeting. Statements were accordingly prepared, and the Dean and Chapter of St.

Paul's were applied to: but after an interview which the Committee had with Sir Christopher Wren, the scheme was abandoned. The anniversaries continued to be held at St. Sepulchre's, until 1738, in which year the schools resorted to Christ Church, Newgate-street. They met there for forty-four years successively. In 1782, they were, for the first time, assembled at St. Paul's Cathedral, where they have met every year since. The average number of children annually collected, is calculated at between five and six thousand; to which amount, if adequate accommodation could conveniently be provided in the building, large additions might be made from the schools in and about the metropolis. The total number of persons present, including the schools, may be generally estimated at nearly 17,000. Comparatively few, perhaps, who have witnessed the impressive and affecting scene, and listened to the chorus of praise ascending from so many thousand children's voices, are aware of the origin of this meeting.

The Members of the SOCIETY will not be displeased at this mention, however slight, of a national celebration, which has been pronounced one of the highest interest and importance; and which, it is to be hoped, will never cease out of our land. Nor will the benevolent Society of Patrons, who rejoice in the opportunity afforded them of contributing to the preservation of the national faith, and attaching the children of the poor to the doctrine and discipline of the Church, fail to receive the grateful acknowledgments of all who seek the prosperity of England itself.

Very soon after its formation, the exertions of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, in the cause of Christian education, were extended to different parts of the kingdom; its first care having been bestowed on the metropolis. By the year 1741, nearly two thousand charity schools had been established, through the means of the SOCIETY, in Great Britain and Ireland. At a subsequent period, on the introduction of the system of Sunday schools, about the year 1780, the SOCIETY gave its support and encouragement to this excellent object, which it has continued to afford up to the present time.

In giving its sanction and aid to Sunday and other schools, the SOCIETY proceeded on the express and avowed principle, that Religion, as inculcated by the Church of England, should be the basis of education. From this distinct line it has never deviated; and the blessing of the Almighty has abundantly accompanied its efforts for the present and future welfare of mankind.

The general adoption of parochial schools on the national system, which is sometimes called the Bell's, or the Madras system, completed the great work, of which the foundation had been thus laid upwards of a century before. The establishment of the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, in the year 1811, and the Incorporation of that Society by royal charter, in 1817, became the means of increasing and regulating the efforts previously made in this important department. It must not be forgotten, however, that the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE still cheerfully co-operates in the work, which prospered so well in its hands, by supplying large quantities of Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer Books, and Tracts, to these schools, at a rate far below the cost price, and frequently by bestowing large gratuitous grants of books, where the means of purchasing them are wanting.

The SOCIETY has recently manifested the regard which it entertains towards the objects of the National Society in a very substantial manner. A copy of the Resolutions, unanimously adopted at a public meeting of the friends of National Education in the principles of the Church, at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on Tuesday, the 28th of May, 1839, having been transmitted by the Secretary of the National Society; it was agreed at the General Meeting in July, 1839, to grant the sum of five thousand pounds to that institution in furtherance of the objects set forth in the Resolutions. Notice had been given by the Standing Committee a month previous, of their intention to propose this grant to the Board.

As it appears, on the best estimate which can be made, that more than ONE MILLION of children of the humbler class in England and Wales are now receiving Christian instruction in connection with our Church, it is not surprising that the number of applications for books should be increased, and the calls on the SOCIETY's funds become more pressing in consequence."

We intend making further extracts from "the Account" in our next Number.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PLACES.

Patron.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

Presidents. { HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

THE last statement which was laid before the Subscribers and Friends of this Society contained the names of the parishes and districts to which grants for the current year (97 in number) had been made, and it was mentioned that the total sum so appropriated was 6,915*l*.

A few extracts from the correspondence of some of the incumbents thus assisted are appended to this Report; and they will be read with interest, as exhibiting a specimen of the beneficial results which, by the Divine blessing, have even in this short period ensued from the establishment of the Additional Curates' Fund.

But the Committee are now chiefly desirous to draw attention to the present condition of the SOCIETY.

All the grants before mentioned expired at Easter, 1839. Previously to that period the Committee had inquired, by a circular letter, whether in each of these cases the aid of the SOCIETY was still necessary, or whether local contributions or other causes enabled any of its grants to be withdrawn. From the return to this circular it appears that five of their grants have been relinquished. With regard to the remaining cases (so far as a return has been received through the several bishops) it appears that a second grant from the SOCIETY, to the same amount as the former one, is urgently needed. Such second grant the Committee have accordingly felt themselves called upon to make; and the result is, that, including the sum reserved to meet the cases from which a return is still due, the SOCIETY is pledged for the ensuing year to the payment of a sum which amounts to within 100*l*. of its whole annual income, that income being at present 6,700*l*., and the aggregate of grants 6,600*l*.

While the entire resources of the SOCIETY are thus unavoidably devoted to the continued wants of former applicants, no less than fifty-one new applications have been made for grants. Many of these cases are of a nature which renders it more than ordinarily painful to the Committee to be unable to assist them. In some a new church is actually built, and its consecration and use only delayed for want of funds to maintain a Curate; in others external aid is only asked for a limited period till local funds can be raised.

Under these circumstances, the Committee, notwithstanding the appropriation of *this year's income*, have resolved to offer to such cases as the above, and a few others of the greatest urgency, a temporary assistance. This they are enabled to do, owing to the delay which took place in many of the former grants becoming payable, which has left in the SOCIETY's hands the sum of 2,600*l*. They propose to apportion this sum to eleven parishes, in the way of an annual grant to each, if they continue entitled to it, for three years, at the expiration of which period the whole sum will be exhausted. In the meantime it is hoped that in several of these places the benefit of the instruction and ordinances of the Church will have been sufficiently felt to induce the inhabitants to make an effort to secure to themselves the continuance of so great a blessing. The Committee are satisfied, and would strongly impress upon their friends, that the CENTRAL SOCIETY can only hope to render extensively service-

able the resources with which it may be entrusted by strenuous local efforts being made in furtherance of its grants. And to enable such efforts to assume a better and more permanent form than that of precarious payments from year to year, the Society will always be ready to sacrifice a part of their funded capital in order to aid and encourage Endowments.

While the Committee thus urge the necessity of local exertions, they do not forget that the circumstance of some districts is such as to present a barrier seemingly insurmountable to their success; and they would therefore earnestly appeal to the wealthy members of the Church, and to those who find their spiritual wants amply provided for by the piety of former days, to contribute to the relief of poor and populous parishes which have no such provision. A simple abstract of the eleven cases proposed to be assisted with grants, which must be again withdrawn for want of funds, unless the income of the Society is promptly and considerably increased, is here subjoined; and the Committee feel sure that it will plead the cause of these destitute districts far more powerfully than any arguments which they can use.

W. J. RODBER, Secretary.

4, St. Martin's-place, July, 1839.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Diocese of Lincoln.—At this place a new church is ready for consecration, but entirely without endowment. This they hope in a few years to obtain; at present they have no means of raising any salary for the curate. Population, 5,400.

St. John's, Wolverhampton.—Diocese of Lichfield.—The population of the district is 9,000, of the parish, 37,000. The incumbent states that "assistance from the Society will probably only be needed two or three years."

Werneth.—Parish of Stockport, Diocese of Chester.—Population of the district 3,462, of the parish 66,610. Fifty pounds is offered locally towards a curate's salary. If he can be obtained, a church will be built, and in the mean time a school-room licensed for Divine worship.

Newington.—Trinity Church, Diocese of Canterbury.—Population of the district 17,500, of the parish 44,500. Great poverty and vice prevails in part of this district. It is stated that the aid now solicited from the Society may after a while be otherwise supplied.

Irlams-o'-the-height.—Parish of Eccles, Diocese of Chester.—The population of the parish is 40,000, and that of this hamlet, together with two other townships, for all of which the additional curate is intended, 5,700. Efforts are being made to build a church, which will be greatly stimulated by his appointment: meanwhile there is a school-room in which he will give two or three Sunday services, and also week-day lectures. "Most of the people have never been in the habit of going to any place of worship, and the Socialists are endeavouring to raise a chapel."

Stanton.—Parish of Youlgrave, Diocese of Lichfield.—In this parish, which has a wide-scattered population, a new church is being built, but they cannot obtain a curate without the Society's aid.

Yardley Wood.—Parish of Yardley, near Birmingham, Diocese of Worcester.—Population of the district 1,000, of the parish 3,000. "Most of the people [of this outlying district] have grown up in ignorance of all religion, and are unacquainted with the services of the Church." A dissenting meeting-house has been bought by the clergyman and a resident in the district, and is to be licensed for the curate till a church can be built; and this depends on a curate being first provided. To this object the Society is only asked to contribute a part, the persons above mentioned giving a house and 50*l.* per annum.

Dawdon.—Parish of Dalton-le-Dale, Diocese of Durham.—This new population, 2,000 in number, having no place of worship, a church has been built with the help of the bishop, who has both given and advanced money towards it. They are obliged to look to the Society for funds for a curate for it.

St. James's, Leeds.—Diocese of Ripon.—The population of this district, which has only one clergy-

man, is 12,000, and is "in the poorest part of Leeds."

Chelmsford.—Diocese of London.—The services of an additional curate for this parish (the resident population of which is 6,000) are required among the workmen employed on the Eastern Counties Railway, in number 1,000. A temporary chapel will be erected for this purpose, and a local subscription raised to meet the Society's grant.

Worsborough.—Diocese of York.—This parish contains nearly 5,000. "At that extremity of it nearest to Barnsley a new population has sprung up, consisting chiefly of poor weavers, who are nearly two miles distant from the Church." A school-house has been built near them by a gentleman, who will enlarge it if a curate can be obtained regularly to perform divine service in it. Fifty pounds towards his salary is offered by the clergyman, whose own receipts from the living are only 140*l.*

From the foregoing abstract of the circumstances of these cases it appears, that should the temporary aid, which is all the Committee have at present to offer in the way of annual grants, be accepted, it will be the means of providing, over and above the general labours of Eleven Additional Clergymen in an aggregate population of upwards of 50,000 souls, the following specific benefits:—

It will enable three churches already built, or on the point of completion, to be opened for Divine service, which might otherwise remain unused.

It will enable religious worship to be offered in four other places where no regular service is now performed.

It will be the probable instrument of forwarding the erection of three new churches.

These facts speak for themselves. If so much good can be produced by means so scanty and precarious, how greatly would the interests of our holy religion, and the social well-being of the country, be promoted, if this Society were enabled extensively and permanently to minister to the wants of populous and destitute parishes!

Extracts from the Correspondence of some of the Clergy to whom grants have been made.

Parish of —. Population 8,871.

"In consequence of the assistance afforded me by the Society I have been enabled to give a *strictly Catechetical Lecture* on the Sunday evenings in the school to the more advanced classes. This, I rejoice to state, has been blessed far beyond my expectation, in communicating the knowledge of the principles of our holy religion, not merely to the young persons connected with the school, but even to many in the middle and advanced periods of life."

Parish of —. Population 35,000.

"The usual winter-services of my church are at half-past Ten A.M. and half-past Six P.M.; but this winter (during at least the season of Lent) I was enabled by the assistance afforded by your excellent Society, to institute a weekly service and lecture on Wednesday evenings at half-past Seven P.M. and also an additional service on Sunday afternoons at Three P.M., when the children of the congregation were catechized, and a short catechetical exposition given after the Second Lesson, as required by the Rubric; and in Passion Week a lecture was read each evening in the school-rooms to the teachers and senior scholars of my Sunday-school."

Parish of —. Population 4,000.

"Although among a population of 4,000, my own work is not sensibly diminished by the aid of an additional curate, because so much was necessarily left undone before; yet the comfort and satisfaction of my labours is, I might almost say, immeasurably increased by the constant presence and assistance of a fellow-labourer. I feel, therefore, that I cannot be sufficiently thankful, or too earnestly solicit the continuance of so great and welcome a favour."

"It may, perhaps, not be uninteresting to the Society to add, that by means of the help afforded by it, a daily service is contemplated, to be continued during the summer months, if not during the whole year."

Parish of —. Population.—District 3,500; Parish 20,000.

"I am thankful to say that I have had the pleasure of seeing our congregation steadily and satisfactorily increase during the past year; the old attendants seem more confirmed in their attachment to the Church, and many new ones have been added. We have lately opened our Church for regular service on Wednesday evenings instead of a school-room lecture, and the numbers, so far from diminishing, have been increased. During Passion Week we had a full service every evening except Saturday, which has never been attempted before in this place, and an average attendance of at least 150, which is very pleasing, because almost all who came were working people, or engaged in business, and scarce any could come without some exertion. Our list of communicants is also considerably swelled, and the increase of the last has, I think, been larger than that of any preceding year."

"I should add, in conclusion of this short sketch, that the congregation attending this church, and the inhabitants of the district at large, have contributed no less than 80*l.* to the support of the church and schools, and 50*l.* to the different missionary societies, during the past year."

Parish of —. Population.—District 1,500; Parish 11,000.

"The Curate of — has great pleasure in stating that the maintenance of a resident minister at — is producing most satisfactory results. In this neighbourhood, where hitherto comparatively few attended public worship, and where the Christian Sacraments had almost altogether fallen into disuse, the church is now numerously attended, and the number of communicants gradually increasing."

Parish of —. Population.—District 1,000; Parish 2,000.

"The appointment of a curate has yet been but of short continuance, but there are now two extra services in the parish besides the former regular duties. They are extremely well attended, and the people are very thankful for the privileges they enjoy."

Parish of —. Population 4,000.

"The Society's grant has been of essential service in this place. It has relieved the incumbent from a load of duty under which his health was giving way. The whole population, 4,000 in their families, can be visited four times a year, or once a quarter. A chapel and school will be erected in —, as by the continuance of the grant a service can be given there on the Sunday in addition to three in —; and funds are collecting for this purpose. The school children are catechized twice in each week. Dissent is diminishing; the congregations are steadily increasing; a more wholesome and deliberate attachment to the Church is advancing in the parishes. It is too much to say that all this is the fruit of the Society's grant, as since the present incumbency (three years) a change has been taking place. But the progress has been more rapid during the past nine months of the grant."

Parish of —. Population 4,429.

"Since I have had a curate we have been, either the one or the other, enabled to give up some portion of every day to the general management of the schools, as to funds, mode of education, &c. The consequence of this has been that our numbers have more than doubled, and that we have seldom less than twenty children admitted every monthly committee-day. I attribute this entirely to the attention paid to the schools by the vicar and the curate."

Parish of —. Population.—District 1,500; Parish 10,000.

"A great change for the better has taken place in the district of —. The inhabitants never used to attend the services of the mother Church, owing to the distance and want of accommodation. Since they have had service in the school-room our congregations have been numerous, and several have become communicants. The sick of the district

have been regularly visited; and a district of the town has been allotted to the additional curate."

Parish of —. Population 6,000.

"In general, I can humbly affirm, that the utmost benefits have arisen to us here, considering the period during which assistance has been afforded. Mr. —, the curate, is in every respect an able and zealous coadjutor, and is highly respected by the people."

Parish of —. No church till recently for 200 years.

"I have much satisfaction in stating that the congregation, both in the morning and the afternoon, are rapidly increasing. In the afternoon there are seldom less than 800 persons. The communicants have likewise increased."

Chapelry of —. Population 15,000.

"Three additional services have been established. A congregation of upwards of 200 has been raised in —; it is steady, and promises to increase. The two additional services in — are attended by as many as the Sunday school-room will contain.

Donations and Subscriptions may be paid to the account of the Treasurers, Joshua Watson, Esq., and Benjamin Harrison, Esq., at Messrs. Drummonds', Charing Cross: Messrs. Hoares', Fleetstreet; and Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchin-lane.

Forms of Application for Assistance may be obtained at the Office, No. 4, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square.

REPORT OF THE LORD PRIMATE OF IRELAND, RESPECTING THE FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE IRISH CLERGY.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

IN submitting to your Lordships and to the Committee, a further account of the distribution of the funds placed at my disposal, for the relief of the Irish clergy, I have but little to add to my former Report, in proof of the extent of distress among that deserving body of men, and of the greatness, and opportuneness of the relief afforded. That distress, it will be easily imagined, could not be small, arising as it did in most cases, from a withholding of professional income, in whole or in great part during a period of seven years, and from expensive and harassing litigation when any portion of the tithes were to be recovered; the distress of the Irish Clergy is in fact beyond effectual relief, occasioned by the disappointment of plans for placing children in respectable professions, and securing for them a decent maintenance in life. This calamity exceeds the efforts of private benevolence, and there remains nothing for a large class of these sufferers but resignation under irremediable evil with a broken heart.

Still the Committee may rest assured, that their munificent contributions have not been without abundant and blessed fruits. In all cases they have operated in mitigating calamity, and in very many they have enabled incumbents to continue the services of curates, who must have been dismissed destitute; whilst their flocks would have been left without sufficient pastoral care. They have also enabled the Clergy to preserve their life insurances, and thus to secure a future provision for their families. In illustration of the important services rendered to the cause of religion, by rescuing numerous individuals from immediate want, and enabling them to continue their ministrations, I cannot do better than quote the words of Archdeacon Cotton, Dr. Elington, and Archdeacon Thyle, extracted from Reports recently made by them, of what has been done in the Dioceses of Cashel, Emly, Waterford, Lismore, Leighlin, Ferns, Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, which were respectively placed under their care by the desire of their bishops:—"By this statement," Archdeacon Cotton says, "as compared with my former account delivered in July, 1836, it appears that since the month of April, 1835, there has been intrusted to me, and distributed amongst the Clergy most in need of such help, about 30,000*l.* sterling. In transmitting this paper, which I trust

will be found correct (and the vouchers for which are at your Grace's call), it would be unpardonable in me not to offer what it must be most satisfactory to your Grace to receive, namely, the strongest assurances of the Clergy's deep sense of their obligation to Providence, to its instruments, their munificent benefactors throughout the British Empire, and to your Grace, under whose kind and judicious direction, this great and seasonable aid has been supplied. I may add my own full conviction, that this bounty has been to very many of the highest possible importance. It has saved Life Assurances from forfeiture, children from being withdrawn from school, curates from dismissal, incumbents from overwhelming debts, their families from actual want, and some of themselves from a gaol.

"Under these circumstances, we must be less than men and Christians, if we are not penetrated by sentiments of most unfeigned gratitude; and we desire to offer through your Grace, to the London Committee, the warmest expression of our feelings for their successful exertions in carrying us through the complicated difficulties, under which, but for them, we should have sunk."

Dr. Elington observes—"In giving up my account of the trust which your Grace was pleased to repose in me, I hope your Grace will permit me to express, however imperfectly, my sense of the greatness of the benefit conferred upon the Irish Clergy, by the munificent contribution of the British nation. Much has been said of the sufferings of the Irish Clergy, but I firmly believe they have been little understood; indeed, it would be impossible for any person, who was not himself a witness, to form a conception of the cases of individual suffering, or of the exemplary patience with which it was endured. I may briefly state to your Grace, that some of the money intrusted to me was employed in purchasing articles of necessary furniture, to replace what had been sold to procure the means of subsistence, in redeeming the very beds upon which their children had slept, and I should add, that the most distressing of these cases was made known to me in consequence of the enquiries which I had set on foot, the individual himself not having applied to me for relief. I believe I may venture to assure your Grace, that there has not been a single instance of a life insurance being forfeited since your Grace communicated to me your earnest wish that they should be provided for in the first instance. The Clergy of the dioceses of Leighlin and Ferns trust that your Grace will convey to their British benefactors their heartfelt gratitude for the Christian sympathy and active benevolence which prompted their most liberal contributions, and I am happy to assure your Grace, that no language can be too strong for expressing their sense of the obligation which they owe for the assistance vouchsafed in the hour of their deepest distress. The prayer of those, who we trust have been purified by suffering, is, that their benefactors may experience that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and that the overruling Providence of the Most High may exempt them from such privations, as called into action their truly Christian liberality. But I should do injustice to the feelings of those in whose name I write, if I did not express to your Grace, their deep sense of the unwearied exertions which you have made in their behalf, and of the kind, paternal, and unremitting attention which your Grace has shown to all their wants."

Archdeacon Ryle writes—"My brother Commissioners and myself have again respectfully to request your Grace to have the kindness to convey to the London Committee of management, the deep sense of gratitude which the Clergy of the dioceses in common with their brethren throughout Ireland, must ever entertain of the noble and unprecedented munificence of the British people, in the time of their severest privations and distress. That their bounty has not been ill bestowed is apparent from the numerous life insurances which it has sustained, and thus preserved to the families of the Clergy the hard earned savings of many years; while the sums allocated for the payment of curates, have kept up the means of spiritual instruction, in districts which otherwise must have been deprived of its blessings. To your Grace, as the zealous advocate and guardian of our interests, we feel the warmest and most

respectful acknowledgments of our gratitude are eminently due."

The Reports from the other dioceses are to the same effect, concluding with the same grateful acknowledgments. It now only remains that I should account to the Committee for one circumstance in the general Report, which to their liberality will seem to require explanation. Between 13,000*l.* and 14,000*l.* of the fund still remain to the credit of the Committee in London undrawn and unappropriated. This reservation has arisen from the following causes:—In the year 1835, when the great subscription was raised, there was a prospect of a speedy settlement of the tithe question, and a liberal scale of distribution was adopted, proportioned to the then existing distress of the Clergy, and without reference to its continuance. But the events of that year extinguished all hopes of a speedy settlement, the resistance to the payment of the compositions rents continued, and the application of a remedy by legislative enactment was indefinitely postponed, while only a comparatively small part of the relief fund remained. It was therefore necessary to form a very limited scale for distribution. I accompanied my Report to the Committee in 1837, with a copy of this scale, from which it will appear that the sum in each case, which was to be the criterion of relief to be afforded, gradually increased in proportion to the income, but did not exceed 150*l.*, and that the commissioner in each diocese had a very complicated account to settle with each individual clergyman, before he could ascertain the amount to which he was entitled. He had first to determine the net amount of the incumbent's income, and then the gross amount of his receipts; and secondly, the expenses of collecting the income, and the net amount of the receipts. It is obvious, therefore, that in drawing out a general scale for the distribution of the fund in all the dioceses of Ireland, it was impossible previously to calculate the amount of the claims which would be made by each diocese, while at the same time, it was absolutely necessary to keep the scale so low as to guard against the embarrassment, which an excess of claims above the means of relief must have caused. The necessity of adopting so limited a scale—the uncertainty in each year as to the probable duration of the distress, and a wish to retain some funds for the most pressing cases, which might present themselves in the event of a still further postponement of a legislative settlement, left the above balance unappropriated at the end of the last year, when the unexpected interposition of Parliament at length terminated the persecution which had lasted for so long a period. The operation of the Tithe Act of last year at the enormous sacrifice of two-thirds of the arrears, and of 25 per cent. of future annual income, occasioned an earlier payment than usual, or than could have been anticipated of the tithe composition (converted into rent charge), due last November; so that a further distribution equal in amount to that of the preceding years became unnecessary.

It is to be hoped that in return for those sacrifices, the income of the Clergy, although reduced in amount, will in future be more certain, and more punctually paid; and it is mainly owing to the generosity and sympathy of the British public, that the Irish Clergy were enabled, in the midst of their privations and distress, resolutely to resist the abandonment of any principle, the giving up of which might have endangered the stability and permanence of the Established Church. It may be proper to mention that having felt myself bound by the instructions of the subscribers, and of the London Committee, to disburse the funds only among those of the Clergy who were in distress, in consequence of the non-payment of their professional income, I was debarred from extending relief to a larger number of sufferers, who did not come immediately within the description of the objects of the benevolence of the British public, but, who nevertheless were the victims of the same afflictive wants. I allude to the widows and orphans of clergymen, who died during the progress of the persecution, and who left their families in destitution, owing to their incomes having been withheld for so many years.

I hesitated to recommend this class of persons to

the notice of the Committee, from an apprehension that the fund might not have been more than adequate to its primary object. It is impossible but that some errors of judgment may have been committed in so extensive a distribution; either in exceeding the proportion of relief allowed by the rules laid down, or in a seeming parsimony in those rules, little proportioned to the wants of the applicants, and ill according with the feelings of the benevolent donors. I have endeavoured to account for any error in the latter case, and as for errors of excess, they cannot have been frequent or glaring. On the whole, I am persuaded that no funds could have been more impartially or judiciously distributed. The praise of both rests with the bishops and their commissioners, in their respective dioceses. The higher praise of Christian charity belongs to the British public, for their seasonable interposition, and to the London Committee, for their unwearied exertions in carrying out the intentions of that public. But their praise is recorded elsewhere, and they seek not the praise of men.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your faithful and obliged servant,
JOHN G. ARMAGH.

LOCAL SOCIETIES.

UPPER CLAPTON AND STAMFORD-HILL CHURCH FUND.

THE remarkable success which has attended the establishment of this fund induces us to bring the plan under the notice of the clergy generally. In consequence of a recommendation contained in the charge of the Bishop of London last year with reference to five Church societies, an address to the members of the congregation of Stamford-Hill chapel was drawn up by the Rev. C. J. Heathcote. Its object was to explain the nature of the five societies named by the bishop, and to exhort every one to contribute something. Mr. Heathcote also waited upon the master or mistress of every family and endeavoured to interest them in the object. A permanent committee has been formed, and is carrying out the object with much success. In the address which they have put forth they state, that "though the importance of collecting a large sum must not be overlooked, it is much more desirable, that we should all, out of one common feeling for the Church of which we are members, give something, than that a few only in comparison should give largely.

"It is, however, the heads of families among us, the masters and mistresses of households, who are more especially called upon for their co-operation in this work. Nor is their own individual support of the 'Church Fund' more earnestly requested, than that they would recommend it to the different members of their families and households, that they would interest themselves in explaining to them the great Christian purposes to which they are invited to contribute, and, as far as their own households are concerned, take the charge of the collection upon themselves.

"And to what better end, it may be asked, could the influence of that station be directed, in which it has pleased God to place every master and mistress of a family? or what would better become the Christian heads of Christian households, standing as they do before God in something of the light of His ministers to the Church in their own houses, than the coming before Him, once a year, and laying upon His altar the united tribute of themselves and their families to the service of His Church."

The congregation consists of about a hundred families. Each individual names, to the person who collects, the societies to which he wishes it to be given. The amount of their contributions to the several societies during the year is as follows:—

Church Building Society, 55*l.* 10*s.*; Additional Curates' Society, 58*l.* 6*s.*; National School Society, 52*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; Propagation of the Gospel Society, 59*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*; Christian Knowledge Society, 42*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

On Thursday, July 25, a deputation from the clergy of the diocese of Hereford waited on his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and presented the following address:—

"We, the undersigned clergy of the diocese of Hereford, are desirous of approaching your Grace with the expression of our veneration for the sacred office to which, by Divine Providence, you have been called, of our respect and affection for your personal character and virtues, and of our gratitude for the firmness and discretion which you have evinced in a season of peculiar difficulty and danger.

"At a time when events are daily passing before us which mark the growth of latitudinarian sentiments, and the ignorance which prevails concerning the spiritual claims of the Church, we are especially anxious to lay before your Grace the assurance of our devoted adherence to the apostolical doctrine and policy of the Church over which you preside, and of which we are ministers; and our deep-rooted attachment to that system of education of which your Grace has been so determined a supporter.

"And while we most earnestly deprecate that restless desire of change which would rashly innovate in these important matters, we are not less solicitous to declare our firm conviction, that should anything, from the lapse of years or altered circumstances, require correction or renewal, your Grace and our other spiritual rulers may rely upon the cheerful co-operation and dutiful support of the clergy of this diocese, in carrying into effect any measures that may tend to revive the discipline of ancient times, to strengthen the connexion between the bishops, clergy, and people, and to promote the purity, the efficiency, and the unity of the Church."

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

(From the Leicester Journal.)

Presentation of the Valedictory Address of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry and County of Leicester to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

OUR readers are already aware that a meeting of the clergy was held in this place on the 17th of May ult., at which a valedictory address to the Bishop of Lincoln, on the occasion of the separation of this archdeaconry and county from his lordship's diocese, was unanimously adopted. On Friday last, shortly after the consecration of Christ Church, the address was presented to the bishop in the Visitation Court in St. Martin's church. His lordship arrived at the church about half-past 3, and was received at the south door by Mr. Stockdale Hardy, the registrar of the archdeaconry, Messrs. Berridge and Moxon, the churchwardens of the parish of St. Martin, the apparitors, &c., by whom he was conducted to the court, where, notwithstanding the inclemency of the day, a very large number of the clergy had assembled.

The Venerable the Archdeacon, after stating the circumstances under which the address had been prepared, and that 223 of the clergy had affixed their signatures to it, proceeded to read it as follows:—

"The Valedictory Address of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry and County of Leicester, to the Right Rev. Father in God, John, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

"We, the Archdeacon and undersigned Clergy of the archdeaconry and county of Leicester, upon an occasion of the deepest interest and concern to us all, beg leave to approach your lordship in the spirit of faithful affection, and of unfeigned regret for the cause which demands from us this parting address.

"Heartily grateful for the numerous privileges and benefits which, through the Divine goodness, we have enjoyed under your lordship's spiritual superintendence and paternal care, we cannot contemplate, without the most painful emotion, our separation from your lordship as our diocesan. The

mild and benignant manner in which you have exercised your episcopal authority endears, and will ever endear, to us, your venerated memory and name. To your constant attention and promptness in the dispatch of business, to your profound judgment in ecclesiastical affairs, to your extensive knowledge in theology, and to your eminent talents and learning, we think it but justice humbly to offer the respectful tribute of our praise. The experience which we have had of these excellent qualities makes us more deeply lament our severe loss.

"Without entering into the question of the expediency of that legislative enactment which calls for our separation, and which we fervently pray may be productive of permanent good to that Church, which is 'the mother of us all,' we desire to cherish the consolatory reflection, that we shall still participate in your heart's warmest prayers, while, together with the rest of the community, we shall reap the fruits of that wisdom, which benefits each separate part by improving the whole, and of that indefatigable zeal which is ever seeking to extend throughout the land the great interests of the Redeemer's kingdom.

"In thus expressing the sincere feelings of our hearts, may we be permitted to add our earnest hope, that every blessing, both temporal and spiritual, may attend your steps through life, that the termination of your earthly labours may be distant and peaceful, and that when we shall stand together at the latter day before the Judge of all, 'an entrance may be ministered unto us abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ,' where there will be neither division nor separation, but abiding happiness and union without measure and without end."

The Archdeacon then presented the address to the Bishop, who replied, as nearly as could be collected, in the following terms:—

"It requires greater eloquence than I possess to give adequate expression to the feelings called forth in my bosom by this too flattering testimony of your esteem and affection. Would that, in looking back upon the past, I could discern ground for believing that I had displayed, in the administration of my high office, the qualifications which your partiality has induced you to ascribe to me. But I am too conscious of my own defects,—too conscious how far my discharge of the episcopal duties has come short even of my own imperfect conceptions of their nature and importance,—not to feel that I am entitled to no other praise than that of right intention. Whatever success has attended my labours must, under the Divine blessing, be ascribed to the favour with which you have always received my suggestions, and the cordial assistance which you have afforded me in carrying them into effect. Having been a party to the introduction of the legislative measure which has occasioned the dissolution of my official connexion with you, I am especially bound to join in the prayer of your address, 'that it may be productive of good to that Church which is the common mother of us all.' I have, indeed, given the strongest possible proof of the sincerity of my own conviction that such will be its result. I assented to its introduction with a clear foresight of the personal sacrifice on my part which it involved. I foresaw that sooner or later it would separate me from the archdeacon of Leicester, and from the clergy of the archdeaconry and county. Amidst the regrets which I feel at that separation, I find one source of consolation. The spiritual superintendence over you has been transferred to one with whom I have lived in intimate friendship even from my youth up; of whom, therefore, I speak from personal knowledge when I say, that he possesses every qualification necessary to the effectual administration of the episcopal office; one, especially, in which I have had occasion to lament my own deficiency—a practical acquaintance with all the details of parochial duty. Under his paternal rule that friendly intercourse, that free and unreserved interchange of opinions will continue to subsist, which ought to subsist between the clergy and their diocesan, and which, it is my happiness to believe, has subsisted during the whole of my official connexion with you. Let me repeat that I feel my inability adequately to thank you by words for the

uniform kindness which I have experienced from you, and especially for this last and crowning testimony of your esteem and affection. I must, therefore, thank you by my prayers. May the blessing of God ever be with you! May He bless you in every relation of life, private and public; in your persons, in your families; above all, in your labours for the salvation of the souls of those committed to your charge!"

His Lordship was deeply affected during the delivery of his reply to the address, as were also the clergy present; and thus terminated one of the most impressive and interesting scenes it has ever been our lot to record.

MARRIAGES.

Return to an Address of the Honourable the House of Commons, dated 28th February, 1839;—for,

A RETURN of the number of Marriages solemnized in Roman-Catholic Chapels and Protestant Dissenting Places of Worship in England and Wales, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1838; specifying the various denominations of the several Protestant Dissenting places of worship in which such Marriages have been solemnized; also the number of Marriages during the same period which have been contracted before the several District Registrars.

Moved by Lord Viscount Dungannon.

		Number of Marriages solemnized.
In Roman-Catholic Chapels	1,629
In Protestant Dissenting Places of Worship of the following denominations, namely,		
Baptists	605	728
Ditto (General)	58	
Ditto (Particular)	25	
Ditto (Scotch)	1	
Ditto (Welsh)	6	1,360
Berean Universalities	1	
Bible Christians	1	
Cowardites	1	
Independents	1,355	2,504
Ditto (Welsh)	5	
Lady Huntingdon's Connexion	28	
Lutheran Church	2	
Methodists (Wesleyan)	98	175
Ditto (Primitive)	22	
Ditto (New Connexion)	39	
Ditto (Independent)	8	
Ditto (Calvinistic)	7	45
Ditto (Episcopal)	1	
New Jerusalem Church	7	
Presbyterians	81	
Relief Church	5	1,476
Secession Church	31	
Southcottians	1	
Swedenborgians	8	
Unitarians	74	5,654
Undefined	1	
Scotland, Church of .....	...
Before the Superintendent Registrars of Districts .....	...
Total in England and Wales	5,654

N.B. Returns have not been received from the districts of Bootle and Brackley, but in neither of them is any building registered for the solemnization of marriages under the provisions of the Act of 6 and 7 Wm. IV. c. 85.

T. H. LISTER.

AN ACT TO RENDER CERTAIN MARRIAGES VALID, AND TO ALTER THE LAW WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN VOIDABLE MARRIAGES.

August 31, 1835.

WHEREAS marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees are voidable only by sentence of the ecclesiastical court pronounced during the lifetime of both the parties thereto, and it is unreasonable that the state and condition of the children of marriages between persons within the prohibited degrees of affinity should remain unsettled during so long a period, and it is fitting that all marriages which may hereafter be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity should be *ipso facto* void, and not merely voidable: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled,

and by the authority of the same, That all marriages which shall have been celebrated before the passing of this Act between persons being within the prohibited degrees of affinity shall not hereafter be annulled for that cause by any sentence of the ecclesiastical court, unless pronounced in a suit which shall be depending at the time of the passing of this Act: Provided that nothing hereinbefore enacted shall affect marriages between persons being within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity.

II. And be it further enacted, That all marriages which shall hereafter be celebrated between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity shall be absolutely null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

III. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to extend to that part of the United Kingdom called Scotland.

IV. And be it enacted, That this Act may be altered or repealed by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

LAW.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, WESTMINSTER, MAY 25.

EDWARDS v. THE BISHOP OF EXETER AND ANOTHER.

THIS was an action of *quare impedit* for disturbing the plaintiff's right of presentation to a living in Devonshire. The plaintiffs and another person are joint tenants of the advowson in question, but the latter being a Roman Catholic he is incapacitated by Act of Parliament from presenting to the living, the right of a Popish patron being transferred by statute to one of the universities. In the present instance the presentation had been made by the plaintiff alone, and the bishop refused to induct her clerk on the ground that a presentation by only one of two joint tenants was insufficient. No other presentation having been made within six months from the time at which the living became void, the bishop claimed the right of presenting by lapse, and accordingly collated the other defendant to the living. Hence the present action. The facts having been turned into a special case, it came on for argument in the course of the last term, when

Mr. Manning, on the part of the plaintiff, contended that the statute did not deprive his client of her right of presentation, merely because her co-joint tenant was incapacitated as a Roman Catholic from exercising his; neither did the act in this case transfer a joint right to the university. All that the legislature had provided for was, that a Popish patron should not have the power of presenting, and that to prevent the church from remaining void in consequence of such incapacity, the university might present instead: but they never contemplated giving that power to the university in a case where, although one joint tenant was incapacitated by his religion, there was another who laboured under no such disability, and upon whose presentation, therefore, the church might be filled.

Mr. Kelly, for the defendants, argued that the right of presentation of every Popish patron was transferred by statute to the university, and that, consequently, whatever right the plaintiff's co-joint tenant possessed was vested in that body. The university, therefore, must be taken to stand in the shoes of that individual; and that being so, and the bishop not being bound to induct upon the presentation of only one of two joint tenants, the defendant was justified by the omission of the university to join in the presentation of the plaintiff's clerk in refusing to induct him to the living. The church thus remaining void for six months, the bishop acquired by lapse a right to present an incumbent of his own.

The Lord Chief Justice to-day pronounced the opinion of the Court. After reviewing the provisions of the statutes, and the authorities cited in the course of the argument, his Lordship stated their opinion to be, that the legislature had merely intended to transfer to the university the right of presentation in those cases in which, through the legal incapacity of Popish patrons, there would

otherwise be no person to present at all, and the church would, consequently, be left vacant. But in cases where one of two joint tenants was a Papist, they (the legislature) either intended that the incapacity of the latter should have the effect of investing the other joint tenant with the sole right of presentation; or, if that was not their intention, then there being no words providing for such a case, this must be taken to be a *casus omissus* in the act, and the Court could not supply it by extending the intention of the legislature beyond its actual provisions. Nor could any inconvenience result from this construction of the law on the subject, because, even in the case of joint tenants, neither of whom was incapacitated from presenting, the bishop might, if he pleased, (although he was not bound to do so,) induct upon the single presentation of one of them. Upon the whole, therefore, they were of opinion that the bishop ought to have inducted the clerk presented by Mrs. Edwards, and that therefore there must be judgment for the plaintiff.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, SERJEANT'S-INN-HALL, JULY 4.

IMPORTANT TITHE SUIT.

COOPER, CLERK, v. BYRON AND OTHERS.

THIS was a suit instituted by the Rev. Thomas Lovick Cooper, clerk, rector of the united parishes of Mablethorpe, St. Mary's-cum-Stam, in the county of Lincoln, against John Byron and nine other defendants, who were considerable occupiers of pasture-land in that parish, and the bill claimed an account of tithes from the date of the plaintiff's institution in 1831. The defendants set up a modus, to the effect, that from time immemorial there has been, and still is, within that part of the parish of Mablethorpe, called Mablethorpe St. Mary, an ancient and laudable custom, that if any persons not resident in the parish occupy or take to farm any pasture-ground, being ancient pasture-ground within the parish, he shall pay a modus of 4d. for each acre of such ground yearly on the 1st of August, in lieu of all tithes; and that if any of such ancient pasture be ploughed up or meadowed it pays full tithe, but when again restored to pasture it is again entitled to the benefit of the modus, in the hands of such non-residents. The case was very elaborately argued before the Lord Chief Baron, in March and May last, when an immense mass of documentary evidence, commencing in the reign of Charles II., and extending almost continuously down to the present time, was produced on both sides, and occupied the exclusive attention of the Court for eight days. Counsel for the plaintiff, Messrs. Simpkinson, Swanston, and Anderdon. Counsel for the defendants, Messrs. Boteler, Bethell, and Sharpe.

On Thursday, the 4th instant, the LORD CHIEF BARON delivered his judgment to the following effect. After stating the nature of the plaintiff's claim, and the customs relied on by the defendants, he proceeded as follows:—"This is substantially the modus under which the defendants seek to cover a portion of the lands occupied by each of them; some of which are ancient pasture without redemption; others, ancient pasture which had been broken up, but since restored to pasture, and so again, as they allege, covered by the modus. The first thing to be considered is, the meaning of the words 'ancient pasture.' The first and popular sense is that of ancient pasture as contrasted with modern. This does not necessarily include a state of pasture beyond the time of legal memory, and cannot be the sense of the words as used in pleading this modus. If it be, this modus is clearly bad, not merely for the uncertainty of the lands, and of the time when it attached upon them, but from the evident absurdity of a contract intended to apply to lands that might in future times become ancient pasture, according to no definite rule for measuring its antiquity, but by the fluctuating judgment of men in different ages to come. There is another sense of the words which seems to me the true sense, and the most consistent with the legal use and understanding of them, and that is, that the antiquity of the pasture is carried up to the time of legal memory,—that is, to the time of Richard

I.; and this interpretation of the words seems to dispose of the *modus* as pleaded. It is a contradiction in terms to call that ancient pasture which has been 100 years arable, and in the last year again converted into pasture, merely because it was originally ancient pasture; the quality and epithet of ancient cannot be applied to a substance of recent origin. The land is not now ancient pasture because it was anciently in pasture; it must continue from all antiquity, and now remain in pasture, to support a *modus* for ancient pasture. Besides, the finding of the jury in the case of *'Asfordby v. Newcomen'* in the reign of Charles II., that the customary payment of 4*d.* an acre for pasture was for ancient pasture, 'when the same remained pasture,' disposes, in point of fact, of the *modus* as here pleaded. If it is to turn upon the evidence,—for it surely cannot be expected that a *modus* should be established upon modern evidence directly opposed to the *modus* found by a jury in the time of Charles II., upon the trial of an issue involving the same question; that is to say, I could never take any modern evidence to form a *modus* for the land to pay after it had once been broken up and turned into pasture in opposition to the finding of the jury in the time of Charles II., that the *modus* applied only to land when it "remained" in pasture. The counsel for the defendants, aware of these objections, have endeavoured to support the *modus* by arguing that the *modus* is not for pasture, but for the land when in pasture; that the lands which are covered by it are well known and easily distinguished, and go by the appellation of ancient pastures, but are not necessarily of that character; that these words mean no more than to indicate a portion of the lands in the parish, the quality, position, and boundaries of which are well known, and which from time immemorial have been covered by a *modus* of 4*d.* an acre, when in pasture, or in the occupation of a non-resident. This mode of interpreting the *modus* as pleaded calling upon me to treat it as if it had been pleaded in this manner,—that each of the defendants is a non-resident, and occupies certain lands, specific in quantity and description, which lands have from time immemorial, when in pasture, and occupied by a non-resident, been liable to pay 4*d.* an acre as a *modus* for all manner of tithes. I am not prepared to say that a *modus* so pleaded would not be good in law. Nothing is more common than a *modus* for land in a certain cultivation, but which pays tithe in kind when otherwise cultivated; and it is too late, after the case of *'Chapman v. Monson'*, for me to deny that a *modus* may be good for lands occupied by an out-dweller, which nevertheless pay full tithes in the hands of an inhabitant, whatever I may think of the reasoning upon which that case was founded. But would a *modus* so pleaded have been sustained by the evidence in this case? I think not; though on the whole of this immense mass of evidence, ancient and modern, the idea of ancient pasture is connected with the *modus* set up, whereas upon this mode of pleading the *modus* it would be no answer to it to show that the lands to which it is applied, in fact, were not pasture-lands until after the time of Richard I.; neither would it be any answer to a *modus* so pleaded, to show that it did not apply to many portions of land in the parish that were undoubtedly ancient pasture in the legal sense of the words, because a custom so pleaded being applicable to specific lands, the non-application of it to other lands of the denomination of ancient pasture would become immaterial, whereas nobody can deny that the *modus* as here pleaded involves a custom extending, not only over the pasture-lands the defendants possess, but over all the lands in the parish which go under the denomination of ancient pasture, and the rector, upon these pleadings, has a right to establish his claim upon the negative of that general custom. The verdict of the jury in the case of *'Asfordby v. Newcomen'* is inconsistent also with this mode of interpreting the *modus*, for that verdict confines the *modus* to pasture-lands remaining in pasture, which implies that when once the pasture is broken up the *modus* is gone. Upon these several grounds I cannot think that I can establish the *modus* either as it is pleaded in words, or as it has been originally rendered by the defendants' counsel. But it has been pressed upon me

that there is evidence to support a *modus* in a more limited form; viz., a *modus* of 4*d.* an acre for ancient pasture properly so called; that is, continuing so from the beginning to the present time, when in the hands of out-dwellers, and that with reference to the Tithe Commutation Act, which will prevent the further agitation of this question. I ought to direct an issue to be tried by a jury whether there be any such *modus* as is pleaded, with liberty to endorse on the *postea* any other *modus* they may find, which it is said will not prevent the defendants from setting up that branch of the *modus* before the tithe commissioner, though there should be a decree against them in this suit. I think, however, that an issue could not be directed with such an object except at the exclusive expense of the defendants, and that expense would probably be equal to the fee simple value of the tithes in kind; but, however that may be, I am of opinion that I ought not in any case to direct an issue for the purpose of giving the defendants an opportunity of throwing the whole of this mass of evidence at the heads of a jury, in order to take the chance of their finding a *modus* which either has not been pleaded, or has not been proved; and if the evidence now before me would justify a decree partially establishing the *modus* they have pleaded, it appears to me that it is my duty to determine that question myself, and not to leave it to a jury. Under this impression, I have, since the argument, read over the whole of the evidence, with the pleadings in all the suits which have been instituted touching the tithes of this parish, from the reign of Charles II. down to the present time, in order to satisfy myself whether there was sufficient evidence to sustain a *modus* of 4*d.* an acre for ancient pasture in the hands of out-dwellers, the land continuing in pasture (for that is the *modus* to which the evidence taken altogether seems to approach the nearest), and it is remarkable, that in each of those suits, except the 1st and the 4th, the *modus* is differently pleaded." His Lordship then went through a minute and lengthened examination of the proceedings in all these ancient acts, and proceeded as follows:—"Considering these several cases, therefore, as a series of judicial decisions, they do not appear to me to justify a conclusion in favour of the *modus* when put in opposition to various other considerations which arise upon a review of the whole case. As the utmost degree of certainty to which I can arrive from the whole of the evidence in this case must borrow some light from conjecture, I own that I think it much the most probable conjecture that this payment of 4*d.* an acre by out-dwellers for ancient pasture, was in its origin nothing more than a reasonable composition made long since the time of legal memory for the tithe of agistment. This is properly the tithe of pasture; for wool, lambs, calves, and milk, have nothing to do with the tithe of pasture. The farmers dwelling and having their homesteads out of the parish would very probably have driven their sheep home to be sheared and to lamb, and stocked their pasture in this parish with nothing but barren cattle, unless they could make a composition with the rector for the tithe, and thus leave him nothing to claim but agistment tithe, for which 4*d.* might, for aught I know, be something more than a reasonable sum in the time of Charles II. Upon the whole, therefore, it appears to me that the plaintiff is entitled to have an account of his tithes from the period of his induction. The decree must be for the plaintiff, establishing his right to the tithe, with costs.

OXFORD CIRCUIT.

WORCESTER, TUESDAY, JULY 17.

(Before Mr. Justice WILLIAMS and a Special Jury.)

THE QUEEN AGAINST NICOLAS HILL, JOSHUA BELL CRANE, WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE, SAMUEL TAYLOR, JOSHUA PINFIELD, WILLIAM SANSOME, GEORGE WAKEMAN.

THIS was an indictment against the several defendants for riot and assault on the Rev. Thomas Barrington Geary Moore, curate of Bromsgrove.

Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Lee appeared on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. Serjeant Ludlow, Mr. Godson, and Mr. Beadon for the defendants.

Mr. Serjeant TALFOURD, in opening the case to the jury, said, that this was a case perfectly independent of the abstract opinion whether or not the present levying of a church-rate was in itself proper or for the benefit of the established religion of the country. True it was, that though the present indictment was founded upon some proceedings which had taken place at a meeting called by public notice for the purpose of voting a church-rate of 1*d.* in the pound in the parish of Bromsgrove, and in which the defendants had so grossly and outrageously conducted themselves as to render this course necessary, still the abstract question was in no way called into discussion. The learned serjeant then proceeded at some length to detail the case.

Mr. Justice WILLIAMS summed up, and, after some consultation, the jury found—N. Hill, *Guilty* of assault and riot; Crane, Taylor, Pinfield, H. Hill, and G. Wakeman, *Guilty* of riot; and Whitehouse and Sansome *Not Guilty*.

His Lordship deferred passing judgment.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THURSDAY, JULY 11.

THEIR lordships sat as usual, for the purpose of hearing appeals till about one o'clock, at which time the House began to fill with peers who attended for the purpose of proceeding in state to Buckingham Palace, with the address agreed to on the motion of the Archbishop of Canterbury. There were about 80 peers present at half-past one o'clock, the majority of whom were in uniform.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR, in his robes of state, took his seat on the woolsack at half-past one o'clock, when the names of the peers present were called over by the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, according to their seniority, in which order their lordships proceeded in state to the Palace.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and some others of the bishops, were most enthusiastically cheered by a large concourse of well-dressed persons, who had assembled outside the House to witness the procession.

HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR had to inform their lordships that the House had that day waited upon Her Majesty at Buckingham Palace, and had presented an address, to which her Majesty had been pleased to return the following gracious answer:—

"I duly appreciate your zeal for the interests of religion, and your care for the Established Church.

"I am ever ready to receive the advice and assistance of the House of Lords, and to give to their recommendations the attention which their authority justly deserves.

"At the same time, I cannot help expressing my regret that you should have thought it necessary to take such a step on the present occasion.

"You may be assured that, deeply sensible of the duties imposed upon me, and more especially of that which binds me to the support of the Established Church, I shall always use the powers vested in me by the constitution for the fulfilment of that sacred obligation.

"It is with a deep sense of that duty that I have thought it right to appoint a Committee of my Privy Council to superintend the distribution of the grants voted by the House of Commons, for public education. Of the proceedings of this Committee annual reports will be laid before Parliament, so that the House of Lords will be enabled to exercise its judgment upon them; and I trust that the funds placed at my disposal, will be found to have been strictly applied to the objects for which they were granted, with due respect to the rights of conscience, and with a faithful attention to the security of the Established Church."

The answer was then ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, JULY 18.

PRISONS BILL.

This bill passed through Committee, after some opposition from the Bishop of London to the fourth

clause, which gives the sitting justices the choice of religious books for the prisoners; his lordship wished this power to belong solely to the chaplain, but at length withdrew his opposition, and the original clause was retained.

Clause 14 (which allows of paid Catholic or Dissenting chaplains), was struck out. The other clauses were agreed to, by a majority of 42.

TUESDAY, JULY 23.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

The MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE moved the third reading of the Tithe Commutation Acts Amendment Bill, which was accordingly done, and certain verbal amendments having been added, the bill was passed.

THURSDAY, JULY 25.

STATE OF THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY said, he rose to present some petitions to their lordships on a most important subject, and the character of the petitioners was so high that he was sure it would be admitted that they had a strong claim upon their lordships' attention. One of the petitions was from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge—a body which embraced greater part of the clergy of the Church of England, and a great portion of the people who were interested in the spread of religious instruction. The other petition was from an individual, but it was not on that account the less deserving of their lordships' attention, as it was from a distinguished prelate of high character in Australia. The subject of these petitions had reference to the interests of the colonial church—to the interests of the church established in our distant colonies in connexion with the Church of England. The petition from the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge began by asserting, that it was the duty of the State to provide religious instruction for the people wheresoever they might be situated. It then went on to observe that this country was more responsible than any other for the propagation and support of religion, because it had a more extensive dominion than any other country. It stated, also, that this country had not fulfilled the obligations due from her to her subjects in the colonies. The petitioners prayed that means of further instruction might be granted to all our colonies, and they implored of the Legislature protection for the property of the church, and the erection of churches and chapels appropriated to the use of the Church of England; and they further prayed that no new colony might be established without making sufficient provision for religious worship. In all these particulars he agreed with the sentiments expressed by the petitioners. We had been more negligent than any other country in the world in making provision for church establishments in the lands which we had colonized. If we looked at Spain, at Portugal, at France, and Holland, we should find, especially where the religion of the state was Roman Catholic, that ample means were supplied for the purposes of religious instruction in their colonies. But no such care was taken by us to provide for the spiritual wants of our extended empire. For many years we had actually sent out convicts to the penal colonies quite unprovided with the means of religious instruction. Nor was this all. The provision, which in 1791, was made for the clergy of the Established Church in Canada, was now threatened with abolition. With respect to the wants of our colonies, it appeared that in Upper and Lower Canada, in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Van Dieman's Land, there were no less than 300 clergymen wanted, besides those employed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel; and there were at present a great number of clergymen employed by this Society, at an expense of not less than 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* Thus much for the facts stated in the first petition. He now came to the petition which he had presented from the Bishop of Australia. This petition showed that instructions were issued under the Royal sign-manual, in July, 1825, to set apart a seventh portion of the lands in Australia for the support of the Established Church; that such lands were accordingly set apart for that purpose, and that since that time the lands had been used for other

purposes (as we understood the most reverend prelate), but that they still continued subject to the same liabilities of providing churches and schools according to the principles of the Church of England. The petitioner prayed, therefore, that their lordships would take this matter into their serious consideration, and that they would not allow any act to pass without making a due provision for the wants of the clergy in that colony. With respect to Van Dieman's Land, the same system was originally established there also, but that system had been since changed, and 400 acres of glebe had been allotted to each living, and these livings were held, not only by clergymen of the Church of England, but by members of the Presbyterian and the Roman Catholic church. Now, here was a point to which he wished to call their lordships' particular attention. He apprehended that the policy now pursued with respect to the colonial church was to put all religions in the colonies on an equality. He held in his hand a letter from a very distinguished Governor of New South Wales, in which he said that the recent dissolution of the church corporation afforded him an opportunity of placing on an equitable footing the principal churches in the colony—the Church of England, the Church of Scotland, and the Church of Rome. The writer, therefore, recommended her Majesty's Government to take the whole case into their serious consideration, and to adopt measures which would give satisfaction to the colony; and he further observed, that in a new country it was impossible to establish a dominant and endowed church without giving great offence. Now, he (the Archbishop of Canterbury) knew very well, that with respect to Canada great difficulties were to be encountered in attempting to endow an Established Church; but with Australia there was no such difficulty. Three-fourths of the population of Australia were members of the Established Church, and their good feeling towards the church in that colony was evinced by their having subscribed very large sums towards building churches much larger, in proportion, than had been subscribed in other countries. He believed, therefore, that there was no objection to the establishment of the Church of England in that colony. He had no objection to the State affording assistance to large bodies of Christians differing from the Church of England; but what he complained of was, that the church ought not to have been deprived of her revenues. They ought not to have taken away from her what had been given. He would maintain also, that the church ought not to depend upon voluntary contributions, which, when they amounted to a large sum, might not be willingly paid, or might, at some time when faction was hostile to the support of religion, be altogether withdrawn. He said, then, that true policy would leave the church in the possession of land, which would tend to quiet the minds of those who had settled in the country, and to the preservation of the pure Protestant faith. It was not his intention to go into the subject at large upon the presentation of a petition, but he trusted and hoped that a concern of so much importance to all our colonies, might not be settled without the intervention of Parliament. He trusted that it would not be left to the discretion of one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, who had so much on his hands that he had not time to give it his deliberate attention, and who was therefore almost compelled to act on the suggestions of a governor who might give him wrong information, or have a favourite theory of his own, which he was anxious to carry into execution. The most Rev. Prelate then presented the petitions, together with one on the same subject from the minister and inhabitants of Clapham. At the same time he moved for copies of, or extracts from, any correspondence that might have taken place with the Government relative to the institution of the corporation for managing the school lands in New South Wales, and to the dissolution of the same.

The MARQUIS of NORMANDY said, it was not his intention to argue this important question incidentally on the presentation of a petition, and he should therefore confine his observations to the papers moved for by the most Rev. Prelate. It was true, that in 1825 a corporation was established for managing the lands appropriated for the purposes

of national education; but an alteration was subsequently made on the ground that the appropriation of lands was not the best mode of furnishing support to the church. In 1829 it was intimated by his late Majesty that the grant of lands would not be continued, and the grant had ceased since 1830. Since then the system followed in New South Wales was that of furnishing religious instruction to all persons in proportion as the population required it, the state supplying one-half of the expense; and the money supplied by New South Wales for this purpose showed there existed no disposition on the part of the Government to withhold religious instruction from the members of the Church of England. 17,943*l.* had been given to the Church of England, 5,400*l.* to the Church of Scotland, and 5,650*l.* to the Church of Rome.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY did not complain of want of liberality on the part of the Government of New South Wales, but of the principle by which persons of all denominations were placed on the same footing.

The BISHOP of LONDON could not allow the principle announced by the Noble Marquis, that it was the duty of the state to afford religious instruction in proportion as it might be required, to pass unnoticed. That instruction should be imparted, not in proportion as it might be demanded, but in proportion to the destitute condition of the population.

The motion for papers was then agreed to.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

On the third reading of this bill being proposed, the BISHOP of EXETER moved the adjournment of the House, alleging the lateness of the hour (ten o'clock) as a reason why the bill could not be properly considered, but afterwards withdrew his motion.

VISCOUNT CANTERBURY and LORD WYNFORD opposed the bill, as harsh and unjust to the inferior clergy, who would by its provisions be liable to be dragged from Cumberland or Cornwall to London, when the accusation against them could be better discussed at home. The noble and learned lord moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months.

The BISHOP of EXETER then said, the effect of this bill was to extinguish the jurisdiction of the consistorial courts of Chester, and all other consistorial courts in the province of York, except that of York itself. Now, by the returns which he had examined, he found that the comparative experience of the court of Chester was much greater than that of any other court; for instance, in the last ten years there had been four suits for correction tried there, whereas, during the same period, there was only one at York; and yet the former court was to be abolished. Then again, the noble earl objected to bishops acting as judges; but he could tell their lordships that bishops had been invested with the authority of judges by a higher tribunal than any House of Parliament; they had received their authority from the great head of the church; it was coeval with the establishment of Christianity upon the earth. He could also refer to the authority of an eminent English lawyer, Sir Matthew Hale, who stated that the bishops derived ecclesiastical jurisdiction from the law. The right rev. prelate then proceeded to say, that under this bill an innocent man had no chance of justice, whilst at the same time it tended to screen those who were guilty. He would suppose the case of an incumbent of one of those large livings amounting to some 5,000*l.* or 6,000*l.* a-year. If he were charged with some grave offence, he might go before his bishop, and say that he was willing to submit his case to his decision. The bishop might think his case so bad, that he would banish him from the parish, and allow him only a small pittance to support existence. Well, then, of the large revenue of the living, the bishop would allow only 200*l.* a year to the curate whom he might appoint to do the duties of the parish. What was to become of the revenue of the living? According to the bill, the parishioners who paid the tithes could derive no benefit from it beyond the services of the curate. The banished clergyman might, he would suppose, live 40 years, during which time the revenues of the living might accumulate to 200,000*l.*, and how did the bill propose to

dispose of this vast sum? Why, it said that it was to be applied to the "repairs and sustentation" of the church, and of the glebe and demesne lands. It might be very well to keep those in proper condition; but to say that 200,000*l.* should be applied for keeping up a house and glebe for a man with 200*l.*, it was absurd. Indeed, he had never seen so much trash and absurdity contained within the four corners of any bill. The right rev. prelate next contended that the bill, by giving power to a layman, in the Court of Arches, to depose a clergyman from his orders, would suspend *pro tem.* the canon of the church, and deprive it of one of its characteristics of a church: for a deposition, like an excommunication, must be by the just judgment of the church, which could not be subject to the judgment of a layman.

The DUKE OF WELLINGTON was sure their lordships could not decide with propriety on the measure at that late hour of the night, after the speech which they had just heard, and would, therefore, under the circumstances, earnestly recommend to their lordships to determine the debate either to-morrow or Monday.

The BISHOP OF LONDON said, the principle to which the right rev. prelate objected so much, of a private hearing before the bishop, was a principle contained in the bill of 1836. A clergyman's conduct might be such as to throw great scandal on the church, and he was, by this bill, enabled to express his willingness to assent to the sentence which the bishop might pronounce on him, without any further proceedings against him. The intended effect of this clause was merely to give validity to such an arrangement. With regard to the case of a supposed accumulation of church property, a case might come under the existing law, where a bishop sequestrated a living, he might, after having assigned whatever sum he pleased for the performance of the spiritual duties of the parish, dispose without control of the whole residue. He himself had so applied a residue of 1,000*l.* in assisting a poor clergyman's family. The right rev. prelate then contended (and quoted several authorities in support of his position), that since the church had ceased to be an independent power and had become connected with the state, the Legislature had a right to appoint what court it pleased to carry the judicial functions of the bishop into effect. On the subject of the excommunication of a bishop, an appeal might be made to the Court of Arches, which overrode the whole theory of the right rev. prelate. The right rev. prelate then quoted the authority of Charles I., since approved of by many eminent divines, that "the bishop was made subordinate to the civil power after the church began to be connected with Christian princes where there was a jurisdiction." With regard to the severity upon the clergy which was charged upon this measure by the noble and learned lord, it ought to be remembered that the adoption of the process pointed out was perfectly voluntary, and the clergyman knew before hand what he had to expect. He could not help also expressing his regret, that the noble viscount (Canterbury), should have spoken of the bill as containing some features of harshness towards the clergy, for the object of the committee had been not only to avoid every thing like harshness, but to save the clergy from some inconveniences to which they were now subject; indeed, almost all the alterations made in committee were intended in mitigation of the present law. Upon the whole, though there was not much chance of the bill getting through the other House this session, still he was anxious that it should pass their lordships' house in such a shape as might show the clergy and the country what their lordships' committee had deemed to be the most desirable provisions in a measure of this kind.

The BISHOP OF EXETER explained.

The House then divided, when the numbers were:—

Content	21
Non-content	12
Majority for the third reading ..	—9

The bill was then read a third time, and passed.

MONDAY, JULY 29.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS SUSPENSION BILL.

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, in moving the second reading of this bill, said, the object of the present bill was to suspend for one year the appointment to cathedral preferments, except under certain specified circumstances, so as to allow time for further inquiry, and to give Parliament in the next session time to carry out the measures to which he had alluded.

The BISHOP OF EXETER said, the noble viscount had laid no ground for calling on their lordships to assent to the bill. The ground that Parliament had passed similar bills before was no justification of this, because no hope was held out that the inquiries would be more complete, or that Parliament would be better prepared in the next session to pass the measures alluded to than it was in the present, for it was well known that the commissioners had ceased to act for the last nine months. He should wish to impress on their lordships the injustice that would be inflicted on the tenants and lessees of church property if they passed this bill. No leases which might fall in could be renewed. The only evil that could possibly accrue, if the bill were not passed, would be to fill up the vacancies in preferments which had been made till the commission could bring forward a bill. The right rev. prelate concluded with moving that this bill be read a second time that day three months.

The BISHOP OF ROCHESTER thought the bill most unjust to the whole of the clergy and to the welfare of the church. The bill ought not to be brought forward at this period of the session, when a great number of their lordships, and more particularly of the rev. bench, had left town. He considered this measure as a precursor of a more general one.

The BISHOP OF LONDON concurred with his right rev. brother, who had just sat down, in what he had stated about bringing forward the bill at that period of the session. He thought, however, on the whole, that the bill should be continued. He would not give his vote for the second reading if it were not for the understanding that her Majesty's Government would submit early in the next session of Parliament, the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill to their lordships. He did hope that that bill would then be brought forward, and not render the Suspension Bill necessary again.

The EARL OF WICKLOW thought there might be an improvement in the bill if they did away with the prevention of lessees renewing. If that could be remedied in committee, it would do away with one of the most powerful objections against the measure.

After a few words from the Bishop of Oxford, which were inaudible in the gallery,

The ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY said, that a rectory preferment in Berkshire (which had, we believe, been alluded to by the Bishop of Oxford), which was vacant, would still be suspended till the bill that was proposed to be brought in for the suspension of sinecures was passed. If that bill were brought in, and did not pass, that sinecure rectory must be presented to, and it would be continued for the life of the person who received it. He was speaking in this instance against his own interest, because that sinecure was in his own gift. That, and another sinecure, of very considerable value, had been placed at the disposal of the commissioners, and were to be disposed of in the way they might direct, by act of Parliament. He considered that the mention of that circumstance would rather operate as an inducement to their lordships to pass this Suspension Bill for this year. He entirely concurred in what had been said by his right rev. friend on his left (the Bishop of London), that it would not be desirable to put off the consideration of the measure respecting collegiate churches and sinecures after next year. He hoped that the bill might be submitted to Parliament next session; because, if not brought forward, he really did not see how their lordships could be called on to pass another suspension bill. He hoped their lordships would pass this bill, by which he would be saved the distress, from which he could not prevent himself, of presenting the two sinecure rectories, which, in his opinion, ought to be devoted

to those uses which he thought the bill now before the House of Commons was intended to promote.

The BISHOP OF CHICHESTER said, if he had not been assured that there would be a bill next session, he should be inclined to support the amendment. He did not think it right to get rid of the great measure by such a shadow as the present bill.

The bill was then read a second time without a division.

AUGUST 3.

REGISTERS OF BIRTHS BILL.

LORD DUNCANNON, in moving the second reading of this bill, observed that the Jews and the Roman Catholics had altogether declined to give up their registers to the Registration Commissioners. The Quakers, whose registers were considered to be kept in the most perfect state, had not altogether declined to surrender them, but would either give up the originals or a prepared index to them. About 7,000 registers had been delivered in, and one of the objects of the bill was to make these registers, after being properly examined, admissible as evidence in courts of law.

The Bishop of London entertained considerable objections to the bill, but was unwilling to oppose the second reading. He did not disapprove of bringing the different registers into one safe keeping; but he must say a word or two as to the course pursued by the commissioners. They had applied to the different religious bodies in England and Wales for their registers, and from some had received a flat refusal, and from others an answer implying considerable hesitation. The bill did not propose, and wisely in his opinion, to take the registers from some of those bodies, but from others, on the other hand, it was intended to take the registers, and he (the Bishop of London) did not clearly understand whether with or against their consent. The Bishop of London had a considerable number of registers in his possession, and it was proposed to take them from him, not only without his consent, but even without consulting him. He did not know that he should be unwilling to deliver up the registers on being satisfied that they would be safely and properly kept, but he thought he was entitled to be treated with the same consideration as had been extended to the Jews and Roman Catholics. He should therefore be disposed, if the bill went into committee, to move the insertion of words giving the Bishop of London the power of assenting or withholding his assent to the surrender of his registers. He also desired their lordships to notice that the bill proposed to give the examined registers of the Dissenters a new character, and to make them as available as evidence as the ancient parochial registers of the country. He thought this was a point deserving serious consideration; and he doubted whether so important a measure as the present had not been introduced too late in the session.

After a short conversation between Lord LYNDDHURST, Viscount DUNCANNON, and the Bishop of LONDON,

LORD LYNDDHURST said, as this was a very important measure, and had been only brought up to this house on the 18th of July, their lordships would not have time to examine it this session, and he should therefore move that it be read a second time this day three months, in order that a measure might be brought forward in this house early next session.

The house then divided—

For the second reading ..	38
Against it	69
Majority	—31

PROTESTS AGAINST THE THIRD READING OF THE CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL.

Dissentient—Because to pass a bill on a subject of so much moment, of which by reason of its great, manifest, and manifold imperfections, it is acknowledged by its authors and warmest advocates that it cannot be expected, and ought not in its present state, to become an act of the Legislature, is derogatory to the honour of this House, and would be a precedent of the most dangerous character, if the glaring unfitness of such a proceeding did not forbid

all apprehension that it will ever hereafter be imitated.

July 25.

H. EXETER.

Dissentient—Because, owing to the long pleadings and the mode of taking evidence in the ecclesiastical courts, the expense and delay of these courts are so great, that many clerks who have misconducted themselves have remained unpunished in consequence of no person being willing to bear those expenses and delays.

Because, from the first establishment of the English church, the duty of deciding on charges made against clerks had belonged to the bishops; that duty cannot be taken from them without greatly diminishing the utility of and the respect in which bishops are held.

Because it is admitted that this bill wants many corrections, and it is unwise at any time to send an important bill from this House to the House of Commons, and particularly so at this late season of the session, when the Commons have not sufficient time to amend it.

WYNFORD.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JULY 19.

CATHEDRAL PREFERMENTS BILL.

The bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass, Mr. AGLIOSBY proposed a clause empowering the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to renew leases in certain cases. On this Sir T. ACLAND proposed and carried an amendment, that the clause should only take effect from 1st Jan., 1839, instead of 4th Feb., 1835. Mr. HUME proposed 1st March, 1835, but this was negatived. The question, that the amendment of Sir T. Acland be added to the bill, was carried by a majority of 40 to 37; but Lord John Russell opposed it, as unjust to the church; and on the question that the clause as amended stand part of the bill, the clause was negatived by a majority of 45 to 39. The bill was then passed.

FRIDAY, JULY 26.

Mr. LANODALE said, he had been intrusted with a petition of importance, to which he begged to call the attention of the House. The petition arose from a large meeting of Roman Catholics assembled on the subject of education; and the object of that meeting was to give an expression of their opinions in consequence of the calumnies urged against the Roman Catholics at other meetings of persons opposed to their principles. It was signed by something more than 4,000 persons; and the petitioners claimed for the pastors of their church, the exclusive controul over the education and religious instruction of their flocks. The petitioners proceeded to state, that they belonged to a church which was connected by its succession of bishops with the apostles themselves; and that from these bishops, and the pastors appointed by them, they never could think of withholding the entire controul of the religious instruction of their children and families. The petitioners then repelled the attacks of their adversaries at numerous public meetings, and claimed the most unimpeachable purity for the morality inculcated by the pastors of their church.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH had a petition to present from a parish in the county of Down, against any further grant to Maynooth College.

These petitioners state that they view with increasing alarm the efforts of the Roman Catholics in Ireland to subvert the Protestant church, through the machinations of a political priesthood—(hear)—employing an instructed and superstitious peasantry in the accomplishment of the most unholy objects. The petitioners, therefore, prayed that no grant whatever might be conceded for the education of men like these.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

At a meeting of the Graduates in Divinity, holden on Saturday, July 6, the Rev. Godfrey Faussett, D.D., and for-

merly Fellow of Magdalen coll., was unanimously re-elected Professor of Divinity on the foundation of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, mother of King Henry VII.

In a convocation, holden the same day, the Rev. Henry Richardson, M.A., of Trin. coll. was admitted *ex eundem*.

At the same time the following degrees were conferred:—*Masters of Arts*.—Thomas A. Whitter, Brasenose coll., grand compounder; Rev. Samuel Frederick Dickson, Brasenose coll.; Rev. Samuel Arnot Fyler, Trinity coll.; Rev. Joseph Walker, Fellow of Wadham coll.

Bachelor of Arts.—George Augustus Frederick Fitzwygram, Christ Church.

Bachelor in Music.—George French Flowers, Lincoln coll.

On Monday se'nnight, the Rev. John Roberts Oldham, M.A., of Oriel coll., was admitted *ex eundem* of the University of Cambridge.

The Rev. E. J. Carter, M.A., of Exeter coll., has been elected a Minor Canon of Bristol Cathedral, by the Dean and Chapter.

On Tuesday, July 16, the Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, Warden of New Coll., accompanied by the Rev. W. H. Newbolt, M.A., and the Rev. Richard Payne, B.C.L., Posers, arrived at Winchester coll., and were, as usual, received at the gates by the Senior Scholar, who addressed them in a Latin oration. On Wednesday the compositions and speeches were recited in the school-room in the presence of a numerous audience, after which the prizes were adjudged as follows:—

GOLD MEDALS.

Latin Prose.—"An cum artium liberalium studiis necessario conjugatur morum integritas!" H. M. White.

English Verse.—"The Diving Bell." R. Ryder.

SILVER MEDALS.

Latin Speech.—"Ciceronis in Catilinam Oratio." C. Barter.

English Speech.—"Character of Lord Falkland." A. R. Wood.

BISHOP MALTRY'S PRIZE.

Greek Iambics.—From King John, Act III. sc. 4. S. G. Selwyn. H. M. White.

The gentlemen placed on the roll to fill the vacancies as they occur at New Coll., were Messrs. John Coke (c. f.), Geo. A. Quicke (c. f.), Charles Barter, Sydney Geo. Selwyn, Algernon Bathurst, Henry M. White, William E. C. Austin, W. E. Dixon Carter, Henry Wm. Norman, Charles W. Lawrence, Henry E. Moberly, Francis Phillpott, Philip Williams, John W. Conway Hughes, and De Courey Meade.

On Thursday, July 25, the Rev. William Hancock, B.D., Probationary Fellow of Magdalen coll., was admitted Actual Fellow of that Society; and at the same time the following gentlemen were admitted Probationary Fellows and Demies:—

Probationary Fellows.—The Rev. Francis Minden Knollys, B.A., and William Robert Emeris, B.A.

Demies.—Robert Drummond Burrell Rawnsley (Commoner of Brasenose), and Frederic Pretyman (Commoner of Balliol), both being of the diocese of Lincoln.

On July 26, Mr. John Coker, from Winchester coll., was admitted an Actual Fellow, as of kin to the founder, of New Coll.

Mr. Thomas Charles Litchfield Layton elected from Abingdon School, a Scholar of Pembroke coll., on the foundation of Richard Wightwick, B.D.

Mr. George Andrew Quicke admitted an Actual Fellow of New Coll., as of kin to the founder.

CAMBRIDGE.

Select Preachers.—The following gentlemen have been elected Select Preachers at St. Mary's, each for the month to which his name is affixed:—

1839. *October*.—The Hulsean Lecturer.

November.—The Rev. H. Melville, St. Peter's.

December.—The Rev. J. E. Brown, Queen's.

1840. *January*.—The Rev. C. Lawson, St. John's.

February.—The Rev. T. Robinson, Trinity.

March.—The Rev. J. C. Hare, Trinity.

April.—The Hulsean Lecturer.

May.—The Rev. C. Green, Jesus.

Christi coll.—The following elections have taken place at this college:—The Rev. Thomas Walker, M.A., a Fellow on the foundation; Charles Davidson, M.A., a Fellow on King Edward the Sixth's foundation; and the Rev. Edward Arnett Powell, a Fellow on the Finch and Baines foundation.

Mr. Frederick Fitch, of Christi's coll., has been presented to the Exhibition founded in that Society by C. Tancred, Esq., of the value of 35*l.* per annum.

ORDINATIONS.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, at Farnham Castle, Surrey, on Sunday, July 7, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Edward Pizey, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Henry Richard Julius, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Wm. Kelk, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; John Lawrell, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; Henry Milne, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Alexander John Rogers, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; James Isaac Hamilton, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Charles Maret, B.A., Pembroke coll., Cambridge; Thomas Richard Agnew, B.A., New Coll., Oxford; Thomas James Rowell, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; George Edward Biber, LL.D.; Andrew Ramsay Campbell, M.A., Balliol coll., Oxford.

Priests.—Richard Fitzgerald, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; John Harvey Harding, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; Wm. West Blanford, M.A., St. Edmund hall, Oxford; John Sutton Utterson, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; Frederick Wm Briggs, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Richard Dalton, B.A., University coll., Oxford; Clement Berkeley Hue, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Arthur Robert Pennington, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Joseph Henry Butterworth, M.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; Wm. Henry Stevens, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; George Weight, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; Thomas Lascelles Iremonger, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; Henry John Fellowes, M.A., St. John's coll., Oxford; Thos.

Stevens, M.A., Oriel coll., Oxford, by Letter Dimissory, Bishop of Lichfield.

On Sunday, July 14, the following gentlemen were ordained in the cathedral of Durham, by the Lord Bishop of Chester:—

Deacons.—Thomas Crossfield, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; R. Postlethwaite, B.A., St. Edmund hall, Oxford; Philip Raulin Robin, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Eldred Woodland, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; C. Arnold, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; P. W. Copeman, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; J. S. Dixon, B.A., Magdalen coll., Cambridge; J. Jones, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; J. K. Kashaw, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; H. Power, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; C. St. George, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; J. G. Venables, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; O. P. Vincent, B.A., Magdalen coll., Cambridge; J. Whist, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; M. Allan, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; W. Brewster, B.A., ditto; F. Hooper, B.A., ditto; F. Tesson, B.A., ditto; E. Luscombe, B.A., ditto; E. Luby, B.A., ditto; J. M'Gregor, B.A., ditto; T. Whittaker, B.A., ditto.

Priests.—Henry Le Grand Boyce, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; John Holbeche Short, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; William Whitelegg, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; T. S. Coles, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; P. W. Harris, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; R. D. Macintosh, B.A., Catherine hall, Cambridge; T. May, Catherine hall, Cambridge; P. Maitland, B.A., St. Peter's coll., Cambridge; E. Smith, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; H. A. Ashe, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; E. B. Creek, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; E. Burton, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; T. Kirkbride, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; T. Robinson, St. Bees.

List of Candidates ordained by the Lord Bishop of Durham, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, on Sunday, the 14th of July, 1839:—

Deacons.—Christopher Bird, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Wm. Bennett, University coll., Durham; James Frederick Townsend, B.A., University coll., Oxford; James Blatch Pigott Dennis, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Philip Anderson, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Robt. Heauchamp Tower, B.A., University coll., Durham; Wm. Thos. Shields, University coll., Durham; Wm. Mackenzie, B.A., Trinity hall, Cambridge.

Priests.—John Mayne St. Clare Raymond, B.A., University coll., Durham; Rayce Wellington Lloyd Jones, B.A., Jesus coll., Oxford; John Wood, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Wm. Comyns Berkeley, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; John Gibson, B.A., University coll., Durham; Matthew Burrell, M.A., Corpus Christi coll., Oxford; John Thornhill, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge.

At an Ordination held in Bangor Cathedral, on Sunday, July 21, Mr. Henry William Wynne Jones, B.A., of Jesus coll., and Mr. Ellis Roberts Pring, B.A., of Magdalen coll., were admitted to the Order of Deacons.

On Sunday, July 21, the Lord Bishop of Hereford held an Ordination at the Cathedral, when the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons.—M. Jeffrys, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Robt. Wm. Eytton, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; D. J. Yonge, B.A., New Inn Hall, Oxford; Charles William Ireland Jones, Oriel coll., Oxford; John Curry Harris, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; W. R. Arrowsmith, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; I. Bartlett, Queen's coll., Cambridge; M. G. Lamotte, M.A., Sydney Sussex coll., Cambridge; G. J. Sayce, B.A., Christi's coll., Cambridge; G. Bainbridge, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; E. Jenkins, St. David's coll., Lampeter.

Priests.—George Leopold Cartwright, M.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; John Barney, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; A. B. Handley, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Alfred Wallis Street, M.A., Pembroke coll., Oxford; Charles Richard Pettat, B.A., University coll., Oxford; Charles Whately, St. Mary hall, Oxford; E. A. Barker, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; L. Deedes, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; I. Cumberlande, St. David's coll., Lampeter.

At a general Ordination held in the Cathedral Church of Norwich, on Sunday, July 21, the following persons were admitted into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Edward Hood Linzee, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Hon. Alfred Wodehouse, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Edward Bullock Webster, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; Edward Constable Alston, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Arthur Horatio Bellman, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Robt. Leggett, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Heriot Standbanks Drew, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; John Fish Holden, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Nathaniel Meeres, St. John's coll., Cambridge; Edward Gurdon, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; James Ind Smith, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Sydney Smith, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Frederick John Hare, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Wm. Weller Poley, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; James Dixon Vickers, B.A., Pembroke coll., Cambridge.

Priests.—Thomas Batchelor, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; Reginald John Buller, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; Thomas Halliwell, B.A., New Inn hall, Oxford; Henry Ratclyffe Surtees, B.A., St. Mary hall, Oxford; Thos. Heney, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; George Mathias, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Caleb Williams, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Frederic Ensor, B.A., Downing coll., Cambridge; Henry Finch, M.A., Christi coll., Cambridge; Henry Howes, M.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Arthur Leighton Irwin, M.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Henry Charles Knightley, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; George Rowland Medley, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Walter John Partridge, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Robert Rose Rolfe, B.A., Trinity hall, Cambridge.

List of Candidates ordained by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, in the Cathedral Church of Ripon, on Sunday, the 28th of July, 1839:—

Deacons.—Robert St. John Shirreff, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; Alfred Brown, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; William Milton, Worcester coll., Oxford; Francis Cooke, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; Samuel Gooch, Literate; Wm. Weightman, University coll., Durham; James Charles Wharton, B.A., Christi's coll., Cambridge; William Moriarty, B.A., Trinity

coll., Dublin; Henry Thomas Dundas, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; William Baxter, A.B., Trinity coll., Dublin, by letter dimissory from the Bishop of Exeter; Thomas Ward, B.A., New Inn hall, Oxford, by letter dimissory from the Bishop of Lichfield; Thomas Wm. Marshall, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge, by letter dimissory from the Bishop of Salisbury.

Priests.—William Hermann Schwabe, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Henry Bullivant, B.A., Sidney Sussex coll., Cambridge; Watson King, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; James Marryat, B.A., New Inn hall, Oxford; Walter Webb Woodhouse, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Joseph Abbott, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Wm. Simpson, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; George Elmhirst, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; Richard Ward, M.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; William Richardson, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Joshua Loxdale Frost, B.A., Magdalene; John Henry Gooch, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Thomas Pitts, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; John Anthony Pearson Linskill, B.A., University coll., Durham; John Haigh, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Charles Bushe Battley, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our Gazette of this month, that an EMIGRANT'S LIBRARY, selected from the Permanent and Supplemental Catalogues, has been formed by the Committee of General Literature and Education appointed by the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. The Committee, it appears, have taken this step for the religious welfare of settlers in the Colonies, with the view of sustaining in their minds an attachment to their faith and their Church; so that while provision is making for their present wants, means may not be wanting for promoting their spiritual interests.

The Bishop of Winchester has embarked for the Channel Islands, to hold visitations and perform other episcopal duties in that part of his diocese. The bishop has appointed the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Chancellor of Winchester, to act as Commissary for institutions, &c. &c., during his absence.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has returned to the palace at Gloucester, after an absence of three months spent in attendance upon his Parliamentary duties in town.

METROPOLIS.

Third New Church at Rotherhithe.—The first stone of this Church, to be called "All Saints," was laid on Monday last, July 15, by Major-General Sir W. Gomm, K.C.B., who gives the site, which is on the Lower Deptford-road, about two miles from London-bridge. Sir W. Gomm, accompanied by his lady, was met at the new school-rooms by the Rector, the Rev. E. Blick, the parish authorities, and the architect, Mr. Kempthorne. From thence a procession (including the children of the schools in the upper part of the parish, to the number of 440) was formed to the site. An appropriate prayer having been offered up by the Rector, and a hymn sung, the foundation-stone was adjusted by Sir W. Gomm, amidst the hearty cheers of the numerous assembly. The lower classes, especially, seemed to take great interest in the occasion of the day. The Church is calculated to hold 1,000 sittings, of which one-third are free, one-third secondary seats, to be let at a low rate, and the remainder pew sittings. When finished, this Church will complete the benevolent designs of the Rector for the spiritual benefit of his flock, five large school-rooms having been also erected by his instrumentality since his entrance upon the living, about four years ago.—*Times.*

On July 4th, the Church of St. James, Shore-ditch, in the Curtain-road, Worship-street, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London—attended by the clergymen of the district, the churchwardens, and other parochial officers, and a numerous and respectable congregation.

The Church of St. Paul, Bunhill-row, in the parish of St. Luke, was consecrated on July the 10th, by the Bishop of London, in the presence of Lord Radstock, the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress, a large number of clergy, the churchwardens, and other parochial officers of the parish, and a highly respectable congregation. The Rev. Nugent Wade, M.A., is the appointed minister. The ground for the erection of the Church was given by the proprietors of the Artillery Ground, on part of which it is raised.

The New Church of St. Luke, the first stone of which was laid about eighteen months ago, in Berwick-street, by Earl de Grey, has been consecrated by the Bishop of London. This Church is the largest that has been erected in the metropolis for several years. The cost of its erection and the purchase of its site has exceeded 14,000*l.*, of which 2,500*l.* has been supplied by the Metropolis Church Building Fund, and upwards of 10,000*l.* has been raised by voluntary subscriptions of the nobility, gentry, and tradesmen of the district and others anxious for the dissemination of religious instruction. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture.

Camberwell.—*National Education.*—Three schools in connexion with the National Society are about to be built—one in the district of East Dulwich, a second in the district of St. George's, and another near the church lately built by Mrs. Hyndman's trustees. These schools, it is hoped, will contain and educate 1,000 children in the principles of the Established Church, in addition to those already in course of instruction in the five Church of England schools already established in the parish. The school in the district of St. George's will be commenced speedily, and we believe the sum of 1,200*l.* has been already subscribed towards the laudable object. That in the new district of Mrs. Hyndman's church will also, it is hoped, progress without delay, as a considerable sum has been already collected. In both cases it is just to say that the exertions of the clergymen of the respective districts, the Rev. S. Smith and the Rev. Mr. Burton, have been indefatigable, and their personal pecuniary sacrifices very great. On the 10th instant, the first stone of the proposed East Dulwich and Peckham Rye school was laid by the Rev. Matthew Anderson, in the presence of a large and most respectable assembly. The ground, which cost 450*l.*, was purchased by nine gentlemen in the district. The sum required for the building was stated to be about 500*l.*, and we are happy to say that the whole sum has been subscribed.—*Times.*

PROVINCIAL.

Coventry Religious and Useful Knowledge Society.—On Monday, July 22, the fourth annual meeting of the above society was held at St. Mary's Hall. The chair was taken about a quarter to one by the Rev. Dr. Hook. The meeting was addressed by the chairman; the Rev. John Howells, vicar of Trinity; the Rev. T. Sheepshanks, Head Master of the Free Grammar School; the Rev. D. Butler; the Rev. H. Bellairs, Rector of Bedworth; the Rev. E. Gibson; R. K. Rotherham, Esq.; the Rev. H. Maclean, the Rev. R. Chapman; Mr. Brindley; the Rev. G. L. Cooke, of Cublington; Mr. Wall, Mr. Caldicot, &c. The meeting was more numerous attended than on any former occasion, and the repeated cheers with which the speakers were greeted, showed the determination of the audience to support an institution that had for its object the benefit of the working classes of this city. The meeting separated about half-past two.—*From the Coventry Standard.*

A Roman Catholic chapel has been opened at Everingham in a style of splendour unequalled in England. The building cost 30,000*l.*, and the procession of bishops and clergy, with the Pope's banners and the host elevated, was more splendid than ever witnessed before in modern days in this country.—*Sheffield Iris.*

Mr. C. Bathurst, of Lydney Park, has sent the munificent sum of 1,000*l.* towards endowing the new church of Cinderford, in the Forest of Dean.—*Worcester Journal.*

An Example worthy of Imitation.—Mrs. Ann Kyrewood, late of Droitwich, has bequeathed by will to the Worcester Diocesan Church Building Society the sum of 700*l.* stock in the three per cent. consols.—*Worcester Journal.*

Queen's College, Bath.—The plans of the intended Protestant college, to be called Queen's College, at Bath, have been presented to her Majesty, who has approved of the same, and ordered that the institution should be placed on the same footing as the King's and University Colleges.—*Bath Gazette.*

The new church at Clevedon, Somersetshire, was consecrated on Friday se'nnight by the Lord Bishop

of Bath and Wells. The appointed Minister is the Rev. George Weare Braikenridge, M.A., of University College. G. W. Braikenridge, Esq., of Brislington, who has a summer residence at Clevedon, took the burthen of the expenses of the building, &c. wholly upon himself, and to his liberality and public spirit the public are therefore chiefly indebted for the accommodation they now possess.

The new church in the parish of Trowbridge, and the chapel at Staverton in the same parish, have had ecclesiastical districts assigned, by virtue of an order in Council to that effect.—*Bath Chronicle.*

Harrow School.—Mr. Joseph Neeld, M.P. for Chippenham, and one of the Governors of Harrow School, has just founded two additional Scholarships at Harrow for boys going thence to any college in the University of Oxford. Mr. Alexander James Beresford Hope, son of Viscountess Beresford, has given up the proceeds of his Scholarship gained at Harrow in 1837, to found a prize at the same school.—*Times.*

Leeds.—The ceremony of laying the chief corner stone of Christ Church, building at Loft-house, near Leeds, took place a few days ago, in the presence of the neighbouring clergy, the parochial schools, and the inhabitants of the adjoining hamlets.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The actual proceeds of the late bazaar for the repairs of the churches at Leeds have been ascertained to amount to 2,103*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, to which donations to the amount of 82*l.* have since been added, making a total of 2,185*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*—*Ibid.*

Norfolk.—The old church of South Runcton, between Lynn and Downham, has been from time immemorial in a dilapidated state. The Rev. Francis Edwards, the incumbent of Holme, having directed his energies to render this place available for public worship, applied first to the Society for Building and Repairing Churches, who granted him about 160*l.* The whole cost, we believe, was between 700*l.* and 800*l.* Nearly 400*l.* were raised by voluntary contribution, and the remainder was supplied by the liberality of the reverend gentleman above named. On the 27th of June the place was opened for divine worship, on which occasion an appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. E. Edwards, of Lynn, to an overflowing congregation.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Oxford.—The parishioners of All Saints, in this city, have been recently at great cost in re-decorating their beautiful church, the production of that admirable amateur architect, Dean Aldrich; and Henry Goring, Esq., whose munificent charities are so well known in this city, has presented a splendid covering of Angora velvet for the pulpit and altar, which, with the elegant candelabra given a few years ago by Mr. James Wyatt and Son, exhibit a picture of dignity and grace scarcely exceeded in any of our richest cathedrals.—*Oxford Herald.*

Huntingdonshire.—*National School Society.*—A public meeting of the friends of education according to the principles of the Church of England, was held at the Town-hall, Huntingdon, on the 3rd of July, for the purpose of promoting the objects of the Local Board of the National School Society, established in this county. The Rev. Dr. Hollingworth, Archdeacon of Huntingdon, was in the chair. A highly respectable company were present.—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Kent.—The first stone of a new parish church at Lee, Kent, was laid on the 17th of July, by Sir Thomas Baring, the Lord Bishop of Rochester performing the religious rites. The friends and supporters of the Church assembled on this occasion in great numbers. Nearly the whole of the clergy and a large number of the respectable residents of the county for miles round were present. The new church is to be built on a site selected from a field belonging to Mr. Thomas Brandram. That gentleman has consented to allow the purchase-money to be considered as a loan to the building fund, in addition to presenting the committee with the munificent allowance of 500*l.* in the purchase, and an additional frontage of fifty feet. Sir Thomas Baring, the lord of the manor, and Joseph Sladen, Esq., likewise contributed 500*l.* each.

Walton-on-Thames.—*New Chapel.*—On Sunday morning last, a sermon was preached in the parish church at Walton-on-Thames, by the Rev. Thos. Dale, vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street, after which

a collection was made in aid of the funds of the new chapel at Hershams. We are happy to state that the able advocacy of this interesting cause was attended with a most successful result, the collection amounting to the large sum of 102*l*. 18*s*. 0*d*. It is probable that the edifice will be ready for divine service in a few weeks; and we trust that we shall ere long be able to record in the pages of our journal the completion of the endowment, and the building of a clergyman's residence. It must be in the highest degree satisfactory to the inhabitants of this extensive parish to know, that the spiritual wants of a remote and populous district will be adequately provided for; and we are sure that the noble examples which we understand have been set in this charitable work by the principal inhabitants will be readily and generously followed by all the parishioners.—*From the Surrey Standard*.

Edwards' College, South Cerney.—It should be generally known to the public, and particularly to all friends of the Established Church, that a new institution is rising in the diocese of Gloucester, which is likely to become of essential benefit to the families of the more indigent Clergy of that diocese. It appears that five years ago a benevolent lady, named Edwards, the widow of a former curate of South Cerney, near Cirencester, left the residue of her estate to the widows and orphans of distressed Clergy of the above named diocese. When this was announced, the Bishop, the lay supporters, and the Clergy generally, resolved to appropriate about half the amount in erecting a college, as an asylum for those families, who after having lived in a comfortable parsonage, are cast off without husband or father, or his professional emoluments, upon the world. To provide these houseless persons with a commodious residence seemed to be the best mode of applying this munificent benefaction, and accordingly, in the spring of 1838, the building was commenced, and is so far advanced towards completion, that five tenements are ready for the reception of inmates. The edifice is erected at South Cerney, the village in which Mrs. Edwards resided, about 4 miles south of Cirencester, and is called, after her name, "Edwards' College." The benefits are confined to the families of distressed Clergymen connected professionally at their death with the diocese of Gloucester. Application for admission should be forwarded to the treasurer, Archdeacon Timbell, D.D., of Beckford, near Tewkesbury.

The sum of 4,000*l*. has been subscribed towards rebuilding the present dilapidated church at Oldswinford, and erecting a new one in the same parish. With the view of aiding the funds that will be required to carry out the project, the Rev. C. H. Craufurd proposes to publish a volume of sermons by subscription, and several distinguished names already appear on the list of subscribers to the publication.—*Birmingham Gazette*.

Barnwell.—June 27th, a new church was consecrated at Barnwell, Cambridge, by the Lord Bishop of Ely. It is built in the Gothic style of the 16th century, of red brick mixed with stone. A collection was made during the reading of the offertory, and the large sum of 73*l*. 12*s*. was collected, including 10*l*. afterwards given to the incumbent by the Bishop.

Dorsetshire.—The foundation of a new church in the island of Portland, Weymouth, was laid on July the 1st. The ceremony was highly interesting and imposing. The Queen has given 300*l*. towards the building.—*Salisbury Herald*.

Gloucestershire.—In the Ecclesiastical Court at Gloucester, the churchwarden of Longley was condemned in costs for ringing the church bells in opposition to the wishes of the Rev. J. Daniel, rector; he obtained admission to the belfry by means of false keys.—*Cambridge Chron*.

Isle of Man.—On Wednesday, July 24, a meeting was convened in the Court House, Ramsey, for the purpose of forming a Diocesan Association for the furtherance of religion, in connexion with the Established Church. Among a highly respectable assemblage we observed on the platform the following clergymen and gentlemen connected with the island:—Wm. Farrant, Esq.; Vicar-General Corlett; the High Bailiff; Colonel Campbell; Captain Thompson, of Jurby; F. Lamothe, Esq.; T. Williamson, Esq.; J. C. Stephen, Esq.; Captain Ander-

son; Rev. A. Holmes; Rev. T. Howard; J. Mawby, Esq.; Rev. W. Carpenter; Rev. Messrs. Stephenson, Harrison, Nelson, Qualtrough, Armitage, Drury; Wm. Christian, Esq., Milntown; P. Gilgrest, Esq.; — Magnall, Esq.; J. Lamothe, Esq.; Rev. Messrs. Mainwaring and Robson; Major O'Brien; — Morrison, Esq., &c. On the motion of William Farrant, Esq., seconded by the Rev. A. Holmes, the Lord Bishop took the chair. His lordship then rose and entered into a long detail of the causes which led to the necessity of forming a Diocesan Association for the Isle of Man. It was instituted with a sole view to the moral and religious improvement of the island, and it appealed to our sympathies as fellow-countrymen and fellow-citizens, but above all as true and devoted believers in the doctrines of our most holy religion, for our most cordial support. The inhabitants of this happy island were celebrated for the aid they rendered to foreign missions, and he need only refer to the funds of the Bible Society, and the Church Missionary Society, at once as proofs of the truth of his statement. He heartily acknowledged the absolute necessity binding on all who called themselves Christians, of sending the glorious Gospel of the blessed God to the benighted heathen—he avowed that such a work devolved a deep responsibility on all, but still we must not be lukewarm at home; and, indeed, the spread of the Gospel abroad depended very much on its increasing success at home. We were met to enlarge the capabilities of the Church of our forefathers, and since population has increased with an astonishing and unprecedented rapidity, and the church-room has not increased in proportion, it was incumbent to take further steps in order to meet the wants of our fellow-creatures. Much had been done by the followers of John Wesley here. But this circumstance would frame no excuse for the want of exertion on our part, and notwithstanding all that has been done by all parties, the Gospel has not penetrated the towns and the more retired parts in such a manner as to preclude the most active and strenuous exertions on the part of the Church. It was necessary to form general rather than local Associations, because where the Gospel was most needed, there were the people the least inclined to promote it, and he wished the rich to come forward in charity towards the poor, and generally to unite in the blessed work. Those who feel the truth and love of the Gospel most, will be the most anxious to bear that truth and love into the hearts of all, and if we convert the people at home we need not fear for our success abroad, for every man who is converted at home is an additional soldier of the Cross, to promote the cause by his money, or his talents, or his person, in foreign parts. His lordship entered into a long statement of facts connected with the Church upon this Island, which facts he would rather understate than overrate. He alluded strongly to the low stipend of the respected minister at Ramsay, and hoped that all would unite to promote the publication of the word of life in other chapels, and sat down amid the unanimous applause of the company assembled, who seemed to be deeply impressed with the candour, the humility, and the benevolence of his lordship's conduct on this important and interesting occasion. The Meeting was afterwards addressed by several clergymen and gentlemen.—*From the Manx Sun*.

Consecration of Emmanuel Church, Bolton.—About two years since a subscription of 500*l*. was raised by the parishioners of Bolton-le-Moors, as a token of respect to the Rev. J. Slade, our worthy and highly-esteemed vicar, and that, instead of receiving it in the form of a service of plate, as originally intended, Mr. Slade requested that the money subscribed should be appropriated towards the erection of a church and school, the latter to be similar in principle to that recently erected near Trinity Church,—that is to say, a school in which the Bible will be taught and read. In addition to the munificent gift of Mr. Slade, 277*l*. 19*s*. 3*d*. was raised for the erection of the church, by private subscriptions. The amount of the endowment is 1,000*l*. We feel great pleasure in stating that James Scowcroft, Esq., who has never been found wanting in any thing which had a tendency to benefit his neighbours, and

especially his poorer neighbours, furnished a plot of land, consisting of 3564 square yards, for the building of the church, and the laying out of a burial ground. Wednesday, the 26th of June, being appointed for the consecration of this church, the Lord Bishop of Chester, accompanied by his chaplain, was received at the door of the church by the Rev. Chancellor Raikes and F. Knyvett, Esq., registrar, the Rev. J. Slade, and a number of the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, the churchwardens, and trustees. After the consecration, the Bishop pleaded powerfully on behalf of the funds.

IRELAND.

THE PROPOSED DIVINITY COLLEGE, IN DUBLIN.—The Right Hon. Frederick Shaw and a deputation of the members of the House of Commons connected with Ireland, had an interview with Lord Morpeth on Monday, at the Irish-office, to present a protest from the Bishop and clergy of the united dioceses of Cork and Cloyne against the establishment of the Archbishop of Dublin's new Theological College in Dublin. The following were among the members present:—Mr. Shirley, Mr. Young (Cavan), Mr. Irving (Antrim), Colonel Thomas, Mr. Colquhoun, Sergeant Jackson, Colonel Perceval, Captain Jones, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Emerson Tennent, Mr. Dunbar, &c. &c. Mr. Shaw regretted that from the very late period of the session his colleague (Mr. Leffroy), and other Irish Members, who were extremely anxious on the subject, had been prevented attending, and expressed, on behalf of himself, as senior Member for the University of Dublin, and the other gentlemen present, their warmest concurrence in the object of those protests which had been already received from the Primate and the heads of the Church in Ireland, against a scheme which they considered to militate against the interests of the University of Dublin, as detracting from its highest characteristic as a school of divinity for the clergy of the Established Church in Ireland, and he (Mr. Shaw) begged to read to his Lordship, as representative of the Irish Government, a protest against the plan, which had been intrusted to him (Mr. Shaw) by the Bishop and clergy of the united dioceses of Cork and Cloyne. The following is a copy of the protest:—

"We, the undersigned clergymen of the united dioceses of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, desire to express our solemn and strenuous protest against the establishment of any new College for the theological education of the clergy, without the deliberate sanction of the heads of our Church and of the clergy: and against any measure calculated to detract from the Protestant character of Trinity College, Dublin, or to impair its efficacy as a school of divinity. And we earnestly request the members of Parliament for the University of Dublin, and all other such members as have a regard for the integrity, purity, or permanence of the Protestant Church, to take this matter into their serious and attentive consideration."

[120 signatures, including that of the truly learned and pious bishop.]

Lord Morpeth received the deputation very courteously. His Lordship stated that the Archbishop of Dublin had applied for such a charter, and that the Government had seen no objection to the grant of it; but that they had since received such strong protests and remonstrances against it, that without committing themselves to any ultimate course, he could only say for the present, that the charter should not be granted by the Government until they had heard and considered all the objections which should be urged against it.

COLONIAL.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

THE friends of the SOCIETY will be rejoiced to hear that the Church in the colonies has been strengthened by the foundation of two new bishoprics; one for Upper Canada, at Toronto, and the other for Newfoundland and Bermuda.

On Sunday, Aug. 4, the Venerable John Strachan, D.D., Archdeacon of York, Upper Canada, and the Venerable Aubrey George Spencer, D.D., Archdeacon of Bermuda, were consecrated bishops of

Toronto and Newfoundland respectively. The solemn ordinance of the Church was administered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London, Chichester, and Nova Scotia.

The new see of Newfoundland is perhaps the most spiritually destitute portion of the colonial Church. There are, indeed, 40 churches in the island, but only nine clergymen to serve them. Under these painful circumstances the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL has decided upon appointing four additional missionaries, and to allow to each a salary of 200*l.* a year, with 100*l.* for passage and outfit. The bishop has already selected two; and if any clergyman, who can produce testimonials of his qualifications for so arduous and responsible a duty, should be willing to offer himself for the service of the Church in Newfoundland, the SOCIETY would be ready to present him to the bishop, for his lordship's approval.

As the report of the Bishop of Montreal was published in the last number of the "Ecclesiastical Gazette," it is almost superfluous to add what a large accession of clergymen* is required in the new diocese of Toronto, which comprises the whole province of Upper Canada. The salary allowed by the SOCIETY to the stationary clergy in this province is 100*l.*, and to travelling missionaries 150*l.*; but in both cases something additional might be derived from local resources.

HOME REPORT.

The following grants have been made:—

For the chapel at Ginger River, Jamaica, 150*l.*

For a school for Smith's and Devonshire parishes, Bermuda, 150*l.*

A stipend of 50*l.* per annum has been voted to the Rev. Mr. Disbrow, as assistant deacon to Rev. J. C. Cochran, of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia.

The SOCIETY at its last meeting resolved to grant a pension of 50*l.* a year to the widows of Indian missionaries as long as they remain unmarried.

The total amount of the collections under the Queen's letter up to the present time is 38,400*l.*

The donations and subscriptions received by the treasurer, from the 1st of January to the 30th of June, 1838, were 6,800*l.* During the same period of the present year they were 10,380*l.*

PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

In the establishment of parochial associations the great object proposed is, to enrol every member of the Church in support of a SOCIETY whose aim and endeavour it is to publish the Gospel of Christ in all lands, but especially (as we are most bounden) in the colonies and dependencies of our own empire. So great a work can never be effected without a general and united effort. The aid, therefore, of all who would take part in it is earnestly solicited—the aid both of their labours and of their prayers.

There are in England about 1,600,000 families in communion with the Church. If each family gave on the average 2*s.* 6*d.* a year, (which is rather less than one halfpenny a week,) the amount contributed would be 200,000*l.* The rich may be reasonably called upon to give much more liberally of their abundance; but surely there is hardly a single Church family in the country that cannot afford to contribute, though it be of their poverty, one penny a week towards the propagation of the Gospel in foreign lands. The SOCIETY has recently published a very convenient "Collector's Book," to facilitate the work of those who kindly undertake to collect small sums weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

A meeting, very numerously attended, was held at Hitchin, on the 25th of July, at which the Bishop of Newfoundland stated, in forcible language, the destitution of the Colonial Church. Previous to the meeting Divine service was performed, and a sermon preached in aid of the funds of the SOCIETY by the Rev. Dr. Hook.

The following letter has been addressed to the Secretary, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia;—

"109, Piccadilly, August 3, 1839.

"My dear Sir,—You will be glad to hear that my late visit to Essex was very gratifying in every respect. I attended meetings on behalf of the SOCIETY for the Propagation of the Gospel, at Witham, Colchester, Chelmsford, Dunmow, Maldon, and Southend, and preached for the SOCIETY at Chelmsford, Leigh, and Raleigh. The collections were very encouraging, and are valuable earnestness of the feeling which we may hope is daily increasing among the members of the Church. The clergy have shown a warm desire to forward the objects of the SOCIETY, from the purest and most holy, and most constraining motives; and with a conviction that all which they are now attempting for the SOCIETY, will tend as much to the benefit of the church at home, as to the advantage of the church in the colonies. The steady and faithful feeling which is cherished binds all the members of the church in holy fellowship, and disposes all to desire the success of every object of the church at home, and to co-operate with heart and hand in promoting it.

"Numerous parochial associations will be formed—indeed, I hope there will be few parishes where they may not be found before the close of the year. The attempts which have already been made for this purpose, have been particularly successful. At the little fishing town of Leigh, where a large portion of the congregation were in their fishing dress, a most creditable collection was made. All were invited to attend a meeting in the school-room on the following Thursday evening, to form a parochial association. The room was filled, although a temperance meeting on the same evening occupied many. No less than eighty annual subscribers to our Society were enrolled upon that occasion, who engaged to pay from 1*s.* to 12*s.* every year, and ten collectors volunteered their assistance, in regularly receiving these contributions. Their exemplary pastor has declared his sanguine hope, that before the end of the year he shall have doubled the present number of subscribers. Indeed, wherever similar efforts are made with the same good judgment, we find similar success; and if the work be thus carried through the whole kingdom, the SOCIETY will soon be enabled to provide efficiently for the wants of the colonial church, and to do their humble part in carrying a knowledge of the salvation of God through every quarter of the globe. Who will refuse his little tribute to this great work? Who will refrain from praying to the Lord of all that His heavenly blessing may rest upon this labour of love—that His name may be glorified by the wide extension of His church, and the salvation of many souls among our distant countrymen, and among the heathen who surround them? With fervent desires for this holy consummation, I am, Rev. and dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

"JOHN NOVA SCOTIA."

Departure of Missionaries in July.

Rev. James Yelverton Wilson, Rev. Charles Woodward, for Australia.

For Van Dieman's Land.—Rev. Wm. L. Gibbon.

For Canada.—Rev. Richard Anderson.

For British Guiana.—Mr. John Robinson (to be ordained by the Bishop of Barbadoes).

STATISTICS OF THE COLONIAL CHURCH.

Extracts from the Letter of a Clergyman in Upper Canada.

"THE House of Assembly in the province of Upper Canada, in its last session, passed an Act authorizing the Clerks of the Peace or Clerks of the District to add to the assessment roll a separate column for the religious denominations; and the provisions of the Act require that this column shall be filled up by the assessor from personal inquiries when making the yearly population returns.

Some measure of this kind was necessary on account of the alleged numerical superiority of Dissenters over the Established Church, upon which ground, as well as upon the plea, that their ministers assume and receive the title of "Protestant clergy," and that the members of their communion have served the government in the conquest and defence of the province, claims have of late

been made upon the Church property called Clergy Reserves.

In the course of the last three years I visited, in the discharge of missionary duty, the back townships in the Home, Gore, Niagara, Talbot, and part of the Newcastle and London districts. I had frequent opportunity of noticing the practical working of the system of provincial dissent, and from actual observation I am convinced, that though in the destitute townships, where the episcopalians have neither church nor clergymen, the advantage was obviously on the side of dissenters; yet it was equally obvious, that this advantage in the point of numbers was more than neutralized by the numerous divisions and subdivisions existing among them.

May I beg permission to remark that the assessor's report of religious denominations for the present and ensuing years ought to contain more than one column. The common division of the population into Church of England and Dissenters will not suffice in Canada; neither, so peculiar is the situation of that province, will it suffice to class the population under seven heads,—viz., Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Congregationalist, Quaker, Roman Catholic, and Church of England; for all but the last-named denomination have subdivided, and are forming fresh schisms every day, and a large proportion of the population stand aloof and disclaim connexion with any which they have seen in the back woods.

Those seceders who retain to a certain extent, the peculiarities of the sect to which they last belonged, are, however, so decidedly opposed to it, and all the preceding seceders,—for reasons, doubtless, of sufficient importance,—that though claiming the same name or denomination they will not worship together, or, to use the popular language, *hire* the same preacher, and are, therefore, to be considered distinct and separate denominations.

An Englishman, not aware of this circumstance, upon finding it, states, in general terms, that so many of the inhabitants of Upper Canada were Presbyterians, and so many others were Methodists, would very naturally set down in his mind these numbers in favour of the Kirk of Scotland and the Wesleyans respectively, and so on of the other denominations, classifying them under the sects known in the mother country; and thus an impression will be received in this kingdom quite at variance with the known statistics of the colony.

To present any thing like a true statement of the various persuasions strict attention should be paid to the distinctions of each sect in the assessment roll, which I submit for your consideration, as follows:—

American or Episcopal Methodists; Primitive Methodists or Ranters; Canadian or Reformed Methodists; British Wesleyan or Union Methodists; Old Country or Loyal Methodists.

Orthodox Quakers; Hicksite or Unitarian Quakers; Davidites, or Children of Peace.

Irish Roman Catholics; French ditto.

American Presbyterians; Canadian ditto; Scotch Kirk ditto; Antiburghers or Secession Church.

Lutheran Dutch Reformed Menonists.

Independents.

Unitarians.

Universalists.

American Baptist; English Baptist; Close Communion Baptist; Open Communion Baptist; Free-will or Christian Baptist.

The unbaptized, they who do not belong to any of the above-named denominations.

Mormonites.

In the Church of England alone is unity to be found. Her members and ministers are men from every nation under heaven, of different habits, of different customs; yet they meet each other in their Father's house, and forget all past differences. With other denominations it is not so: though professing the same creed they are opposed to each other on national or political grounds; Methodist against Methodist, Presbyterian against Presbyterian, Baptist against Baptist, Quaker against Quaker, Irish Roman Catholic against French Roman Catholic; they will not walk with one another, nor talk with one another.

* "In Upper Canada I believe that employment would be found for 100 beyond the existing establishment."—Bishop of Montreal's Report to Lord Durham.

But "Peace be within thy walls, O Jerusalem!" Yes; for within them assemble the English, Irish, and Scotch; American, Canadian, and French; the German and Swede. All use the same prayers; all hear the same holy word; they eat of the same bread, drink of the same cup, are baptized with the same baptism, and, it may be hoped, have one God and Father of all, above all, in all, and through all."

The following statements are borrowed from a very interesting and ably-conducted paper, called "The Church," published weekly at Cobourgh, Upper Canada.

Statement of the population of the Bathurst district, with the numbers of the religious classes into which it is divided. It is to be recollected that, next to the county of Glengarry, the largest settlements of Presbyterians are to be found in the district of Bathurst.

Church of England, 8,239; Presbyterians, including Church of Scotland, United Synod, Seceders, &c., 8,660; Roman Catholics, 5,414; Methodists, Wesleyan and Episcopal, 1,745; Baptists, 255; Quakers, 22; Mormons, 66; Unitarians, 45; Universalists, 10; Irvingites, 42.—Total, 24,497.

Religious Statistics of the Newcastle District.

Church of England, 10,734; Presbyterians, Kirk of Scotland, Seceders, &c., 9,021; Methodists, Wesleyan, Episcopal, &c., 6,619; Roman Catholics, 4,562; Baptists, 1,471; Quakers, 595; Christians, 564; Bible Christians, 270; Universalists, 190; Independents, 91; Mormons, 70; Free Thinkers, 49; Disciples, 21; Society of Peace, 9; Reformers, 9; Latitudinarians, 6; Restorationists, 1; No Religious Persuasion, 1,918.—Total, 36,206.

N.B. There are four townships, viz., Fenelon, Harvey, Verulam, and Alnwick, the population of which is small, from whence no returns have been received. In the three former, however, it is well known that a large majority are members of the Church of England. About 200 inhabitants of the township of Emily, their religious persuasions not being known, are also not included in the above return.

Census of the *Johnstown and Eastern Districts*. In the latter is contained the populous county of Glengarry, which is inhabited almost exclusively by emigrants from the Highlands of Scotland.

Johnstown District.

Church of England, 10,374; Presbyterians,—Kirk of Scotland, 1,244, United Synod, &c., 4,453; Methodists,—Wesleyan, 3,820, Episcopal, 1,843, Canadian, 259; Roman Catholics, 3,985; Baptists, 794; Quakers, 357; Independents and Congregationalists, 33; Mormonites, 71; Universalists, 113; Christians, 2; Nazarenes, 6; Deists, 17; Turks, 3; No religious persuasion, 5,290.—Total, 32,664.

Eastern District.

Church of England, 4,281; Presbyterians,—Kirk of Scotland, and Seceders, 11,293; Roman Catholics, 9,200; Methodists,—Wesleyan, 1792, Episcopal, 74; Lutherans, 1,338; Baptists, 434; Independents and Congregationalists, 49; Quakers, 14; Universalists, 25; No religious persuasion, 308.—Total, 28,808.

District of Prince Edward.

Church of England, 2,354; Presbyterians,—Kirk of Scotland, 383, Seceders, &c., 925; Roman Catholics, 1,097; Methodists,—Wesleyan, 3,786, Episcopal, 1,862, Canadian Wesleyan, 343; Baptists, 220; Quakers, 1,060; Independents and Congregationalists, 169; Disciples, 220; Christians, 67; Lutherans, 21; Universalists, 10; Free Thinkers, 2.—Total, 12,519.

FOREIGN.

The Archbishop of Dublin has just passed through Brussels on his return from Germany to England. Being solicited by the members of the English church residing at Brussels to confirm the younger members of their congregation, that ceremony took place on Saturday, in the chapel in the Rue du Musée. The Rev. E. Jenkins and the Rev. W. Drury attended the Archbishop. On Sunday morn-

ing his Grace preached in St. George's church, Rue de la Orangerie, and in the afternoon in the chapel in the Rue du Musée.—*Brussels Paper*.

The Cathedral of Bruges almost destroyed by Fire.—We write these lines with feelings of profound sorrow. Our beautiful cathedral is in flames; the roof and the steeple have already fallen. The firemen and the troops are on the spot. The furious wind that is raging makes us fear for the surrounding buildings. A cuirassier was killed by falling from the roof of a neighbouring house. It is affirmed that the misfortune is owing to the carelessness of the plumbers who were at work in the church.—*Journal de Bruges*.

A letter from Bruges of the 23d says,—"We hear that our Archbishop will soon publish a pastoral letter to recommend his unfortunate cathedral to the generosity of the faithful and of all friends of the arts. The expense of repairing the cathedral will be enormous. The slates alone will cost 90,000 francs."

Brussels, July 19.—A letter from Arlon has the following passage:—"The day before yesterday (the 15th of July) the church of the Capuchins in this town was struck by lightning. The three priests who were standing at the altar, were thrown down. The rector was taken up lifeless, as well as the choristers who attended. Many other persons had their feet burnt. The electric fluid then passed into an adjoining hospital, where some of the patients were more or less severely injured. One was killed."

PAPAL BULLS AND INDULGENCES.—We give the following extracts, translated from a Maltese paper, from a bull circulated at Malta during the present year. It is intitled, "Bolla della S. S. Crociata concessa dalla Santità del N. S. P. Gregorio XVI. per l'anno mille ottocento trentotto."

After having conceded to the purchasers of this indulgence the permission, "with the consent of their spiritual or bodily physician," to eat meat in Lent or on fast days, and to "make free use of eggs and butter," it goes on to say,—

"Moreover his holiness concedes to all the aforesaid persons the power of choosing for confessor any priest, whether secular or regular, out of those approved by the ordinary: which confessor may absolve the said persons, one time during life and another time at the point of death, from all sin and censure, having first imposed a salutary penitence corresponding to the fault: and, in case it may be necessary that some satisfaction should follow the fault, they may do it either by their own persons, or by their heirs, or by others. The said confessor shall also be able to commute any vow whatever, even when made with an oath, causing the penitent to give whatever alms he pleases for the benefit of the *santissima crociata*."

The form of absolution is as follows:—By the authority of Almighty God, and of the apostles, St. Peter and St. Paul, and of our Lord Gregory the XVIth, specially conceded to thee and committed to me, I absolve thee from all thy sins, misdeeds, and excesses, which thou hast now confessed, and also from those which thou wouldst have confessed had they occurred to thy recollection: and I also concede to thee *plenary indulgence* and ample remission of all thy sins which now or at any time thou mayest have confessed, forgotten, or been ignorant of; and from the pain which thou wouldst have been obliged to suffer for them in purgatory!!

To guard ourselves from any charge of misrepresentation, we give the extracts in the original Italian.

MDCCCXXXIX.

Bolla della S. S. Crociata concessa dalla Santità del N. S. P. Gregorio XVI. per l'anno mille ottocento trentotto.

"Concede S. S. à tutte le persone che pigliano questa Bolla di poter con il consenso del loro medico spirituale o corporale *mangiare carne* in tempo di Quaresima e negli altri giorni di vigilia, e che anche possano liberamente à lor arbitrio *usar uovi e latticini*."

"Di più concede S. S. à tutti li sopradetti il potersi eleggere per Confessore qualsivisia Prete secol. o regol. dagli approvati dell' Ordinario, il quale possa assolverli una volta in vita ed un'altra in punto di morte da ogni peccato e censura, imposta prima una penitenza salutare corrispondente alle colpe;

ed, in caso che sia necessaria *qua che soddisfazione* per conseguire la assoluzione suddetta, possano farla, o colle sue persone proprie, o essendovi impedimento, coi suoi eredi, o con altri. Potrà ancora il detto Confessore *commutare qualunque voto, benchè fatto con giuramento, facendo dar di limosina* al penitente, quel che gli piace, in beneficio della S. S. Crociata."

"Forma della Assoluzione, che, una volta in vita, e un'altra in punto di morte, si può usare, in virtù di questa Bolla, sopra, qualsivoglia persona che la pigliasse."

"Per l'autorità da Dio Onnipotente, e dei S. S. Ap. Pietro e Paolo, e da N. S. Gregorio XVI. à te specialmente concessa ed a me commessa, io ti assolve da tutti i tuoi peccati, misfatti, ed eccessi, che ora hai confessato, ed anche da quelli che confesseresti se ti occorressero alla memoria, e ti concedo indulgenza plenaria ed ampia remissione di tutt' i tuoi peccati di presente, ed in qualsivoglia tempo confessati, dimenticati, o ignorati, e della pena che per essi saresti obbligato à patire nel Purgatorio."

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. Thomas Coker Adams, Vicar of Ansty, and Secretary of the Society of National Schoolmasters of the archdeaconry of Coventry, a splendid quarto edition of Mant's Book of Common Prayer.

The Rev. H. Atkinson, late curate of Middleton Tyas, near Richmond, a handsome silver salver, together with a purse of money.

The Rev. E. Bowman, by the parishioners of Heswell, Cheshire, with a costly silver salver.

The Rev. Thomas Corser, M.A., of Balliol College, and Perpetual Curate of Stand, Lancashire, a handsome present of plate, and a most costly pocket communion service, from the visitors and teachers of the Sunday-school at Stand.

The Rev. J. T. Dodgson, late incumbent of Trinity Church, Ulverston, with a service of plate.

The Rev. William Hewson, D.D., Vicar of Swansea, a richly-chased Grecian silver urn, and a splendid salver.

The Rev. John Larks, late Curate of Liskeard, Cornwall, by the parishioners, with a tea-service of plate, value 50*l.*; and by the Sunday-school teachers, with a set of books.

The Rev. J. P. Lee, Head Master of King Edward's School, Birmingham, with a splendid seven-light silver candelabrum. This elegant tribute of respect we understand was preceded a short time since on the part of Mr. Lee's boarders at the same school, who presented him with a costly silver inkstand, on his leaving Rugby.

The Rev. J. Nottidge, M.A., Curate of Rumwell, Essex, a tea-service of plate.

The Rev. John Nottidge, Rector of East Hanningfield, by his parishioners, with an elegant silver epergne.

The Rev. W. Y. Nutt, Curate of Barrow on the Hill, an elegant and highly chased silver snuff-box.

The Rev. Alfred Parrin, curate of St. Peter's District Church, Hammersmith, a very handsome snuff-box enclosing a one hundred pound note.

The Rev. R. W. Stoddart, M.A., Hurdon, in Suffolk, an elegant silver tea-pot and cream-jug.

The Rev. G. Tyndall, late Vicar of Holywell parish, Oxford, by the parishioners, with a handsome silver tea-service; and by the children of the Sunday-school, with a silver butter-knife and sugar-spoon.

The Rev. Gabriel Valpy, by the parishioners of Orston, Scarrington, and Thorston, Notts, a time-piece; and to Mrs. Gabriel Valpy, a silver bread-basket.

The Rev. T. Westmorland, on his resigning the Curacy of Selby, by the parishioners, with a costly silver salver.

PREFERMENTS.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to pass the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nominating the Rev. J. Strachan, D.D., Archdeacon of York, to the Bishopric of Toronto, in the province of Upper Canada. The Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, D.D., Archdeacon of Bermuda, to the Bishopric of Newfoundland.

Rev. T. R. Agnew, B.A., has been appointed Curate of Portsea.

Rev. T. Atkinson, M.A., to the Curacy of Tourbridge, Salop.

Rev. William Atthill, B.A., to be Minister Residentiary in the Collegiate Church at Middleham. Patron, the Dean of Middleham.

Rev. J. C. Barkley, B.A., to the Vicarage of Melton Parva, Norfolk. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

Rev. Francis Du Boulay, M.A., to the Rectory of Lawhiton, Cornwall. Patron, Bishop of Exeter.

Rev. Joseph Barnes, to the Vicarage of Edlingham, Northumberland. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Rev. William Henry Carwithen, M.A., to the Rectory of Challacomb, Devon. Patron, Earl Fortescue.

Rev. R. Kennington Cooke, B.A., to the Head Mastership of Rochdale Grammar School. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. James Duke Coleridge, D.C.L., Prebendary of Exeter, to the vicarage of Thorverton, Devon. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Rev. William Cowley, M.A., to the Vicarage of Rushall, Staffordshire. Patrons, the sons and daughters of the late Rev. E. Mellish, Dean of Hereford.

Rev. George Cromwell, to the Ministry of Trinity Church, Louth.

Rev. William Ellis, to the living of Armin, near Goole. Patron, the Earl of Beverley.

Rev. Robert Fleetwood Croughton, to the Vicarage of Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

Rev. William Darby, to the Rectory of Riddlesworth with Gasthorpe, Norfolk. Patron, T. Thornhill, Esq.

Rev. W. C. Flint, to the Rectory of Bilsthorpe, Nottinghamshire. Patron, the Earl of Scarborough.

Rev. Robert Townsend Forester, B.A., to the Vicarage of High Ercall, Salop. Patron, the Duke of Cleveland.

Rev. G. L. Glyn, M.A., to be one of the chaplains to the Marquis of Salisbury.

Rev. S. Gompertz, to the Episcopal Chapel of Chalford, Gloucestershire.

Rev. John Guard, M.A., to the Rectory of Langtree, Devon. Patron, Lord Rolle.

Rev. Edw. Perring Henslowe, to the Vicarage of Huishcum-Longport, Somersetshire. Patron, Archdeacon of Wells.

Rev. Henry T. C. Hine, M.A., to the Readership of St. James's, Bury St. Edmunds.

Rev. Peregrine Arthur Ilbert, M.A., to the vicarage of Thurstleton, Devon. Patroness, Mrs. Anne Ilbert.

Rev. Michael Maughan Humble, to the Rectory of Sutton, with Vicarage of Duckmanton, Derbyshire. Patron, R. Arkwright, Esq.

Rev. Arthur Leighton Irwin, to the Rectory of St. Clement's, Norwich. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Rev. Lockart William Jeffray, M.A., to be Incumbent of St. Thomas's New Church, at Preston.

Rev. Edward Jones, M.A., to the Vicarage of West Peckham, Kent. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Rev. Richard Hugh Keats Buck, B.A., to the vicarage of Launcells, Cornwall. Patron, L. W. Bucke.

Rev. R. Kenney, to the Rectory of Bourton on Dunsmore, Warwick. Patron, Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. Mr. King, to the Incumbency of St. Luke's Church, Cheetham Hill, Manchester.

Rev. C. W. Leslie, to the Incumbency of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Sussex.

Rev. John Walter Moore, M.A., to the Rectory of Hordley, Salop. Patron, T. Parr, Esq.

Rev. T. S. Norgate, to the Curacies of Banningham, and Swanton Abbots, Norfolk.

Rev. James Pearson, to the Vicarage of Stoke, Kent. Patron, Baldwin Duppa Duppa, Esq.

Rev. John Peat, M.A., to be the Officiating Minister of Trinity Church, Carlisle-street, Lambeth.

Rev. Francis Pickford, M.A., to the Rectory of Hagworth-ingham, Lincolnshire. Patron, the Bishop of Ely.

Rev. Charles Harwood Poore, to the Vicarage of Collingbourne Kingston, Wilts. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

Rev. T. Ratcliffe, M.A., has been presented to Ely Chapel, London. Patrons, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London, and the Ven. Archdeacon Cambridge, joint trustees.

Rev. Dr. Scoresby, to the Vicarage of Bradford, Yorkshire.

Rev. Wm. Sergison, jun., to the Rectory of Slaugham, Sussex. Patroness, Mrs. A. Sergison.

Rev. Hinton Castle Smith, to the Lectureship of Kingsbridge, Devon. Patrons, Mr. Duncombe's trustees.

Rev. A. Inigo Suckling, to the Rectory of Barsham, Suffolk.

Rev. James Stevens, M.A., to the Donative Curacy of Chesham Bois, Bucks. Patron, the Duke of Bedford.

Rev. Alfred Wallis Street, M.A., has been appointed Junior Professor in Bishop's College, Calcutta, by the Venerable the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

Rev. Theophilus Stuart, M.A., to the Vicarage of Northallerton, Yorkshire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Rev. H. Taylor to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Earl of Powis.

Rev. F. E. Tuson, M.A., to the Rectory of Southwick, Sussex. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Thomas Tylecote, B.D. Rector of Marston Mortaine, to be a Rural Dean of the Archdeaconry of Northampton.

Rev. Francis Valpy, of Reading, to be the Head Master of Burton-upon-Trent Free Grammar School.

Rev. Nugent Wade, to the Incumbency of the New Church, of St. Paul, Bunhill-row, St. Luke's, Middlesex.

Rev. A. W. West, to the Prebendal Stall of Yagoe, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Rev. Henry Wightwick, M.A., to the Rectory of Bremilham, Wilts. Patron, the Hon. and Rev. Rushout Bowles.

DEATHS.

In January last, on a voyage from Ceylon to the Cane of Good Hope, for the improvement of his health, the Rev. Joseph Marsh.

June 23.—At Gravesend, aged 41, the Rev. John Lillistone, Rector of Barsham, Suffolk.

July 15.—Aged 38, the Rev. Gustavus L. Hamilton, M.A. Vicar of Carew, Pembroke.

July 18.—At Yeovil, Somerset, aged 77, the Rev. Thomas Tomkins, Rector of Chilton Canteloe, and of Thorn Falcon, Somersetshire.

July 18.—In the 62d year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Wynn, B.D., 19 years Rector of St. Nicholas, Hereford, and eight years Rector of Colwall, Herefordshire.

July 19.—At Manchester, the Rev. Edward Hayes, B.A.

July 24.—The Rev. Henry Trollope, 37 years Rector of Harrington, Lincolnshire, and 17 years Rector of Brinkhill, in the same county.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Rev. Peter Vannett, Master of the Free Grammar School, in Knutsford, died suddenly, on Thursday, the 25th ult. The Rev. Gentleman had been ailing for some time past, and was labouring under an attack of dropsy. Though the nature of his complaint had not allowed him to go about much, he had been able to attend at the school. On Thursday noon, as had been his custom for the last few weeks, he was sitting outside the school room, fronting the street, when, in a moment, he fell forward to the ground. On being taken up, he lived only to utter a faint moan, and then expired. The immediate cause of death was apoplexy, induced by the accumulation on the chest.

On the 28th ult., after a short illness, aged 49, the Rev. William Faulkner, B.A., Incumbent of Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

Rev. Thomas Radcliffe Barnes, M.A., late of Disley, Cheshire.

Rev. John Clare, at his residence, the Deanery, Wolverhampton. The Rev. Gentleman was far advanced in life, and had but lately resigned the Deputy Chairmanship of the Stafford Sessions, which situation he had filled for upwards of 20 years. He was Vicar of Bushbury, and Perpetual Curate of Wednesfield, both in Staffordshire.

At St. Buryan, near Penzance, Cornwall, aged 44, the Rev. George Clulow, B.A., of Penhurst, Kent.

At Baverstock Rectory, Wilts, the Rev. Charles Hare Earle, M.A., in the 39th year of his age.

In the 78th year of his age, the Rev. Humphrey Jeston, M.A., of Magdalen Hall, 36 years Rector of Avon Dassett, Warwickshire, and formerly Curate of Henley.

Aged 62, the Rev. Wm. Horner, B.A., Chaplain of the Kirkdale House of Correction.

Rev. Thomas Hosking, B.D., 28 years Rector of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire, and 21 years Vicar of Basford, in the same county.

At Penzance, the Rev. C. W. Lyne, Incumbent of Grange, county Armagh, Ireland.

At his father's residence, Gloucester, the Rev. John Montague, B.A., late Curate of Pyrton, Wiltshire.

At Deytheur-house, Llansaintfrid, Montgomeryshire, the Rev. R. Parsons, formerly Curate of Doddleston, and for many years Minister of Trinity Chapel, Penrhos, near Llandrinio.

At Lincoln, the Rev. James Edmund Rose Nelson, M.A., Rector of Conham, Norfolk, aged 55.

Rev. Thomas Richard Ryder, M.A., of Pembroke College, fourteen years Vicar of Ecclesfield, Yorkshire.

Suddenly, Rev. Jonathan Topping, Vicar of Leigh, Lancashire.

Rev. John Vickers, M.A., 36 years Rector of Swannington with Wood-Dalling Vicarage, Norfolk.

Rev. Robert Ellison, M.A., Prebendary of Wolverhampton, thirty-nine years rector of Slaugham, Sussex, and thirty-four years rector of Southeast, in the same county. He was in the 70th year of his age.

Suddenly, at Hannaford, the Rev. Hugh Northcote, forty-two years rector of Monk Okehampton, Devon, and perpetual curate of Dowland, in the same county.

At Durham, the Rev. Edward Davison, sen., aged 79, many years curate of St. Nicholas, in that city, and also a very active magistrate of the county.

Lately, in his 73rd year, the Rev. John Venour, M.A., of Worcester college, and twenty-one years rector of Bourton on Dunsmore, Warwickshire. He preceded M.A. May 8th, 1792.

August 1.—Rev. Robert Lascelles, M.A., vicar of Chris-hall, Essex, and formerly of Christ's college, Cambridge, aged 60. The living is in the gift of the Bishop of London.

August 4.—Rev. Francis Lunn, M.A., of Trinity college, Cambridge, eleven years vicar of Butleigh, Somersetshire. Patron, the Hon. and Rev. G. N. Grenville.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

THE PUBLISHER OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, in answer to several inquiries from the country, begs to state that the following are the terms for inserting Advertisements:—

Six lines and under	£0 9 0
Above six and under twelve	0 12 0
Per line above twelve	0 1 0
Half a Column	2 12 6
Whole Column	5 5 0

* * * An alteration has been made in the price of small Advertisements, in order to meet the wishes of Advertisers.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month. Its circulation is different from that of any other publication. Besides the sale to the Public, it is sent monthly to all the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, Heads of Colleges, &c., and to the resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WIDOW LADY is desirous of procuring Board and Residence for herself and servant, with a private Sitting-room, in the family of a middle-aged married Clergyman, or with the widow of a Clergyman, in a cheerful but retired inland village within 80 miles of London. A house within its own grounds and in a bracing air would be preferred.

Address (post paid) with particulars, to A. B., to the care of Richard Beachcroft, Esq., 3, South Square, Gray's Inn, London.

SUTTON VALENCE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
THE REV. C. WRAY GOODCHILD, M.A.,
F.C.P.S., Head Master.

Terms for Boarders, under 12 years of age, 45 Guineas per An.
Ditto 16 ditto 50 ditto.
Ditto above 16 ditto 60 ditto.

Which include every extra excepting Washing, the charge for which is 15s. a Quarter.

Sutton Valence is situated in a beautiful and healthy part of the County of Kent, forty miles from London, through Maidstone.

Every attention is paid by the Head Master to insure the progress of the Pupils in their studies, and to secure them every comfort a School can afford; great care is also taken to instil religious principles, such as are set forth by the Orthodox Church of England, into their youthful minds. A spacious Play-Ground is provided for the Pupils of the School.

The Summer Vacation will terminate on Wednesday, August 14th.

For Particulars, apply at Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing-Lane, London; to the Rev. W. J. Goodchild, Vicar of East Tilbury, Essex; or to the Head Master, Sutton Valence, near Maidstone.

N.B. There are Exhibitions from this School to St. John's College, Cambridge.

COVENTRY FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
THE REV. D. BUTLER, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford (late Assistant Classical Master in King's College School, London), Second Master, receives a limited number of Boarders on the following terms, which include the School Fees:—

Boys under 12 years of age, 45 guineas per Annum.
— above 12 ditto, 50 ditto ditto.
— washing ... 3 ditto ditto.

Entrance ... 2 ditto.

Several valuable Exhibitions, besides two Fellowships at Oxford, and one at Cambridge, are appropriated to this School.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
33, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE H. HOOPER, Esq., Chairman.
LIEUT. COLONEL MOODY, R.E., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Chippindale, Esq. Richard Norman, Esq.
James Colquhoun, Esq. Sir Francis Osmanney.

James Colvin, Esq. Alexander Stewart, Esq.
Capt. J. W. D. Dundas, R.N. William Whitmore, Esq.

Thomas Harrison, Esq. John Wilson, Esq.
Sir John Kirkland. William Wilson, Esq.

William Peatt Litt, Esq.

Physicians. { Dr. James Johnson, 8, Suffolk-place, Pall Mall East.
{ Dr. C. F. Forbes, F.L.S. K.H., 23, Argyll-street.

Surgeon.—Samuel Solly, Esq., F.R.S., 1, St. Helen's-place.

Standing Counsel.—Charles Ellis, Esq.

Solicitor.—J. H. Forbes, Esq.

Bankers.—Messrs. Whitmore, Wells, and Whitmore, Lombard-street.

Actuary.—J. M. Rainbow, Esq.

THE ADVANTAGES of this OFFICE, among others, are:—

1. A participation septennially in two-thirds of the Profits, which may be applied either in reduction of the Premium or to augment the Sum assured.

The following Bonuses have been assigned to all Policies, of at least three years' standing, effected for the whole duration of Life:—

FIRST DIVISION, in 1832.

From 18s. to 24s. per Cent. per Annum on the Sums assured, varying with the age, being equivalent, on the average, to 26s. per Cent. on the Premiums paid.

SECOND DIVISION, in 1839.

From upwards of 11. to upwards of 31. per Cent. per Annum on the sums assured, or, on the average, 33 per Cent. on the Premiums paid for the preceding Seven Years.

2. Premiums may be paid in a limited number of annual Sums, instead of by annual Payments for the whole of life: the Policy continuing to participate in profits after the payment of such Premiums has ceased.

3. The Assurance or Premium Fund is not subject to any charge for Interest to Proprietors.

4. Permission to pass to Continental Ports between Brest and the Elbe inclusive.

5. Parties (including Officers of the Army, Navy, East India Company, and Merchant Service) may be assured to reside in or proceed to all parts of the World, at Premiums calculated on real data.

6. Claims to be paid within three months.

7. The Assured may dispose of their Policies to the Company.

8. No charge but for Policy Stamps.

The Prospectus, Tables of Rates, &c., to be had at the Office in London, or of the Company's Agents.

T. G. CONYERS, Secretary.

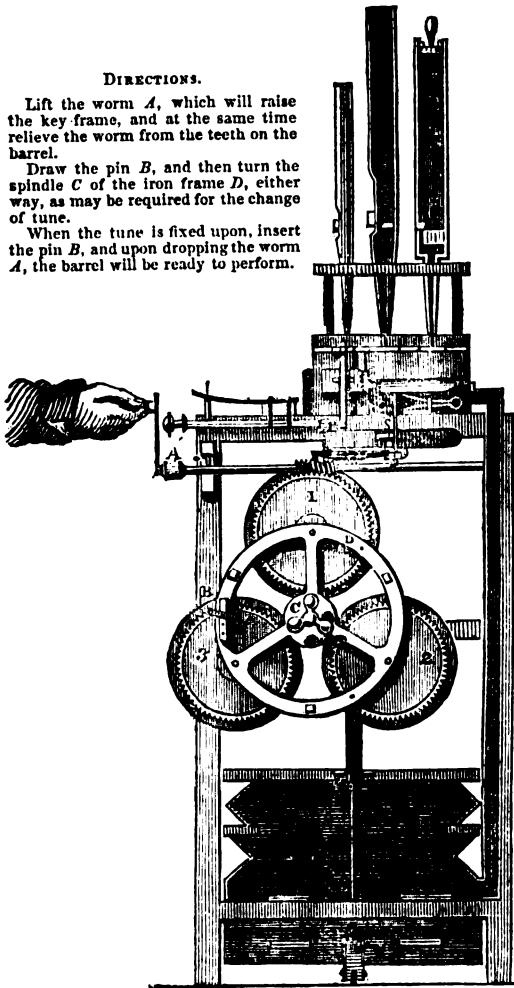
GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.

DIRECTIONS.

Lift the worm *A*, which will raise the key frame, and at the same time relieve the worm from the teeth on the barrel.

Draw the pin *B*, and then turn the spindle *C* of the iron frame *D*, either way, as may be required for the change of tune.

When the tune is fixed upon, insert the pin *B*, and upon dropping the worm *A*, the barrel will be ready to perform.



No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.
2. Ditto size larger ditto 70 ditto.
3. Ditto ditto 90 ditto.

The instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventors, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION.

THE PARISH OF OLD SWINFORD, Worcester-shire, contains a Population of nearly 20,000, and affords Church-room for only 3,000. The Parish Church is in miserable repair, and so awkwardly constructed that much space is lost. These inconveniences can only be remedied by rebuilding. It is therefore proposed so to do, and also to erect a **NEW CHURCH** in a distant part of the Parish. Subscriptions have been raised for these objects to the amount of about 4,000*l.*; but they cannot be accomplished for much less than 7,000*l.* Under these circumstances, the Rector, the Rev. C. H. CRAWFORD, is desirous of augmenting the funds raised for the above objects, by publishing a **VOLUME OF SERMONS** by Subscriptions of Half-a-Guinea or upwards. It is requested that all Subscriptions may be paid in advance. They are received by Duncan and Malcolm, Paternoster-row; Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Parker, Oxford; Deighton, Worcester; Langbridge, Birmingham; Polloson, Coventry; Brough, Kidderminster; Borle, Dudley, &c.

The following are among the Subscribers:—
Her Majesty the **QUEEN DOWAGER**, five Copies.
Her Royal Highness the **DUCHESS OF KENT**.
The **ROYAL LIBRARY**, three Copies.
His Grace the **ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY**, ten Copies.
His Grace the **ARCHBISHOP OF YORK**.
His Grace the **ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH**.
His Grace the **DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND**.
The **MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY**.
The **EARL OF DEVON**.
EARL GREY.
THIRTEEN BISHOPS.
The **Rev. Dr. Hook**, &c. &c. &c.
Amount of Subscriptions already received, about 500*l.*

TO THE CLERGY.

WANTED, by the resident Incumbent of a large and populous Parish in a Midland County, a **CURATE** of Orthodox principles. Stipend 100*l.* per annum. Unexceptionable testimonials as to zeal and ability will be required.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to the **Rev. M. A.**, at Mr. Parke's, Bookseller, Wolverhampton.

The Clergy are respectfully invited to an inspection of these instruments, which will be found the best and cheapest of the kind yet manufactured. The main defects in the old instruments are, the uncertainty of the keys passing correctly over the pins arising from the brass bolt-work, which, however well manufactured, soon becomes rickety and imperfect in its action; the unavoidable damage to the cogged heads of the barrels in passing them under the brass worm every time they are changed (from these causes alone the hobbling performance of the tune, so frequent in the ordinary barrel-organ, arises), the liability of damage to the pins on a barrel when changed; the noise occasioned by bolt-work at every change of tune, and the inconvenience and, in some instances, the impossibility of changing the barrels during divine service, in which case the range of tunes under command is so limited that, with the greatest care in the selection and distribution of the various metres to be set on the barrels, a change of them is almost always necessary in each service; for instance, in many churches it is the custom to commence with the Morning Hymn, and when this is the case, the barrels must be frequently changed, or none but the limited collection of tunes on one barrel will ever be heard during the service.

JOHN GRAY & SON have by their invention removed all these defects so long complained of in the ordinary barrel-organs, and the truth of which every possessor of one will readily acknowledge. The annexed section will best explain the improvements.

The spindle of the iron frame *D*, being cut with an endless screw, a single revolution of it changes the tune on each barrel from the first to the second, and so on in succession, to the whole extent of them (thirty in number), a contrary revolution will, of course, produce a return to the first or any intermediate tune that may be desired, its number being ascertained by reference to an index on each barrel. *No bolt-work whatever is necessary*: and every change either of tune or barrel, is effected with perfect silence and the greatest ease. Upon raising the worm *A*, it is immediately arrested by a self-acting sling, and there held until relieved by the finger of the barrel-turner after he has changed the tune or barrel, and at no time does any necessity arise for touching any part of the barrels with the hand: the possibility of damage to the pins (unless wilfully done) is therefore wholly removed.

Uniformity of plan enables **JOHN GRAY & SON** to supply these instruments at even less cost than the ordinary barrel-organ, the whole of the mechanism being comprised in one package, and may be set up without the assistance of an organ builder, a matter of no little consideration when required at a distance from the Metropolis. The instrument is wholly independent of an external case, which may, if preferred, be made in the country.

The same unerring principle is applied to an organ of a higher class, for both *Finger* and Barrels.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 33, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

AT A SECOND SEPTENNIAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS, held at this Office, on the 24th of May, 1839,

GEORGE HENRY HOOPER, Esq., Chairman,

A Division of Profits for the Seven Years ending the 25th of March, 1839, was announced, and **BONUSES**, amounting from upwards of £1. to upwards of £3. per Cent. per annum, on the Sums assured, varying with the Age, being equivalent, on the average, to 33 per Cent. on the Premiums paid during the Septennial period, were assigned to all Policies for the whole continuance of Life effected previously to the 16th of May, 1839.

N. B. At the First Septennial appropriation of Profits, which took place in May, 1832, the **BONUSES** to the Policy-Holders ranged from 18*s.* to 2*l.* 12*s.* per Cent. per Annum on the Sums assured, and exceeded 26 per Cent. on the Premiums paid.

Prospectuses of the Plan and Terms of the Company may be had at the Office or of the Agents, and every practicable facility is afforded to Persons desirous of effecting Policies.

T. G. CONYERS, Secretary.

A LADY of the Church of England, who conducted many years an establishment for Young Ladies, is desirous of obtaining a situation as **Governess**, where she could either take charge of a young family or superintend the studies of older pupils. She has a competent knowledge of the English, French, and Italian languages, and could also teach the Elements of Music and Drawing, though not without the aid of Masters, if great proficiency should be required. Satisfactory references can be given to several Clergymen, as well as to the Parents and Guardians of her former pupils.

Letters (post paid) addressed to **M. F.**, at Messrs. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly, will be immediately attended to.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,

PORTUGAL-STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

PATRON.—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

IN Establishing a School of Medicine and Surgery in **KING'S COLLEGE**, the Council have been influenced by the belief that many individuals who intend their sons for the Medical Profession, will gladly embrace an opportunity of placing them in connexion with an institution which has for its principal object to educate the rising generation in the doctrines of Christianity, as taught by the Established Church, and to fix in their minds the true principles of morality.

They believe, likewise, that every one who has the welfare of society at heart, and who has considered the most effectual means of promoting it, will feel an especial interest in the success of this part of their undertaking, under the conviction that the duties which devolve upon the Medical Profession are such as to render the religious and moral character of its members not less important than their practical and scientific attainments.

To render the system of Medical Education pursued in the College perfect, the connexion of a Hospital with it is absolutely indispensable.

Hitherto much inconvenience has resulted to the Pupils, and detriment to the College, from the want of a Hospital in the immediate vicinity of, and closely connected with, the College, in which the Students might receive practical instruction from their own Professors.

By the establishment of the proposed Hospital, however, the Medical Students will no longer be required to seek, at other places, that practical instruction which forms the essential part of a complete professional education; they will, on the contrary, be enabled to continue and complete their education at King's College, and they will thus, during the whole period of their residence in town, be placed within the immediate influence of religious instruction and good example.

An additional and a not less strong recommendation of King's College Hospital to the support of a charitable public, arises from the fact, that it is calculated to supply a want which has long been greatly felt by the extremely numerous poor population of a district which is at a considerable distance from the already overburdened institutions of the same class.

The Council of King's College therefore earnestly entreat the Public and the Friends of the College to come forward liberally, and to enable them speedily to carry into effect this benevolent and useful design: benevolent, as it is calculated to relieve the wants of the sick poor of a densely-populated district of the metropolis; and useful to the public at large, as affording the means of effectually extending, to a large number of Medical Students annually, the moral and religious advantages which a King's College education affords.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P., Treasurer; by the Rev. J. Lonsdale, B.D., Principal; by Dr. Todd, Hon. Sec., at the Secretary's Office in the College; and by the principal Bankers in London.

N. B. A Donation of Thirty Guineas, or an Annual Subscription of Three Guineas, constitutes a Governor, with the privilege of a Vote and of recommending Patients.

Dons.	Ann.
	Subs.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.

Amount of Donations already received.....	631 6 6
Amount of Subscriptions already received.	390 7 6

CLERGYMEN are invited to offer themselves as **CANDIDATES** for the **MASTERSHIP** of a combined middle and training **SCHOOL**, intended to be opened at Newport, Monmouthshire, in connexion with the Diocesan Education Board. The Course of instruction will embrace English grammar, writing and arithmetic, book-keeping, the elements of mathematics, history, geography, psalmody, and other subjects usually taught in the best commercial schools. The master will be especially required to impart instruction in the Holy Scriptures and in other branches of religious knowledge, according to the principles of the Church of England. A house adapted to receive boarders will be provided, and a sum of 200*l.* guaranteed to the master for the first year, and he will be paid an adequate sum for the maintenance and education of such training scholars as are intrusted to his care. Newport is a highly important and rapidly increasing town, and offers a most eligible opening for such an Establishment.

Applications and testimonials to be sent in (free of postage) to the Rev. Thomas Williams, Parsonage, Lanvapey, near Abergavenny, on or before the 31st of August.

VALUABLE ADVOWSON & NEXT PRESENTATION, with immediate peculiar advantages.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON OF THE RECTORY OF WELLS-NEXT-TO-THE-SEA, in the County of Norfolk, of the Annual value, including Glebe and Farm appendant, containing together about 200 Acres, of £842. Outgoings 47*l.* 12*s.* The Rectory-House and Offices are excellent, of modern structure, and in the most complete state of repair, 4,000*l.* having been expended in the new Building. Together with double Coach-house and requisite Stabling adjoining. All built of white brick. The House is situate just out of the Town, and within 100 yards of the Church.

The net yearly income of nearly 600*l.* immediately available to a Purchaser, with immediate possession of the beautiful Rectory-House, Offices, Stabling, and Grounds. The Incumbent resides in a house in the town. The Tithes are commuted. The present Incumbent's age is about 60.

For further Particulars application to be made to Messrs. Meredith and Reeve, Solicitors, 8, New Square, Lincoln's Inn; or Mr. Elwood, Solicitor, Bungay, Suffolk; if by letter, free of postage.

TO THE CLERGY.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, a distinguished Graduate of the University of Cambridge, who can produce high testimonials as to his discharge of the duties of very important cures, is desirous of obtaining a CURACY. A good house, either at a rent, or as forming part of the stipend, is indispensable.

Address to the Rev. M. A., Whereat's Library, Weston-super-Mare, Somerset.

CURACY.

A CLERGYMAN, of high standing in his profession, who has for several years had the charge, both as Curate and Incumbent, of extensive parishes, wishes for a CURACY in a village or rural district. The Diocese of Exeter would be preferred, and none need apply but priests of sound Catholic doctrines.

Letters, post-paid, to be addressed, L. N., 12, Wellington-street, Strand, London.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of orthodox sentiments, wishes to exchange a village CURACY, not far from Brighton, with a House and small stipend, for a Curacy in any part of England where provisions, &c. are cheaper than in Sussex.

Apply (post-paid) to the Rev. Giles Powell, the Clerical Office, 100, Hatton Garden, London.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

IN a Midland County, a RECTORY of about 200l. a year from glebe, having a good house, in a healthy rural village, where Church-rates have never been resisted, the population under 400, and only one service on the Sunday, is offered in EXCHANGE for a Living of larger income, though with a more extensive parish, and two Sunday duties, if in a dry and healthy situation. The Advertiser is between 30 and 40 years of age.

Address (post paid) to K. L., Post-office, Pontefract.

A MARRIED, MIDDLE-AGED, BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, of strictly Church of England tenets, wishes a CURACY, with a good house. He could offer in exchange, if wished, the Curacy of a small Country Parish, with single duty, and residence allowed in the most fashionable watering-place in England. The highest references will be given, and, in the event of an Exchange, unexceptionable ones required. No one need apply for a Curacy except as an Exchange. A retired situation would be preferred.

Address (post paid) Rev. A. B., care of Mr. Peter Hervey, St. James's-street, Brighton.

A CLERGYMAN, in the Diocese of Hereford, where he was Ordained ten years ago, is desirous to obtain a CURACY. He is a married man and has a family; consequently a good house and a liberal salary are indispensable. Good testimonials can be adduced.

Address (post paid) to Sacerdos, Post-office, Hereford.

WANTED, by a Resident Incumbent, a Clergyman to fill the offices of Tutor and Curate. He will have three pupils under his charge, the oldest 18; and all have had the advantage of a great Public School. It will be needless for any one to apply for the situation who does not feel himself well qualified to prepare young men for the University. Salary, 180l. a year.

Address (post paid) B. N., Post-office, Dorchester, Dorset.

CHURCH PATRONAGE.

TO BE SOLD, in one of the most desirable parts of the County of Suffolk, the PERPETUITY in an ADVOWSON (subject to an advanced life of 70 years), endowed with a Glebe of about 70 acres of good mixed soil Land and Wood. The annual produce of the Vicarage, by a late adjustment under the Commutation of Tithes Act, including the proceeds from land and cottages attached to the Glebe, may be stated at 334l. The population of the parish by the last census, 462. Situated within five miles of one of the first Market-towns in the county, in a delightfully dry and salubrious soil, with good water, excellent roads, and a gentlemanly neighbourhood. Exceedingly good Medical Practitioners near at hand. Post and London Coaches daily within a short distance.

Enquire for further particulars of Messrs. Holmes & Co., Solicitors, Bury St. Edmunds; or of John Josselyn, Esq., Sproughton, near Ipswich. All letters to be post paid.

CURACY.

AN active CLERGYMAN, in Full Orders, of strictly Orthodox Sentiments, is WANTED immediately, to undertake the charge of two small contiguous parishes on the Southern coast of Devon. One service on each Sunday in each of the churches, which are about one mile separate. The Incumbent resides in an adjoining parish.

For further particulars address (post paid) Rev. A. Z., Post-office, Kingsbridge, Devon.

ADVOWSON.

TO BE SOLD, the ADVOWSON and NEXT PRESENTATION to a Rectory near Horncastle, in the County of Lincoln. The income is about 375l. a year, arising from Composition. A few acres of glebe and an excellent house. The population is under 100; the duty once a day; the roads good; and the present Incumbent about 70.

Apply (post paid) to A. B., at Messrs. Babington and Boulton's, Booksellers, Horncastle.

N.B. This purchase would suit any one wishing to provide for a youth or young man at College.

TO THE CLERGY.

WANTED, in a Village in the neighbourhood of Huntingdon, a MISTRESS to take charge of a Parochial Girls' School, conducted on the plan of the National Society. Any Clergyman knowing in his parish of a competent person would confer a favour on the Advertiser by informing Mr. Edis, Bookseller, Huntingdon, who will furnish all particulars.

A CURACY IS WANTED immediately by a Married Clergyman, who has been several years in Orders. His sentiments are strictly Orthodox, and he would be happy to undertake duty either in London or in the Country.

Address (post paid) Rev. H. H., Post-office, Upper Clapton, Middlesex.

TO THE CLERGY.

WANTED, at Michaelmas, by a Married Graduate of Cambridge, a CURACY. The most respectable references will be given.

Address (post paid) to A. B., Mr. Edis's, Bookseller, Huntingdon.

CURACY WANTED.

CURACY WANTED, at Michaelmas, by a Married Clergyman, who has been many years in Orders, in a large Parish, where he could have either the entire or part of the duty. His voice is of great power; and his religious principles are Evangelical, without being Calvinistic.

For name and references address (post paid) Rev. X. Y. P., to the care of Mr. G. T. Black, Chemist, 22, Milk-street, Bristol.

ADVOWSON, WITH NEXT PRESENTATION.

WANTED TO PURCHASE an ADVOWSON, with the NEXT PRESENTATION to a Living, where there is prospect of immediate or very early possession, and where there is a good Parsonage-house.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to S. W., at Messrs. A. and A. J. Waterlow, Law Stationers, Birch-lane, London.

CURACY.

WANTED, by a Clergyman in Full Orders, a CURACY, within 40 miles of London, where there is a comfortable house.

Apply to W. S., at Messrs. A. and A. J. Waterlow, Law Stationers, Birch-lane, London.

TO INCUMBENTS AND PATRONS OF CHURCH PREFERMENTS.

A CURACY, CHAPLAINCY, or other Appointment of duty, with a good residence, &c., (or where such may be had,) will be WANTED at or after Michaelmas, by a Clergyman of moderate independence and Orthodox principles, aged 40, married, and without a family. Testimonials and references of the highest kind.

Letters (post paid) addressed S. X., Ecclesiastical Gazette-office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, will be immediately attended to.

NEXT PRESENTATION.

TO BE SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION, which is early expected, to a Living of about 200l. a year, with a good house, &c., and about 100 acres of Glebe Land, within about 70 miles of London.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, West Strand.

TO BE SOLD, the PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of a Vicarage on the most desirable and salubrious part of the coast of Suffolk. Annual value about 350l. Present Incumbent aged 77.

Enquire by letter (post paid) of W. P., Post-office, Sudbury, Suffolk.

A CURATE WANTED immediately, in a populous Northern Town, where the occasional duties are generally light, and the services of the Curate will be principally required for the public duties of the Church, and the pastoral superintendence of the district. To a Clergyman whose sentiments, character, and ministerial ability are found suitable to the post, the Curacy would be advantageous, and promise permanency.

Letters (post paid), giving the requisite statements and references, will be duly attended to, and may be addressed to Rev. J. H. W., Ecclesiastical Gazette-office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

EXCHANGE.

MR. VALPY is directed to offer for EXCHANGE a Living in an eligible County, of a net income of 1,200l. per annum, and a very good house, for one of nearly similar value in the immediate neighbourhood of London, or about 80 or 90 miles North.

Particulars (post paid) to be sent to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, West Strand.

CLERGYMAN WANTED TO TAKE A DUTY FOR A FEW WEEKS AT THE SEA SIDE.

A SINGLE CLERGYMAN, of sound doctrine, wishing to visit the sea-coast for a month or six weeks, who would deem board and lodging in a Clergyman's family (in one of the best parts of a pleasant watering-place on the Kentish Coast), an adequate remuneration for his services, where there is no parochial duty, may apply by letter (post paid) to Rev. H. G., Messrs. Scott, Webster, and Geary, 36, Charter-House Square.

EXCHANGE OF DUTIES.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, residing at a short distance from Liverpool, would either exchange duties with, or undertake the Duties of a brother Minister, residing near the sea, for a short time during the remainder of the Bathing season.

Further Particulars may be known, on application (post paid), to S. A. A., care of Mr. Newling, Bookseller, Ranelagh-street, Liverpool.

CURACY.

THE RESIDENT INCUMBENT, of a populous Parish, is anxious to engage the Services of an Assistant Curate, of Orthodox principles. Stipend 100l. per Annum. The Church is large.

Apply, by letter (post paid), to the Rev. A. B., at Mr. A. Wade's, 3, Hatton Court, Threadneedle-street, London.

A CLERGYMAN, occupying a very superior Parsonage very near London, and on high ground adjoining the river Thames, would be willing to receive proposals from any other Clergyman, who should be desirous of such a residence, and of taking temporary duty for a very short period; or he would be willing to exchange duty with a Clergyman residing near the sea.

Address (post paid), Rev. X. Y., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Pall Mall.

TO THE CLERGY.

A GRADUATE OF OXFORD, preparing for Ordination at Christmas, wishes, till that period, to read with a Clergyman who has been accustomed to instruct Candidates for Holy Orders, and whose influence or recommendation might facilitate him in obtaining a title. Good references will be given and required. The Southern and Western Counties will be preferred.

Address by letter (post paid) to F. B. F., Post-office, Southampton.

AN ADVOWSON FOR OTHER PROPERTY.

A LAYMAN having a RECTORY, forty miles from London, which he is apprehensive of soon becoming vacant, having lost his son, is particularly anxious to effect an immediate Sale on very reasonable terms, either for Cash or any species of other Property. Principals only or their Solicitors are requested to send by letter (post paid) the particulars and price of the property offered, to Mr. S., 35, Red-Lion-square, London.

THE USE of a good PARSONAGE-HOUSE AND GARDEN, in the County of Monmouth, is offered in return for the services of a Clergyman for two or three months from this date. The Clergyman must be in Full Orders and strictly Orthodox.

Direct (post paid) Rev. A. B., Post-office, Monmouth.

A CURACY, Twenty-Four Miles from Town, is offered, for a Year, or for a longer time, to a Clergyman, who will produce unexceptionable testimonials before the Bishop of the Diocese. The salary is, the use of the Parsonage House furnished completely, and the surplice Fees.

The Parish is small; as is its population. The situation agreeable, and convenient, being a few hundred yards from the high road. It would particularly suit a gentleman who received a few Pupils.

Address letters, post paid, to W. S., at Mr. Rogers, 23, Finch-Lane, Cornhill.

A CLERGYMAN holding a Vicarage in the Country, 80 miles distant from London, income £200, wishes to exchange it for one of equal value in a Town. There is a good House, 127 Acres of Glebe Land. Population, 1000.—Incumbent's age, 35.

Address, by letter, post paid, E. D., Mr. Rickett's, Bookseller, Highworth, Wilts.

CURACY WANTED.—A GRADUATE of Cambridge, unmarried, and in full Orders, wishes to meet with a CURACY in a Country Parish, where the Population is small. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address, H. P., Post Office, Doncaster.

WANTED immediately, in a Parish containing a Market Town, about 12 miles from London, where the Incumbent is resident, an active CURATE, of sound Church principles. The Salary is 100l. per annum. The Parish contains 4,500 inhabitants.

Apply (post paid) to Rev. A. G., at the Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, for the benefit of his Wife's health, wishes to obtain a CURACY in a mild situation on the South coast, either as a permanency, or as a temporary exchange for the winter months. Satisfactory references will be given.

Apply to the Rev. W. B. Somerton, Somerset.

THE REV. T. L. NEWMARCH, M.A., Vicar of Hooton Pagnell, near Doncaster, wishes to educate a few little boys, as private pupils, along with his youngest son. Gentlemen desirous of having sons prepared to enter with advantage a Public School, at the age of thirteen or fourteen, might find this advertisement worthy of their attention. Arithmetic, French, English Reading, and other necessary knowledge will be taught by Mr. Newmarch along with the Classics. The situation is healthy, and the pupils will have the attentions of a lady of experience. Mr. Newmarch wishes to have the charge of little boys only.

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION of the PARISH of BETHNAL-GREEN, LONDON.—The parish of Bethnal-Green, containing a population of 70,000 souls, with accommodation in the churches for scarcely 5,000 persons, and without a sufficient number of clergymen for pastoral superintendence, or of schools for the instruction of children, is in a state of spiritual destitution, which should excite the Christian sympathy of all those who take an interest in the present welfare and eternal happiness of their fellow-creatures. An earnest appeal is now made to the public, with the approval of the Bishop of the diocese, for the purpose of dividing the parish into 10 additional districts and providing each with a church, a resident minister, and schools.

Treasurer.—William Cotton, Esq.

Secretaries.—Rev. Bryan King, M.A.; Rev. H. Mackenzie, M.A.

Amount required for the above object, £75,000.

The sums subscribed may, at the option of the subscribers, be paid by instalments, the first instalment being considered due when the subscriptions amount to 30,000.

Amount of subscriptions already advertised £21,624 10 0

Additional Subscriptions.

Her Majesty's Commissioners for Building additional Churches in populous districts have made a grant of £500 in aid of each of the 10 Churches proposed to be erected. Total.....£5000 0 0

The East and West-India Dock Company 105 0 0

The Worshipful Company of Grocers 500 0 0

The Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors 105 0 0

The Worshipful Company of Vintners 52 10 0

Subscriptions from the Rev. J. B. Cartwright and the Congregation of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Bethnal-Green, viz.,

Rev. J. B. Cartwright	£. s.	Mr. J. Hawkins	£. s.
Mrs. Cartwright	5 5	Mrs. Jenkins	5 0
Miss Cartwright	2 2	Miss Jones	2 0
Miss E. Cartwright	1 1	A Lady, by Mrs. Smith	1 0
Rev. Dr. McCaul	2 2	Miss Longdon	1 0
Ditto (Ann.)	1 1	Mr. Maber	5 0
Rev. J. C. Reichardt	5 0	Mrs. Mercer	10 0
Mrs. Reichardt	5 0	A member of the congregation, by the Rev. J. B. Cartwright	5 0
Mr. W. S. Kendall, Chaplain	5 0	Mr. M'Long	1 0
Mr. Argent	5 0	Mrs. M'Long	1 0
Mrs. Argent	5 0	Mrs. Nicholls	1 0
Mr. Barnes	2 0	Mr. W. J. Norton	5 0
Mrs. Burnett	1 0	Rev. G. Platt, by the Rev. J. B. Cartwright	5 0
Mr. Chase	2 2	Miss Roberts	1 1
Miss Chambers	1 0	Captain Robertson and family	2 0
Mr. Church	3 3	Mr. R. Robson	5 0
Mr. Clements	4 0	Mr. Weldon	1 1
Mrs. Cooke	1 0	Mr. Whitford	1 1
Mr. Davis, by Mr. W. W. Willson	1 0	Mr. W. Willis	3 3
Mr. E. Eagles	1 0	Mr. W. Willson	5 0
Mr. Elliott	5 0	Mr. Wright	2 0
Mrs. Elliott	1 0	Sundry small Subscriptions under 1s.	5s. 18s. 6d.
Mr. Francis	2 2		
A Friend, by Mr. W. Burnett	5 0		
Mr. Genery	1 1		
Mr. Gibbs	1 0		
Mrs. Hatfield	2 0		
		Total.....	£142 7 6½

A. B.	£. s.	Bowles and Gardiner, Messrs.	£. s.
Abrahams, Rev. J. E.	3 0	Buckley, Rev. J.	1 0
A. C.	50 0	Cunynghame, Lady	10 0
A Friend, per J. C. S.	2 2	Chichester, the very Rev. the Dean of	10 10
A Gentleman	5 0	Caldecott, Miss	5 0
A Lady, per O. Wigram, Esq.	25 0	Chaffers, Rev. Thomas	10 0
Allen, H., Esq.	1 0	Cobham, Rev. J. B.	5 0
Allen, H., Esq.	1 0	Cock, Rev. Edward	5 0
Allen, Rev. H.	1 0	Cockey, Rev. Edward	3 3
Allen, Mrs.	1 0	Collection in small sums, per Messrs. Hatchard and Son	21s. 12d. 6d.
Allen, Miss	1 0	Connop, Rev. John	21 0
Anonymous, per Rev. J. S. M. Andersons	100 6	Cooper, Rev. James	5 0
A Yorkshire Conservative	25 0	Copeland, Miss	5 0
Baker, John and Co., Messrs.	50 0	Corbett, Miss	10 0
Ballance, John, Esq.	50 0	Cotton, Benjamin, Esq.	10 0
Barclay, Brothers and Co., Messrs.	105 0	Curries and Co., Messrs.	52 10
Barclay, Miss	1 1	Curtis, John, Esq.	50 0
Barnard, Dimsdale and Co., Messrs.	100 0	Drake, Lady Elliot	10 0
Bethnal-Green, local collections at, viz.,		D. per the Hon. A. Kinaird	20 0
No. 1 District, per Rev. J. G. Packer	41s. 12s. 9d.	Dawes, Thomas, Esq.	50 0
No. 6 District, per Thos. Natt, Esq.	61s. 6d.	Dawson, Rev. Ambrose	10 0
No. 7 District, per Rev. J. King	£6 10 8½	D. B., Rev. (of Warwick)	2 2
Additional to make an even sum	0 9 3½	Davidsons, Barkly, and Co., Messrs.	52 10
No. 8 District, per Rev. James Mayne	6 2	D. C. and C. R. N.	3 0
No. 10 District, per Captain Hawker	71s. 1s. 6d.	Deatry, P., Esq.	20 0
Berry, D., Esq.	10 10	Dodsworth, Rev. W.	10 10
Bingley, Robert, Esq.	25 0	Duffield, Miss A. M.	2 0
Bosanquet, S. R., Esq.	10 0	De La Mère, Jas., Esq.	3 3
Bowen, Miss Hen. T.	1 0	E. C.	5 0
		Evans, Wm. Esq., M.P.	50 0
		Eveling, Rev. Jas.	1 1
		E. W.	1 0
		Farquhar, Sir W.	1 0
		F., Esq., per Rev. H. J. Newbery	0 10
		Family of the late W. Clare, Esq.	10 10

Fletcher, Alexander & Co., Messrs.	105 0	Pennant, Lady Emma	10 10
Forster, James, Esq.	5 0	Pearce, Wm., Esq.	10 0
Forster, John, Esq.	5 0	Penope, Mrs.	1 0
Forster, Major-General	5 0	Pepys, John, Esq.	20 0
Forster, Rev. J. G.	20 0	Petley, Chas. C., Esq.	100 0
Foyster, Rev. H. S.	5 0	Phillips, R. M., per Rev. H. J. Newbery	5 5
Fry, Wm. Storrs, Esq.	10 10	Phillips, C. L. M., Esq.	1 0
F. V.	10 0	Platt, Rev. George	5 0
Fry, Joseph, Esq.	10 10	Porcher, Henry, Esq.	20 0
Glynne, Hon. Lady	1 0	Pott, W., Esq.	25 0
Gaskell, Miss	1 1	Pott, Messrs. C.A. & W.	100 0
Gaskell, Miss Ann	1 1	Powell, Colonel	1 0
Glynne, Miss	1 1	Prance, Robert, Esq.	10 10
Goldney, Samuel, Esq.	5 0	Prescott, Grote and Co., Messrs.	100 0
Gordon, James A., Esq., M.D.	20 0	Puller, C. W., Esq.	21 0
Gordon, H., Esq. (1st instalment)	5 0	Powell, Arthur, Esq.	21 0
Goulburn, Henry, Esq.	10 0	Raccliffe Trustees	250 0
Grace, Henry, Esq.	50 0	Reid, Irving and Co., Messrs.	100 0
Grant, Esq.	50 0	Ridley, Rev. W. H.	5 0
Grote, John, Esq.	2 2	Roberts, Rev. John A.	1 0
Grove, Esq.	10 0	Rouse, Mrs.	10s. 6d.
Gurney, Rev. J. H.	1 0	Russell, Rev. S. H.	5 5
Gurney, Sydney, Esq.	5 0	R. J. T.	10 0
Hankey's & Co., Messrs.	52 10	Salter, Rev. Edw. M.	5 0
Harley, Miss	30 0	Sharpe, Thomas, Esq.	5 0
Harris, Miss E. A.	5 0	Shepherd, Rev. Dr.	20 0
Hart, G. B., Esq.	100 0	Smart, Thomas, Esq.	10 10
Hawtre, Rev. Dr.	1 0	Smith, J. W., Esq.	25 0
Henry, C., Esq.	5 0	Snee, John Adolphus, Esq.	5 0
Holt, Miss	10 0	Sotheby, Miss	5 0
Innis, John, Esq.	5 0	Spooner, Attwoods, & Co., Messrs.	100 0
J. H.	1 1	Standart, Mrs. M.	5 0
Johnson, Mr.	1 1	Standards, W. A., Esq.	10 0
Kinnaird, Hon. A.	20 0	St. John, A., Esq.	1 0
Kent, G. B., Esq.	10 10	St. Margaret Patten's Church, collection at, per the Rev. H. J. Newbery	21 15
Key, C. Aston, Esq.	10 10	Strachan, J. M., Esq.	10 10
King, William, Esq.	25 0	Strange, John, Esq.	25 0
Knight, Rev. R. H.	2 0	Street, Joseph, Esq.	10 10
Knowlsey, John, Esq.	50 0	Teape, H. & T., Messrs., per Mr. J. Howard to Rev. James Mayne	10 10
Laprimadaye, Rev. C. H.	20 0	Thompson, Rev. Geo. Hodson	5 0
Laprimadaye, Rev. C. J.	5 0	Tomlinson, Rev. Geo. S.	5 0
Le Breton, Rev. W. C.	2 0	Trotter, Miss Elizabeth	5 0
Livesay, Mrs. Jane	2 0	Trounwell, Joseph, Esq.	1 0
Longcroft, Mr. George, Jun.	1 1	Turner, Rev. Sydney	1 0
L. P.	1 0	Twining, Richard, Esq.	5 0
Mack, Rev. Thomas	10 0	Twoopeny, Rev. Rich.	30 0
M. A. G.	1 1	Two Ladies	30 0
Magniac, Smiths, and Co., Messrs.	52 10	Tyrrill, Timothy, Esq.	5 5
Mandell, Rev. W.	1 1	Verinder, Mr.	1 0
Mann, James, Esq.	10 0	Wood, Lady Mary	5 0
Manning & Anderson, Messrs.	25 0	Woolmore, Lady	100 0
Meynott, Edw., Esq.	1 0	Woods, Mrs. P.	1 0
Ditto annual, until 5 churches are built	1 1	Warton, H., Esq.	1 0
Milner, Mrs. George	10 0	Webb, Mrs.	3 3
Monk, Rev. Thomas	10 0	West, F. G., Esq.	2 0
Morley, John, Esq.	25 0	Wentworth, Edw., Esq.	10 0
Morris, Chas., Jun., Esq.	50 0	Wigram, Edward, Esq.	25 0
Morris, James, Esq.	50 0	Wigram, Rev. Wm. Pitt	5 0
National School, Gower's Walk, the Teachers and Children of the	1 0	Williams, Walter D., Esq.	5 5
Neave, Sheffield, Esq.	25 0	Wix, Rev. Samuel	2 2
North Essex, from some Friend of the cause in, per Sir S. Glynne, Bart.	2 10	Wright, W., Esq.	5 0
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THE COMMITTEE for the Relief of the DISTRESSED IRISH CLERGY, held a Meeting at London House, on Tuesday, 16th July last, at which were present, His Grace the ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH, the LORD BISHOP OF LONDON, Rev. ARCHDEACON CAMBRIDGE, Rev. ARCHDEACON HALE, Rev. HENRY HANDLEY NORRIS, HENRY SYKES THORNTON, Esq., Rev. SAMUEL CHARLES WILKS.

A Report from His Grace the LORD PRIMATE, was read to the Meeting (for which see p. 25), and the following Resolutions were unanimously passed:—

It appearing that after the payment of all expenses, there will be a balance remaining in the Treasurer's hands of between 13,000l. and 14,000l.

Resolved,—That such Balance, when the Accounts shall have been audited, be applied to the formation of a Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of the Poorer Irish Clergy; regard being had in the first instance to the Families of those Clergymen, whose straitened circumstances at the time of their decease, was occasioned by the withholding of their lawful dues. The Rules and Regulations for the Management and Distribution of such Fund to be framed by the Bishops of the Church in Ireland, with the concurrence of His Grace the Primate.

Resolved,—That the Treasurer be authorized after the payment of all expenses, to act according to the instructions of His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, with respect to the transfer of the balance, in order to its being appropriated to the Fund above mentioned.

Resolved,—That the respectful thanks of the Meeting be offered to His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh, for his great kindness in having undertaken the task of distributing the Fund, for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged that duty, and for the accurate and satisfactory Accounts with which he has from time to time furnished the Committee.

Resolved,—That Lord Bexley, Rev. Archdeacon Cambridge, and Rev. H. H. Norris be requested to audit the Treasurer's Accounts.

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THE Parish of St. John the Baptist, the largest within the City of Gloucester, with an increasing population of 3,000 and upwards, is destitute of Sunday School Rooms. Yet it was the Rector of this Parish, the Rev. Thomas Stock, who in the year 1780 projected, and in conjunction with his friend Robert Kaikes, Esq., established the First Sunday School in this Kingdom. The Parishioners consist, in a great proportion, of small house-holders, and the living itself is under 130*l.* per Annum, and no glebe-house. The present Rector being wholly unable from his own resources, or those of his Parish, to raise the requisite funds, is constrained to appeal thus publicly to the liberality of the friends of sound and scriptural education. He is persuaded that they will not be inaccessible to the wants of a Parish, which may justly claim the distinction of having originated the whole system of Sunday School teaching.

In aid of this object, a Rev. Incumbent residing at Salisbury, and connected with the Cathedral, has happily suggested a plan, the principle of which was immediately acted upon in his own Parish, and has already been adopted in various other places, viz., that a General Subscription be set on foot, to which each Child in every Sunday School in the Kingdom be invited to contribute ONE PENNY. This proposal is now respectfully and anxiously submitted to the favourable consideration of every Incumbent and officiating Minister throughout the Country: who are hereby earnestly intreated to bring the case of the above-mentioned Parish before such of their young people, as are now sharing in the blessings of Sunday School Instruction. By this simple free-will offering, an ample fund would be raised, and the Sunday School Rooms of St. John's Parish would exhibit, to future generations, "an interesting and singular memorial of the gratitude of Children, their nurture and admonition in the Lord."

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Sunday School Contributions and other Donations will be gratefully received by the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John's, Gloucester, and may be remitted, however small the amount, by Post Office Order to the National Provincial Bank of England, Gloucester; or at Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, London, "to the Account of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, in aid of the School Building Fund," at the same above mentioned.

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18	1 13 4	34	2 11 6	50	4 7 4
19	1 14 2	35	2 13 0	51	4 11 4
20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
28	2 3 10	44	3 10 0	60	7 1 6
29	2 5 0	45	3 12 4		

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In reference to a passage in a Clergyman's statement, given in our last number, respecting the service at his church, in the afternoon, "when the children of the congregation were catechized, and a short catechetical exposition given after the second lesson as required by the rubrick," a "COUNTRY CURATE" requests us to point out the place where he may find authority for this practice. The first rubrick after the Catechism is as follows: "*The Curate of every parish shall diligently, upon Sundays and Holy-days, after the second lesson at evening prayer, openly in the church instruct and examine so many children of his parish sent unto him, as he shall think convenient in some part of this Catechism.*"

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The Lord Bishop of Winchester will hold his next Ordination at Farnham in December.

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"PAROCHIAL LENDING LIBRARIES, the rules for the formation and management of which will be found in the Annual Report, are furnished with books at the reduced prices, wholly, or sometimes partly, at the cost of the party applying. In the case of necessitous parishes, gratuitous aid is frequently granted, in proportion to the population; other circumstances being also taken into account. The general establishment of these libraries first took place in 1821. The Society had, however, very early adopted the plan.

"In the year 1699, a sum was voted towards Lending Libraries in the Leeward Islands. In 1707, the Society proceeded to establish libraries in Wales; the first having been at Carmarthen. It supplied books for the same object to Calcutta and Madras.

"For the encouragement of SCHOOL LENDING LIBRARIES, the Board resolved in June, 1832, that a grant of books, from the Permanent Catalogue, to an amount not exceeding five pounds at the cost price, should be made to any school in union with the National Society, applying for the same, provided that books to an equal or greater amount should be added to them at the expense of the applicant, from the Permanent or Supplemental Catalogue.

"Applications are from time to time made for the formation of School Libraries in accordance with the resolution to that effect. When it is considered how much religious instruction may be communicated, and how much good done, not only to the children, but to their parents, by the books being carried home, and read in families, it seems desirable that the opportunity should be more extensively embraced than it is.

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"The Society, wishing to aid and encourage the efforts which are now making by individuals in this country for the erection of new churches, agreed to provide each church, which should be built out of the Metropolis Churches' Fund, or at private cost, in different parts of the country, with a large Bible and Common Prayer Book for the reading desk, a book for the clerk's desk, and suitable books for the Communion Table. Many new churches and chapels have been benefitted by this arrangement. Quarto Bibles and Common Prayer Books have also been in several instances granted for the performance of divine service in school-rooms duly licensed by the bishops.

"Although only a short time has elapsed since this resolution first took effect (Oct. 1838), a considerable number of applications in pursuance of it have been made and acceded to. No fewer than eighty sets of books for the performance of Divine service have been granted. A list of the several places will be inserted in the Annual Report. The members of the Society are satisfied that a portion of its means is in this manner very usefully bestowed. They believe the object for which the Metropolis Churches' Fund, and funds for new churches generally, have been raised, to be the cause of true Religion; and they humbly hope that the same good Providence under which the work was commenced, and has hitherto been carried on, will raise up friends for its support, and furnish more ample means for its execution; convinced that in no way can those, to whom the power is given, engage in a service more acceptable to God, through Jesus Christ, or more conducive to the present and eternal interests of their fellow-men*.

"One of the most important features in the history of the Society, is the care which it has constantly shown for the spiritual necessities of the army and navy,—a large and important portion of the community, whose religious interests had, for a long series of years, been too much neglected. The early minutes of the Society afford a pleasing evidence of its zeal in supplying this want; copies of the Holy Scriptures, and various religious books, suited to the particular profession, having been from time to time gratuitously granted to each service. The liberality of the Society, which first afforded this species of aid in 1701, was met, many years afterwards, by a corresponding feeling on the part of King George I., who directed, that the cost of several works thus distributed, particularly the 'Soldier's Monitor,' and the 'Seaman's Monitor,' amounting to about 500*l.*, should be paid out of His Majesty's treasury. For several years during the late war, the government allowed 1,500*l.* per annum for books supplied by the Society for the use of the naval service, at certain reduced prices. Since the year 1825, the Society has furnished Bibles and Common Prayer Books for the use of the army at cost prices, on the application of the Chaplain General. In 1827 a similar arrangement was made for the navy, at the instance of His late Majesty King William IV., then Lord High Admiral.

"A noble and disinterested act of charity, performed by the late Archdeacon Owen, Chaplain General of the army, in behalf of the soldiery of the united kingdom, deserves to be stated here. Concealing his name under the title of '*Clericus*,' he devoted, during his life, the sum of 5,743*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, 3 per cent. Reduced Annuities, for the supply of the land forces with Books of Common Prayer; and at his death, in 1823, bequeathed to the Society 3,000*l.* towards the promotion of its objects.

"The fund of '*Clericus*' has proved most bene-

ficial both at home and in the colonies; sums having been frequently drawn from it, not for Prayer Books only, but for the purpose of providing books for regimental schools, and forming Regimental Lending Libraries. The latter, it is found, give the troops a quiet and wholesome resource in leisure hours, and, in many instances, keep them from the public houses, and bad company out of doors. Among numerous grants of books for military libraries, one voted for the use of the non-commissioned officers and gunners of the Royal Artillery at Woolwich, is stated to have been eminently serviceable.

"An officer in command of the recruits of a regiment stationed near London, wrote as follows respecting a library of this kind, to which the Board had supplied a grant of books, on his application, he being a member of the Society:—

"It has had the effect of inducing the recruits to consider the barracks their home, instead of resorting to the public-house. It is here that the habits of the soldier are, in a great measure, formed; this is his military infancy; and if during that period he can be brought to prefer the reading-room to the public-house, it will be not only the greatest worldly advantage, but may, by the blessing of God, be the means of preparing him to become a soldier of the cross of Christ."

"In 1835 the Board granted books to the amount of 300*l.* in aid of a fund for establishing libraries for the use of men employed at the different stations of the Coast Guard; the persons thus assisted, including their wives and families, being in number upwards of 21,000. The spiritual instruction of classes thus situated is a matter of national interest; and the plan of supplying them with wholesome reading at once received the sanction and encouragement of the Society.

"In 1838, at the instance of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Customs, a considerable grant of books was made for the use of the tide-waiters at Gravesend, &c. Grants have also been voted for boatmen and bargemen who work on rivers and canals; special appeals having been made in favour of those employed in the district of Worcester, and for a large body of men on the Mersey and Irwell navigation. In many instances, the poor men engaged in this labour have only recently been permitted by their employers to enjoy the rest of the Sabbath; and now, by means of religious instruction, and the active benevolence of those who feel an interest in their condition, they have been taught to value the blessing of the Lord's day, and to use it in a becoming manner. The thanks of one of these worthy applicants, after the receipt of the books, were thus expressed:—

"Really, the Christian bounty of the Society towards the important object which I ventured to commend to its pious regard, has quite overpowered me; and rendered me unable, in any adequate manner, to express the emotions of gratitude excited in my heart, and the increased attachment that I affectionately feel towards the oldest and most excellent auxiliary of our beloved and venerated Church."

"A large number of fishermen at Brixham, Devon, and in other parts of the country, have also been assisted with ample supplies of books. Much time which would otherwise be lost, or badly employed, is, in this way, it is hoped, profitably filled up by these poor men.

"In the year 1813 was published the Society's 'Family Bible,' in 3 vols. 4to. with Notes, selected by the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, and the Rev. Dr. Mant, now Bishop of Down and Connor. The circulation of this work has been very extensive. The copies which remained unsold being few, and those chiefly in the hands of the Society, it has been determined to print the work, at a lower price, in 3 vols. 8vo. The volume containing the New Testament has already been published by the Society; and the Old Testament is now nearly ready for circulation. It has also been thought desirable to issue impressions of the plates of the 'Family Bible,' separately, at a moderate cost, for the purposes of rewards in schools, and for other educational objects.

"In the year 1819 the Society, viewing with much concern and dismay the efforts which the ene-

* See the Reports of the Metropolis Churches' Fund for 1838 and 1839.

mies of Christianity were making in disseminating the poison of Infidelity, considered it right to call into action all the means in its power to arrest the evil and to counteract the effects which had been already produced. For this purpose a special committee was appointed, with instructions not only to publish in a more popular form, and at a diminished charge, suitable tracts then on the Society's catalogue, but to provide such other works as might be deemed necessary. Very large impressions of several of the Society's publications were accordingly printed, and above thirty new tracts added. Active measures were adopted for circulating these; and, in less than a twelvemonth, nearly a million copies of books and tracts against infidelity and blasphemy were printed and distributed. To meet the heavy expense thus incurred, the Society made an appeal to the public for this especial purpose, which was promptly answered. The sum of 7,000*l.* was obtained, through the zeal of District Committees, the munificence of various corporate bodies, and the liberality of individuals; and the Society is satisfied that the measures then pursued were productive of much good.

"The years 1830 and 1831 were remarkable for the boldness and malignity of the assaults made upon our faith by the enemies of the truth. The infidel press teemed with the bitterest invectives against religion and the ministers of Christ. Publications of the most pernicious kind, full of blasphemy and ribaldry, were circulated with unceasing activity. Lectures were publicly delivered in the metropolis and at the large manufacturing towns, in which atheistical principles were openly promulgated. In this state of things, the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE felt itself called upon again to put forth its exertions for the maintenance of our holy religion in the land. A special committee was accordingly appointed, and a plan pursued, similar to that adopted in the year 1819. The Society placed at the disposal of the committee 1,000*l.* The whole fund raised for the purpose amounted to 2,352*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Many of the tracts previously adopted were reprinted, and dispersed, and twenty-nine new tracts were added to the list. This list is inserted in the Society's Annual Report.

"The enemies of the Gospel have in many quarters renewed with so much activity their dreadful warfare against all which is sacred and good, that it has recently been found necessary to appoint a sub-committee, charged 'specially to consider the best means which may be devised for the counteraction of the anti-Christian and immoral principles that are at present obtruded on the young and inexperienced, in our populous towns, and throughout the country.'

On the breaking out of the cholera in 1832, and the appointment of a general fast in consequence, the Society entered into a contract with the King's printer, and was enabled to supply about two hundred thousand copies of the appointed form of prayer at an extremely low price. Many thousands of copies were circulated gratuitously.

"During the prevalence of the disease, dreadful ravages were made by it in the mining districts of Staffordshire. The impression which it created among all classes was evinced in a marked improvement, and in their attention to the duties of religion. The churches were crowded, and the public houses comparatively deserted. That the clergy might improve so favourable an opportunity, the South Stafford district committee applied to the Society for assistance. The application was readily acceded to; and a gratuitous grant was made of five hundred New Testaments, five hundred Common Prayer Books, and five hundred copies of Bishop Patrick's 'Persuasive to a Cheerful Trust in God,' for distribution in Bilston, Sedgley, and other parishes of the district. These books were sought after with great eagerness; and there is reason to believe that they contributed, in many instances, to render permanent the good resolutions and religious impressions made in the day of affliction.

"On the cessation of that awful visitation throughout the country, a day of public thanksgiving was set apart in acknowledgment of the Divine mercy; and the Society endeavoured to contribute to the wholesome effect of this solemn-

nity also, by circulating, at a very small price, the form of thanksgiving set forth by authority.

"In the year 1834 the appointment of a 'Tract Committee' first took place, to whom the office of procuring and recommending additional publications for the Permanent Catalogue was transferred from the Standing Committee. Five of the bishops were nominated by his Grace the president to be a council of reference on the subject of books and tracts.

"With regard to the admission of books and tracts, which, at the first constitution of the committee, and until the year 1838, was determined by the ballot of members attending each Monthly Board, a new arrangement has been agreed to. A Tract Committee, consisting of seven members of the Society, appointed annually, are now empowered to place upon the catalogue any books or tracts which shall have been approved by them, and shall afterwards have received the sanction of the episcopal referees.

"In addition to smaller tracts, the committee have recently directed reprints to be made of standard religious publications, not intended solely for the use of the poor, but of other classes also. Portions of the works of Thomas Becon, Dr. Christopher Sutton, Bishop Patrick, Bishop Beveridge, Dr. Barrow, &c., have already been placed on the list.

"In the year 1817, in consequence of the increased appetite for reading which prevailed among the great body of the people, and with a view to the augmentation of Lending Libraries, it appeared to the Board, that the operations of the Society should be extended to such branches of literature as might be considered useful, whether directly or indirectly, for promoting the Society's designs. Accordingly, in that year, steps were taken for the formation of a Supplemental Catalogue, consisting chiefly of books combining amusement with instruction; it being provided that no part of the Society's funds should be employed in the publication and circulation of the works on that particular catalogue.

"In the Spring of 1832 the attention of the Society was called to the demand which existed for books of a generally instructive kind, and to the growing influence of the press, evinced in the large and rapid supply of popular works, and especially of cheap weekly publications, the low price and attractive appearance of which recommended them to a numerous body of readers. But the tendency of this popular literature appeared so injurious, evil opinions being inculcated in some portions of it, and knowledge studiously separated from religion in others, that the Society determined to adopt measures for issuing works of a general kind upon better principles, in a manner which should be likely to secure an extensive circulation. For this purpose the 'Committee of General Literature and Education' was appointed. The Society gave its sanction to this object, and made a liberal grant in aid of the design. In the Annual Report for 1832 the following observations were made, the correctness of which has since more fully appeared:—

"The results which may reasonably be expected from the labours of the new Committee, should they prove successful, will be, in the first place, the establishment of one or more cheap periodical publications, which may serve to counteract the mischievous papers of this class which are circulated throughout the country. Indeed, one of the principal advantages to be hoped for from the successful operations of the Committee, will be the improvement which may be expected to result in other quarters, as the necessary effect of competition. And if, through their labours, a favourable alteration should take place in the character and tendency of works of general education and popular instruction, the Committee will have answered the end of their establishment, independently of the good which may be effected directly by their own publications."

"The list of books put forth by this Committee was for some time entitled the Second Supplemental Catalogue; but by a resolution of the Board agreed to in 1836, the two Supplemental Catalogues were formed into one, which was placed under the superintendence of the Committee. The Committee, consisting of twelve Members of the Society, are

elected by the Board annually at the General Meeting in February, their names being submitted to the General Meeting held in January.

"By the Society's Reports it appears, that, during the period which has elapsed since its first appointment, the Committee have issued numerous publications, the sale of which has been, and continues to be, very considerable.

"The Committee have recently published some books of education intended as Class School Books. In the beginning of the present year they put forth, for the first time, the 'Churchman's Almanack,' in a cheap form, the very large sale of which, at its commencement, gives a promise of an extended circulation in future years. They have also directed their attention to the subject of cheap Maps for Schools, some of which have already been published, and to the preparation of little works for rewards, and for the use of Lending Libraries. Many books, in embossed Roman capital letters, and other works in raised short hand, for the use of blind persons, have been added to the list. Mr. Alston's plan for printing portions of the New Testament in embossed Roman capitals, having been recommended to the Society, he was aided with a donation of fifty pounds towards carrying it into effect.

"An Emigrants' Library,' consisting of works selected from the catalogues of the Society, has been recently formed by the Committee. The Board agreed to adopt this measure, for the religious welfare of settlers in the colonies, with the view of sustaining in their minds an attachment to their faith and their church: so that while every provision is made for their present wants, some provision may keep pace with it for securing their spiritual interests. The Member, who originally suggested the formation of this library, observed, 'It is fearful to contemplate the growth of states, such as we are founding both in North America and the Australian dominions, likely to lead to such a height of physical well-being, in conjunction with so great a degree of religious destitution. Almost any proposal is worth the making, which seems to present a possibility of mitigating an evil so tremendous, because, if it comes, it will come in the place which ought to have been occupied by a blessing.'

"Although it has not generally been the practice of the Society to grant books gratuitously from the Supplemental Catalogue, the Board recently agreed to appropriate any profits arising from the sale of the books on that Catalogue to the purpose of making grants from it; an arrangement which has already proved very beneficial in certain instances."

(To be continued.)

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Sept. 1839.

THE Bishops of Exeter and Salisbury, in the Charges which they are now delivering at the visitation of their respective dioceses, have recommended to their clergy the claims of this Society, and urged the importance of forming parochial associations in aid of it.

Since our last publication, meetings in support of the Society have been held at

Plymouth,
Kingsbridge,
Modbury,
Loswithiel,
Redruth,
St. Columb,
St. Austell,
Truro,
Tor Point,
Lifton,
Tavistock,
Fowey,
Liskeard,
Callington,
Bodmin,
Southampton,

Amesbury,
Hungerford,
Marlborough,
Warminster,
Andover,
Wimborne,
Wareham,
Weymouth,
Huntingdon,
St. Ives,
Braintree,
Brecon,
Pembroke,
Haverfordwest,
Llanidloes.

"109, Piccadilly, Sept. 4, 1839.

"Reverend and dear Sir,

"I have much pleasure in sending you another report of a gratifying visit on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It was made to

Huntingdonshire, and a part of Essex, whence I have lately returned, having been most kindly received as a representative of the Society at Huntingdon, St. Ives, and Braintree, where public meetings were very respectably attended; and having preached for the Society in the two churches at Huntingdon, and also at St. Ives and St. Neot's. The collections at all these places exceeded the expectations of those who seemed best acquainted with them. But there is every reason to believe, with thankfulness, that the benefit will extend far beyond the immediate assistance which has thus been procured for the Society. The feeling and the exertions of the clergy are above all praise, and these are now extending to the lay members of the Church in the most gratifying manner. A growing conviction is pervading the whole body of the Church, that it is the bounden duty of her members to 'carry out the richest blessing which they enjoy at home, the possession of a pure and holy faith in the Redeemer of the world, to every member of the flock, wherever dispersed, and to be active agents in the holy work of making known the way of God throughout every portion of the world. Indeed, there is a strong and growing persuasion, that the very extraordinary facilities which the wealth and power, and dominion, and commerce, and enterprise of this favoured nation, afford for the performance of this work, create extraordinary responsibility in those who are so highly distinguished. And while a solemn duty is thus imposed, the privilege which is mingled with that duty appears to be rightly seen and felt. If God, in his mercy, shall bless the extension of such views and feelings, among all the members of the Church, the great objects of the Society, or rather the great objects of the Church (for she must be the distinguished missionary, under her Divine Head), will be effectually obtained; and the progress of a knowledge of the saving health which has been revealed from Heaven, will soon be manifested, with abundant blessing, in the North and in the South, in the East and in the West, in every colony, and in every clime.

"Several of the places at which our meetings have been held with the most gratifying encouragement, have hitherto been considered, from particular circumstances, as unfavourable scenes for such efforts. But the zeal of the clergy has disregarded these circumstances; they have made the attempt in a becoming spirit of faith and humility, and hope and love; and the result has exceeded their expectations, and crowned their pious wishes. This fact is important, because it may well encourage similar efforts in other places, where little hope of success has hitherto been entertained. There is evidently a spirit in the Church, and holy feelings among her members, which only require to be called into action, by zealous, pious, and judicious exertion; and it is not too much to hope, with humble confidence, that these will be brought into general and permanent effect in every part of the kingdom, in every diocese and ecclesiastical division of the country, until every parish and hamlet has its share in the holy work.

"It is therefore very gratifying to see in the country papers the long lists of places, where meetings have been, or are to be held on behalf of the Church in the colonies, that their religious destitution may be relieved by the efforts of the same Church at home. Parochial associations are forming in numerous places, to carry on this good work permanently; and it is felt, that every effort to which the members of the Church in this country are thus called, on behalf of the suffering members abroad, facilitates similar exertions for all the important objects of the Church at home. It is the sound feeling of the Church called into active operation, upon sound principle, and under Church direction, and looking to that blessing which alone can give it any value. Well, therefore, may we all join in fervent prayer, that such feeling and such effort may abound on every side, and be richly blest by the mercy of our God, and of his Christ. Much remains to be done, but that blessing will make the accomplishment of it easy and delightful.

"I remain, Rev. and dear Sir,

"Your faithful servant,

"JOHN NOVA SCOTIA."

"The Rev. the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel."

"To the Rev. the Secretary.

"Kenwyn, near Truro, Sept. 2, 1839.

"Reverend Sir,

"I have little time for fulfilling your wish of sending you a statement of my progress in attempting to advance the cause of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel throughout these counties; but the following brief sketch may perhaps answer your purpose:—

"I began on Sunday, the 11th of August, by preaching in the morning at St. Andrew's chapel, Plymouth, in the afternoon at Stonehouse, and in the evening at St. John's, Devonport, on behalf of the Society. The congregations were large, and the collections of a very unusual amount. On Monday the Lord Bishop held his visitation at Plymouth, and both in his charge and after the visitation dinner, brought our cause and my mission before his clergy, and expressed his full approbation of it. On Tuesday, the 13th, his Lordship took the chair at our public meeting at Plymouth, and spoke most ably for half an hour in opening the proceedings of the day. The meeting was in all respects most highly gratifying. Such an attendance had never been known before in Plymouth, and the interest of the meeting on the subject was marked and most encouraging. In the evening of the same day a meeting was held at the Town hall, Devonport, which was filled with a most respectable audience: the clergy both of the town and neighbourhood took a hearty interest in our cause. The amount of the collections and increased subscriptions from these towns alone amounted to 157l. 16s. After the Devonport meeting, the Archdeacon of Totnes took me on to Modbury: whence we went in the morning to Kingsbridge, holding a meeting there in the morning, and at Kingsbridge in the afternoon. At each of these places we formed District Associations for the surrounding parishes; and the clergy of the neighbourhood who were present undertook for themselves and their neighbours, that they would at once form their parishes into Parochial Associations. Our collections were, Kingsbridge, 4l. 15s. 6d.; Modbury, 4l. 5s., besides many annual subscriptions of all amounts. My plan, I may mention here, has been throughout, to form as many parochial associations as possible at once, and get the names both of subscribers and collectors before the meeting separates. Many are led to join us heartily, while the great facts of our case are fresh in their recollection, who would probably defer joining us otherwise, until other subjects had effaced their first impression. On Thursday, the 15th, I preached, by the appointment of the Lord Bishop, at the consecration of Bickleigh church, which has just been magnificently rebuilt at the sole cost of Sir Ralph Lopez, the patron; and thus had an opportunity of bringing before all the principal laity and clergy of this part of the county the case of our Society. On the 16th, I went on to an important agricultural station, Lifton, meeting the neighbouring clergy at dinner, and having afterwards a service, at which the whole neighbourhood attended. The congregation, indeed, was crowded, and exhibited a lively interest in the cause of Church of England missions, then for the first time, probably, brought before very many of them. All the clergy present undertook for their own, and many of them (in the name of their brother clergy) for the neighbouring parishes, that each should forthwith be formed into a parochial association; and we collected in the small sums of hearty givers, 4l. 1s. 11d. at the church doors. On the following day two meetings were held in Tavistock, at both of which I explained fully our case, and preached for it the next morning in Tavistock church. The growing interest of the people, with the increase of knowledge on the subject, was strikingly exhibited here. Last year it was scarcely deemed fit for Dr. Short to hold a meeting; and when he did so, about two pounds were raised for the cause: this year our collections reached twenty-six pounds, besides gaining a large accession of subscribers and collectors. The officiating minister takes up the subject warmly, and, I doubt not, will prosper in it. Your district secretary also is most active and effective here. On Sunday evening I went on to Milton Abbot, another agricultural centre, and here again preached to a

congregation, full of attention, and so numerous that the fine church overflowed largely into the churchyard: 9l. 8s. were collected; a very large sum, being made up of the widows' mites, the pence and half-pence of the labouring poor. Here, and all round, parochial associations, I trust, will flourish. The following day I met the Bishop of Exeter at his visitation at Liskeard, and again was enabled by his lordship to introduce the subject to his clergy there assembled. The following day he took the chair at our meeting at Liskeard, supported by the mayor and all the leading gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood, and a numerous attendance of the town's people. Parochial associations were again formed, collectors' names obtained, and 11l. 7s. 1d. collected at the doors. The following day the district secretary took me to Tor Point, where an excellent meeting was held and an association formed; 4l. 8s. 8d. was collected in the room, and a large body of subscribers enrolled. On Thursday I proceeded to Callington, preached for the Society, and afterwards held a meeting in the Town Hall: our collections reached 6l. 13s.; and we set up, or obtained engagements to institute, several associations in that neighbourhood. Our next meeting was at Bodmin on the following day, when the Bishop again presided; and on Saturday evening Wadebridge and the neighbouring parish of Egloshayle were formed into an association, at a meeting at which 4l. 15s. was collected, and the foundation of several parochial associations in the neighbourhood was laid. On Sunday morning, the 25th, I preached at Bodmin, collected, with the collection after the meeting of Friday, 18l. 12s. 3d., and then went on to preach at St. Austell in the evening, where 10l. 17s. 3d. was contributed in the church. On Monday, the 26th, the Bishop again took the chair at our meeting at Fowey, which was filled, after his lordship had left the room through indisposition, by the Hon. G. Fortescue. The most lively interest in our cause was here displayed; and a body of zealous collectors formed, under the vicar of the town. Eleven pounds were collected at the doors. Tuesday, the 27th, I preached at Lostwithiel church, to a highly respectable congregation, who contributed 8l. 6s. 6d. to our funds. A parochial association was to be formed the following Thursday, Mr. Fortescue undertaking the office of patron. Thursday, the 29th, I proceeded to St. Columb, and, at a most gratifying meeting in the evening, formed a parochial association there under the best auspices: 9l. 6s. 2d. was collected in the room, and annual subscriptions amounting to almost six pounds entered. The following evening a meeting at St. Austell, at which Mr. Tremaine, of Heligan, presided, was most respectably attended, and 9l. 9s. 10d. were added to the Sunday's contribution. On Sunday morning, Sept. 1, I preached to a magnificent congregation at St. Mary's, Truro, when 31l. 15s. 4d. were collected at the doors. In the evening, at a sermon at Redruth, I brought the subject before the mining population of that large district, and collected a little above five pounds for our cause. We are to hold meetings at Truro and Redruth this afternoon and to-morrow, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop, and again in the evenings, for the poorer classes.

"Upon the whole, I thank God that our success has been great and evident. Our collections have been throughout almost twice as large as those usually made for similar objects; and what is of far more importance, in almost every single instance I have been heartily welcomed by the laity and clergy. If it please God to prosper me, I do, indeed, trust, that through His blessing, a safe foundation for general parochial associations is being laid throughout these two large counties. Even in parishes which were thought pre-occupied by other societies, the attempt of introducing our own has been hitherto eminently successful; and we have had some most gratifying instances in which the clergyman was previously almost ignorant of our true character, and therefore devoted to other instruments, where, after the statements made at the meeting, he has united with me in declaring, that, however useful other societies may be, we have the first claim. In these cases it has hitherto appeared that other causes have suffered no loss, whilst we have been at once put at the head of the list.

"Let me have your prayers, Reverend Sir, that God's blessing may rest on my endeavours, and that His work may be done in this matter simply, solidly, and lastingly.

"I am ever your obedient servant,

"SAMUEL WILBERFORCE.

"Our collections hitherto amount to 335*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.*"

The Hon. and Rev. S. Best, who has kindly undertaken to advocate the Society's causes in the counties of Wilts and Dorset, says, "I have now attended several meetings, and have been much pleased throughout with the zeal and ferventness in the cause that has been shown. I have taken the opportunity of pressing on each meeting the importance of acting parochially, and have pointed out the facility and readiness with which this may be done. It gives me great pleasure to report that a strong feeling in favour of this system appears to be awakened, and all parties are beginning to apprehend the real strength of their position, and how important it is that the Church, which, in the establishment of this very Society, set the example of missionary exertion, should take up and carry out its great principle.

"I have now to mention the establishment of an association in my own parish; and I have reason to be thankful for my success. Our population is 560, and entirely agricultural; and yet, exclusive of my own family's subscription, I shall have, I hope, to remit nearly five pounds, raised, with only one exception, in sums under five shillings, and the greater part of it in shillings, sixpences, and pence. I preached on the subject on the Sunday evening, but without a collection, and gave notice of the meeting at the school-room on the following evening. I then engaged some of my farmers' daughters to go round, and, in delivering the papers as notices, to use their influence, which they did with success; and I hope, that as the subject becomes better understood, (as I shall endeavour to make it, by circulating two or three copies of the Report on strong paper, and after the manner of a reading society,) that we shall have a still better report to make.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

For *Van Dieman's Land*.—Rev. Gregory Bateman, M.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

For *Upper Canada*.—Rev. Robert J. C. Taylor, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

For *Jamaica*.—Mr. Robt. Robinson, B.A., Queen's College, Oxford.

APPOINTMENT OF MISSIONARIES.

For *Upper Canada*.—Rev. John Radcliffe.

For *Newfoundland*.—Rev. W. Bowman, Perpetual Curate of Queenborough, to the mission of Ferryland. Mr. Johnstone Vicars, Mr. Thomas Boone, Mr. George A. Addison, B.A., Trinity College, Cambridge.

The following Table shows the receipts of the Society, from Donations and Subscriptions for each of the first eight months of the last and the present year.—

	1838.	£.	1839.	£.
January	1380		1860	
February	1024		2176	
March	1305		2162	
April	1532		1478	
May	868		1470	
June	1100		1619	
July	627		1602	
August	1172		1434	
	£9007		13801	
			9007	

Increase during the first 8 months of 1839, £4794

Donations to the Society's general purposes received during the month of August, 1839:—

Mrs. Archer Houlton	£5
Miss M. A. Archer Houlton	5
Lord Bexley	25
W. E.	20
Rev. T. Lockton	5
Davy Fearon, Esq.	10
Mrs. Admiral Ballard	5

A Friend, per Archdeacon Law	50
Mrs. Parks	10
Rear Admiral Sykes	5
Mrs. Paget	10
Rev. Dr. Penrose	5
Rev. F. J. Hext	100
Dowager Lady O'Brien	10
F. W. Brereton, Esq.	20
Richard Hunter, Esq.	100

The Report for 1839 is now going through the press, and will probably be in circulation during the early part of October.

SUNDAY TRAINS ON RAILROADS.

THE following address, signed by the clergy and a large number of gentlemen and tradesmen, was presented to the directors of a railroad passing under the eye of the subscribers, and creating great disturbance in the place. It has since been brought before the public, being prefixed to "An Appeal to the Public, on the subject of Sunday Trains on Railroads." By the Rev. Thos. Bowdler, M.A.

Gentlemen,

We beg to submit to your serious consideration, in language which will but ill express the strength of our feeling upon the subject, the evil and demoralizing tendency of the course now pursued by running the trains through nearly the whole of the Lord's day. Even the hours appointed for Divine service in the morning can scarcely be said to be free from interruption*; and on those days on which the Holy Communion is administered, the sound of the trains is heard long before that solemn service is concluded. But it must be remarked, that many persons, especially of the lower orders, cannot conveniently attend in the morning; and those who desire to worship twice in the day, agreeably to the rules of the Church, have surely a right to expect that peace and order should be preserved; and all who would bring up their families in the fear and love of God, must desire, above all things, that every part of this sacred day should be marked by decent observance, and distinguished from the remainder of the week. It is, in a great measure, on account of these persons that we now address you; praying for the protection of those who are desirous to serve God, and who are already exposed to much of obloquy and offensive remark; all which is greatly increased, and much of noise and unseemly conduct is added thereto, by this new and glaring breach of the Christian Sabbath.

But while we lament with great grief the impediments and discouragements thrown in the way of those who are religiously disposed, we contemplate with awe and fear the open support and countenance which are given to Sabbath-breaking and all ungodliness, and the further mischievous consequences to which it must lead.

The work upon the railroad, while it was in progress, introduced into the neighbourhood a great number of persons whose habits were such that it was necessary to establish a police for the protection of the inhabitants; such a force could only prevent flagrant misconduct; no step was taken to counteract the evil which was working more secretly. And now, when it might be hoped that the demoralizing effects thus produced would cease, we have (if possible) a greater evil brought upon us in the open violation of that sacred rest which has been enjoined and blessed by the Most High.

Sabbath-breaking is notoriously the beginning of all crime, especially among the poor. Here it is held up to them every week by the practice and example of those who have no necessity to plead for the breach of the commandment. The railroad is not open for the accommodation of those who may have some urgent cause to travel on the Sunday. It is for the offering a temptation to the hundreds and thousands who might remain quietly at their homes, but are induced to sacrifice duty to pleasure.

We venture to submit to you, most solemnly, but not (we trust) offensively, whether profits can be

* The trains do not now run between ten minutes before Ten, A. M., and ten minutes before Two, P. M. During the rest of the day two sets of trains run every half-hour, meeting each other.

justly drawn from such a source by those who acknowledge the law of God, or can have His blessing upon them; whether the largest amount of such profits can compensate for the scandal which is created, and the injury done to religion and good morals; and whether the example may not be pleaded by every person who desires to find an excuse for exercising his worldly calling on the Lord's day.

ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS ACT 2 and 3 VICT. ch. 49.

THE attention of the clergy is called to the provisions of this Act; by which some important alterations (an abridgment of some of which is here given) are made in the law respecting churches and chapels augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty, and by which several Acts therein recited, relating to the clergy, are amended. The Act is printed at length in the present Number of the "Ecclesiastical Gazette."

By sections 1 and 2, the incumbents of churches or chapels which have been or shall be augmented by Queen Anne's Bounty, and to which a district chapelry has been or shall be assigned by the commissioners for building new churches, whether before or after augmentation, are to be perpetual curates, and to have sole and exclusive cure of souls within such district chapelry, and are not to be subject to the controul or interference of the rector, vicar, or minister of the parish or place from which the district chapelry assigned to such augmented church or chapel shall have been taken.

By sections 3 and 4, the commissioners for building new churches may assign a district chapelry to any church or chapel, with such consent as is required by the Acts 58 Geo. 3. ch. 45. and 59 Geo. 3. ch. 134; and the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty may augment the same, either before or after such assignment of a district chapelry, on the same terms, conditions, and regulations as may be in force concerning such augmentation.

By section 14, the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty may lay out at interest purchase-moneys paid to them for glebe-houses sold under the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, ch. 23.

By sections 15 and 16, power is given to sell lands and hereditaments purchased by the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, for the augmentation of any benefice where such lands, &c., are not situate in the parish of the benefice to which they belong, or in the adjoining parish. And the same power is also given, under special circumstances, though the lands be situate in the parish of such benefice, or an adjoining one.

By section 17 to 21 (both inclusive), the power of sale given by the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, ch. 23, is extended, by allowing any dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, or other erection or building (other than the residence-house) belonging to any benefice, to be sold, in any case in which the same shall be so old and ruinous as that it would be useless or inexpedient to expend money in repairing and maintaining the same, or for other good and sufficient reasons it should be thought advisable to sell and dispose of the same.

By the 6th, 7th, and 8th sections, some amendments are made in the Act 1 and 2 Victoria, ch. 106, by extending the powers thereby given for separating part of a parish, and for adding the separated part, or an isolated place, to another parish, or making the same a separate parish.

By the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 22nd sections, the church building Acts are explained and amended in some minute particulars.

By the 12th and 13th sections, the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty may, if they think fit, accept the transfer of endowments and emoluments which shall have been, or may hereafter be, provided for the use or benefit of any church or chapel, whether already or hereafter to be built, acquired, or appropriated under the church building Acts, or under any other authority, or for the use or benefit of the incumbent of any such church or chapel, or of the spiritual person serving the same; and on acceptance of such transfer, the said governors are to hold the endowments upon the trusts for which they were provided.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.

INSTITUTED FEB. 19, 1836.

Extracts from the Answers to Special Circular, with a Tabular Statement of some General Results.

"The population in the following case is comparatively small, being only between 2,000 and 2,500. The grant is 60*l.* for a Curate. The object and result are stated thus:—

"In reply to your circular I beg to send the following statement respecting this parish:—

"I. The necessity there was for aid. On taking possession of this benefice, about a year and a half ago, I was sorry to find the parish church three quarters of a mile from the village, with very few houses within that distance. In addition to this, I found the church by no means large enough for the large and increasing population, and very inconveniently situated in a corner of the parish, three or four miles from some of the population. The population is considerably more than 2,000; the church holds only 511. Some of the seats are very inconveniently situated for seeing and hearing. I felt desirous of bringing all my people within the sound of the Gospel; but the distance of the church, and the difficulty of obtaining sittings there, were for a time insurmountable obstacles. The ———, however, having given up their chapel, situated very conveniently for the village, and far more so than the church for the parish at large, I applied to the Society for assistance, proposing to ask the Bishop to license the chapel for the services of the Church. My request in both cases having been complied with, I beg to state,

"II. The results of the aid. The chapel, which is rented for 10*l.* a year, and will hold about 170, was opened on Sunday evenings; and I am thankful to say, has been filled ever since it was opened. Many go away every Sunday unable to obtain a seat. Old and infirm people, mothers with young children, servants and invalids, are thus able to attend the means of grace, who before rarely, if ever, enjoyed them. I have every reason to believe that the opening of the chapel has been a very great blessing to its inhabitants. A weekly cottage lecture has been established at a hamlet from two to four miles from the church, in a room adapted for

the purpose. It has been, on the whole, well attended. Some infirm and aged people, for whom it was especially intended, who were never able to go either to church or chapel, constantly attend this lecture, and with much professed spiritual advantage. It is as plain as possible.

"III. The need there may be for further aid. I have several plans in view for the spiritual welfare of my people. A chapel, to hold 500, ought to be erected and consecrated in the village. It would, I doubt not, be well attended, and seats, to a considerable amount per annum, might be let. Another chapel might be built at a hamlet containing about 500, from two to four miles from the church. The population here being poor, seats would not let to any extent. It should, therefore, be endowed, and a district attached to it. An infant-school is much wanted. It would be a peculiar advantage to this parish, where mothers are so much engaged in the manufacturing of needles. (A child was burnt to death a very short time ago in the absence of its mother.) But as we have an organ in debt, a school in debt, a library in debt, and a chapel in debt, I must wait till matters get a little straight before I set an infant-school on foot.

"I have found a religious library of great benefit in this parish. It consists of two departments; one for the children of the Sunday-school, the other for the parish generally.

"With many thanks for the kind assistance I have received from your valuable Society."

"The following letter is from the Incumbent, in whose extensive parish there is a Jesuit College, in the vicinity of which a new church had been built by dint of great exertions; but no means existed of providing for the maintenance of a minister, when the Society made the grant referred to.

"I have to offer my grateful acknowledgments to your Committee for the liberal grant of 100*l.* for one year, received up to the 18th of January last, and also for its continuance for a second year from that date, in aid for the more efficient discharge of my pastoral duties at ———; which portion of my district not only had not been, but could not be, so efficiently watched over by one solitary individual, as the importance of the charge, as well as

the circumstances of the place, required. This may easily be conceived, when I state to your Committee that I had to visit, in a population of upwards of 3,000 souls, a flock scattered over a space of many square miles; and that it has occasionally happened, that I have had to ride upwards of sixteen miles in a direct line from my residence to and from, for the express purpose of visiting two only of my dying parishioners. To be supplied, then, with one efficient fellow-labourer by the aid of your Society, must be felt as a great personal relief, especially as declining years and past labour, (having been here and in our adjoining parish nearly 32 years,) must decrease the power for a like discharge of that labour, even defective as it has been (means also within my own reach being wanting as a remedy). But a higher relief than this is administered to the mind of an anxious pastor under such circumstances, when, instead of his occasional visits only, some hundreds of souls in a distant hamlet, who, I trust, are anxious to be fed, have now regularly administered to them the bread of life twice every Sabbath, and at different places amongst them, by week-day lectures; their children assemble for Sabbath-duty also, and now partially for week-day instruction. I therefore, in thankfulness, not only feel constrained myself to supplicate the blessing of God to rest upon and prosper your Society, but also, in the language of the sweet singer of Israel, would I praise my God for it, and say, 'Let the people praise thee, O God: yea, let all the people praise thee,' and cry aloud for the enlargement of such mercies.'

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Society's Office, Temple Chambers, Falcon-court, Fleet-street; at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birch-lane; at Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street. Also, at Messrs. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; Seeley's, Fleet-street; and Nisbet's, Berners-street.

Also, any sum may be safely, and free of expense, remitted through Country Bankers, who will desire their London correspondents to credit the same to "Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Bankers, for the CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY." In either case, the Contributors are requested to write to the Secretaries, advising payment.

SOME GENERAL RESULTS IN A TABULAR FORM.

COUNTIES.	Statistics of the Parishes, &c., before Aid.					Objects and Results of Aid, besides Pastoral Visitation, &c. &c.						
	Number of Incumbents Aided.	Population under their charge.	Number of Churches and Chapels.	Number of Persons, accommodation for.	Number of Official Clergy.	Additional Curates.	Additional Lay Assistants*.	Miscellaneous †.	Additional Churches or Chapels opened, built, or proposed, in consequence of aid.	Additional Licensed Rooms, &c. used as Chapels.	Additional Full Services, besides Cottage Lectures.	
											On Lord's Days.	On Week Days.
Northumberland, 1; Durham, 1; Cumberland, 2; and Westmoreland, 1.....	5	30,000	6	4,200	7	6	0	1	2	5	11	3
Yorkshire.....	43	345,610	44	42,120	48	38	7	8	6	15	48	29
Lancashire, 36; and Cheshire, 11.....	47	433,750	53	58,088	57	50	1	2	6	29	56	42
Derbyshire, 9; and Staffordshire, 15.....	24	169,010	29	32,630	28	24	1	4	6	8	27	25
Herefordshire, 2; Shropshire, 1; Worcestershire, 2; and Warwickshire, 5.....	10	86,200	15	14,150	15	9	2	3	1	4	11	5
Nottinghamshire, 1; Leicestershire, 1; and Northamptonshire, 2.....	4	23,600	4	4,560	5	3	0	1	0	4	4	2
Norfolk, 4; Suffolk, 2; and Cambridge, 1.....	7	50,400	11	9,340	10	2	6	0	1	0	3	0
Buckinghamshire, 2; Bedfordshire, 1; Middlesex, 10; and Essex, 1.....	14	144,200	18	21,760	21	12	4	2	2	4	10	10
Kent, 2; Sussex, 1; Surrey, 7; and Hants, 5.....	15	108,200	19	16,800	19	12	2	6	6	6	17	5
Gloucester, 4; and Somersetshire, 6.....	10	68,948	15	14,160	14	9	0	1	2	2	11	6
Cornwall, 2; Devon, 6; and Dorset, 1.....	9	62,200	15	13,646	16	6	1	3	3	1	12	3
Isle of Man.....	2	6,000	2	1,700	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	2
Wales, North, 1; and South, 12.....	13	70,340	23	12,175	15	13	0	1	4	2	12	7
	203	1,598,458	254	245,329	257	186	24	32	40	80	224	139

Beyond the foregoing Grants to Incumbents of Parishes in respect of their regular charge, Grants have been made for Five Clergymen to be employed in special charge of Railway labourers.

* "A Lay Assistant is simply to be employed as a District Visitor and Tract Distributor, and by no means as a Public Instructor or Preacher."—See Circular to Applicants for Aid, p. 106.

† This Column includes Grants for Clergymen to give up tuition, and be wholly devoted to the work of the Ministry; towards maintenance of Clergymen for Churches built, but unable to be opened for want of Endowment or sufficient means of support for the Minister; and towards the erection or purchase of Chapels, and the fitting-up of School Rooms, &c., to be used as Chapels.

AN ACT TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE ASSIGNMENT OF ECCLESIASTICAL DISTRICTS TO CHURCHES OR CHAPELS AUGMENTED BY THE GOVERNORS OF THE BOUNTY OF QUEEN ANNE; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

[17th August, 1839.]

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous Parishes:" and whereas another Act was passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous Parishes:" and whereas another Act was passed in the third year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual two Acts passed in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Years of his late Majesty, for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous Parishes:" and whereas another Act was passed in the fifth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to make further Provision, and to amend and render more effectual Three Acts passed in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Years of his late Majesty, and in the Third Year of the reign of his present Majesty, for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous Parishes:" and whereas another Act was passed in the seventh and eighth years of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend the Acts for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous Parishes:" and whereas another Act was passed in the first and second years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual an Act passed in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the reign of his late Majesty, intituled 'An Act to amend the Acts for Building and promoting the Building of additional Churches in populous Parishes:'" and whereas another Act was passed in the second and third years of the reign of his said late Majesty, to render more effectual the aforesaid Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his Majesty King George the Third: and whereas another Act was passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to prolong for Ten Years her Majesty's Commission for building new Churches:" and whereas another Act was passed in the first and second years of the reign of her said Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to amend and render more effectual the Church Building Acts:" and whereas another Act was passed in the first year of the reign of his Majesty King George the First, intituled "An Act for making more effectual her late Majesty's gracious intention for augmenting the Maintenance of the poor Clergy:" and whereas another Act was passed in the first and second years of the reign of her said Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding of Benefices in Plurality, and to make better Provision for the Residence of the Clergy:" and whereas it is expedient to explain and amend some of the provisions of the said several recited Acts: be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that so much of the said recited Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, as provides that no district chapelry assigned to any chapel of ease or parochial chapel then already existing, or to any chapel built or which might thereafter be built or acquired under the powers of the said recited Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, or the hereinbefore recited Act passed in the fifty-eighth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, should become a benefice by reason of any augmentation of the maintenance of the curate, by any grant or bounty under the provisions of any Act or Acts of Parlia-

ment, or law or laws, for augmenting small livings, shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and that so much of the said recited Act passed in the first year of the reign of his Majesty King George the First as provides that no rector or vicar of any mother church, or any other ecclesiastical person or persons having cure of souls within the parish or place where a church or chapel augmented by the governors of the bounty of Queen Anne for the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy shall be situate, or his or their successors, should by virtue of that Act be divested or discharged from the same, but that the cure of souls, with all other parochial rights and duties (such augmentation and allowance to the augmented church or chapel as aforesaid only excepted), should thereafter be and remain in the same state, plight, and manner as before the making of that Act, shall be and the same is hereby repealed, with respect only to those churches or chapels which have been already or hereafter may be augmented, and for or to which district chapelries may have already been or may hereafter be assigned, under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Act passed in the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his said Majesty George the Third: provided always, that unless and until such district chapelry be assigned, the said provision shall remain in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

II. Any augmented church or chapel having a district to be a perpetual curacy, and the minister to be an incumbent, with perpetual succession, &c., and to have exclusive cure of souls within the district. And be it further enacted, that in the case of any church or chapel which has already been or hereafter may be augmented by the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, and for or to which any district chapelry has already been or hereafter may be assigned, whether before or after such augmentation under the provisions of the said recited Acts or some of them, such church or chapel, from and after such augmentation, and the assignment of such district chapelry, shall be and is hereby declared to be a perpetual curacy and benefice, and the minister duly nominated and licensed thereto, and his successors, shall not be a stipendiary curate, but shall be and be esteemed in law to be a perpetual curate, and a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, and may receive and take to himself and his successors all such lands, tenements, tithes, rent-charges, and hereditaments as shall be granted unto or purchased for him or them by the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, or otherwise; and such perpetual curate shall thenceforth have within the district chapelry so assigned as aforesaid sole and exclusive cure of souls, and shall not be in anywise subject to the control or interference of the rector, vicar, or minister of the parish or place from which such district chapelry shall have been taken, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

III. And be it further declared and enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for building new churches to assign a district chapelry to any church or chapel, with such consent as is required by the Acts of the fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth years of his said Majesty King George the Third, respectively hereinbefore recited, or one of them, in the manner specified and directed in and by such several Acts; and it shall be lawful for the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne to augment such church or chapel, either before or after such district chapelry has been formed or assigned, on the same terms, conditions, and regulations as are or may be in force concerning such augmentation.

IV. And be it further enacted, That every such church or chapel so augmented, to which a district chapelry shall have been assigned as aforesaid, shall be subject to the provisions and regulations contained in the hereinbefore recited Act of the fifty-ninth year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Third, touching the assignment of district chapelries, except so far as is by this Act otherwise provided.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That nothing herein contained shall alter or affect the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Act, passed in the first year of the reign of his Majesty King

George the First, which enact that all churches, curacies, or chapels which should at any time thereafter be augmented by the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne should be perpetual cures and benefices, and that the ministers duly nominated and licensed thereto, and their successors respectively, should be bodies politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, and other privileges and capacities in the said Act mentioned, but that the same shall remain in full force and effect as if this Act had not been passed.

VI. And whereas by virtue of the said Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding of Benefices in Plurality, and to make better Provision for the Residence of the Clergy," it is amongst other things enacted, that when with respect to his own diocese it should appear to the archbishop of the province, or when the bishop of any diocese should represent to the said archbishop, that any tithing, hamlet, chapelry, place, or district within the diocese of such archbishop, or the diocese of such bishop (as the case might be), might be advantageously separated from any parish or mother church, and either be constituted a separate benefice by itself or be united to any other parish to which it might be more conveniently annexed, or to any other adjoining tithing, hamlet, chapelry, place, or district, parochial or extra-parochial, so as to form a separate parish or benefice, or that any extra-parochial place might with advantage be annexed to any parish to which it is contiguous, or be constituted a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes; and the said archbishop or bishop should draw up a scheme in writing (the scheme of such bishop to be transmitted to the said archbishop for his consideration) describing the mode in which it appeared to him that the alteration might best be effected, and how the changes consequent on such alteration in respect to ecclesiastical jurisdiction, glebe lands, tithes, rent-charges, and other ecclesiastical dues, rates, and payments, and in respect to patronage and rights to pews, might be made, with justice to all parties interested; and if the patron or patrons of the benefice or benefices to be affected by such alteration should consent, in writing under his or their hands, to such scheme, or to such modification thereof as the said archbishop might approve, and the said archbishop should, on full consideration and inquiry, be satisfied with any such scheme or modification thereof, and should certify the same and such consent as aforesaid by his report to her Majesty in council, it should be lawful for her Majesty in council to make an order for carrying such scheme, or modification thereof, as the case might be, into effect; and such order, being registered in the registry of the diocese, which the registrar was thereby required to do, should be forthwith binding on all persons whatsoever, including the incumbent or incumbents of the benefice or benefices to be affected thereby, if he or they should have consented thereto in writing under his or their hands; but if such incumbent or incumbents should not have so consented thereto, the order should not come into operation until the next avoidance of the benefice by the incumbent objecting to the alteration, or by the surviving incumbent objecting, if more than one should object thereto, and in such case the order should forthwith after such avoidance become binding on all persons whatsoever: and whereas it is expedient that the said provisions should be extended to cases notwithstanding the vacancy or vacancies of the benefice or benefices thereby to be affected; and also that when by such order a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes is constituted, the same should become a perpetual curacy and benefice, with cure of souls; be it therefore enacted, that any such scheme or modification may be drawn up according to the regulations and directions in such Act contained, subject to the consent in writing of the patron or patrons of the benefice or benefices to be affected thereby, under his or their hands, notwithstanding the vacancy of such benefice or benefices; and it shall be lawful for her Majesty in council thereupon to make an order for carrying such scheme, or modification thereof, as the case may be, into effect; and such order, being registered in the registry of the diocese as directed by the said Act, shall come into operation and shall

be forthwith binding on all persons whatsoever, notwithstanding such vacancy or vacancies.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the provisions contained in the said last-recited Act, touching the party or parties who shall be considered patron or patrons, and the manner in which the consent of the patrons shall in certain cases be given, for the purposes of such Act, shall apply to the consent of the patron or patrons hereinbefore last required to be given.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That when by any order of her Majesty in council as aforesaid, a separate parish for ecclesiastical purposes is constituted, the same shall, on registration thereof, and with the consent in writing of the incumbent or incumbents of the benefice or benefices to be thereby affected, become a perpetual curacy and benefice, and the minister thereof, duly nominated and licensed thereto, and his successors, shall be a body politic and corporate, with perpetual succession, and may receive and take to himself and his successors all such lands, tenements, tithes, rent charges, and hereditaments as shall be granted unto him or them, and such perpetual curate shall thenceforth have, within the limits of the district parish formed under the Church Building Acts for the church of such perpetual curacy, sole and exclusive cure of souls, and shall not in anywise be subject to the control or interference of the incumbent or incumbents of the benefice or benefices to be affected by such order, if he or they shall have consented to such order as aforesaid; but if such incumbent or incumbents shall not have so consented thereto, this last-mentioned provision shall not come into operation until the next avoidance of the benefice by the incumbent objecting thereto, or by the surviving incumbent objecting, if more than one shall object thereto, and in such case the last-mentioned provision shall forthwith after such avoidance come into operation, and shall be binding on all persons whatsoever.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the powers granted by the hereinbefore recited Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty (chapter one hundred and seven) to her Majesty's commissioners for building new churches, of making, with certain consents, any church or chapel the parish church of the parish within which the same is situate, instead of the ancient parish church, and of making such ancient parish church a district church or chapel, with or without a district, as the said commissioners shall in such case direct, shall not extend or be construed to extend to making any church or chapel now or hereafter to be built and endowed under the powers of the last-mentioned Act, or the hereinbefore recited Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, the parish church, nor to the making any church or chapel the parish church as aforesaid, the advowson, right of presentation, or nomination of or to which shall belong to any other person or persons than to the patron of such ancient parish church, without the consent in writing under the hands of the patron or patrons, and of the incumbent or minister of any such church or chapel herein mentioned.

X. And be it further enacted, That where a church or chapel has been built or purchased and endowed and the patronage thereof granted under the provisions of the hereinbefore recited Acts of the first and second years of the reign of his said Majesty King William the Fourth, and of the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty (chapter one hundred and seven), or either of them, and where a particular district has been assigned to such church or chapel under the provisions of such first-named Act, the minister or perpetual curate of such church or chapel shall have exclusive cure of souls within such district, and shall not be in anywise subject to the control or interference of the rector, vicar, or minister of the mother church of the parish or place out of which such district shall have been taken, any statute or law to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

XI. And whereas it is by the said recited Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty (chapter one hundred and seven), enacted, that in all district churches and district

chapels, the licence of the stipendiary curate appointed to serve the chapel of such chapelry, shall not be rendered void by the avoidance of the church of the parish or district parish in which such chapel is situate, unless the same shall be revoked by the bishop of the diocese under his hand and seal: and whereas doubts exist as to the extent and meaning of such provision; be it therefore enacted and declared, that the same shall apply to the licence of the stipendiary curate of a district chapelry and to the licence of the stipendiary curate of a district parish church.

XII. And whereas it is expedient to make provision for the more permanent security of the endowments and emoluments which shall have been or may hereafter be provided, for the use or benefit of any church or chapel, whether built, acquired, or appropriated, or to be built, acquired, or appropriated under the authority of the said recited Acts, or of any of them, or under any other authority, or for the use or benefit of the incumbent of any such church or chapel, or of the spiritual person serving the same; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne to accept, take, and hold any such endowments and emoluments upon the trusts and for the intents and purposes for which the same shall have been or may hereafter be given or granted by the person or persons providing the same, in like manner as any such endowments or emoluments may now be taken or held by any private trustees or trustee; and it shall and may be lawful for any trustees or trustee of any such endowments or emoluments to assign and transfer the same to the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, to be held and applied by them upon the same trusts and for the same intents and purposes as the same previously to such assignment and transfer were held by such trustees or trustee: Provided always, that no such gift, grant, assignment, or transfer shall be made to the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, until by an instrument in writing under their common seal they shall have signified their consent to accept the same.

XIII. And be it further enacted, That in all cases in which such consent of the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne shall have been so given, the money provided for such endowments shall be paid to the treasurer for the time being of the said governors; and the receipt or receipts of such treasurer shall be effectual discharges or an effectual discharge for so much money as in such receipts or receipt shall be expressed, to the person or persons paying the same, and after obtaining such receipts or receipt the person or persons paying such money shall be absolutely discharged from all liability touching such money, and from all trusts relating thereto.

XIV. And whereas by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty (chapter twenty-three), intituled "An Act to amend the Law for providing fit Houses for the Beneficed Clergy" (an omission in which was supplied by another Act passed in the same Session of Parliament, chapter twenty-nine), it was enacted, that the monies to arise from the sale or sales of the residence house, gardens, orchards, and appurtenances, and lands, belonging to any benefice by the said Act, under certain circumstances authorised to be sold, should be paid to the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, to be by them, with the consent of the ordinary and patron, applied and disposed of in or towards the erection or purchase of some other house and offices, or the purchase of an orchard, garden, and appurtenances, or land for the site of a house, any or either of them, together with land contiguous thereto, and not exceeding twelve acres, suitable for the residence and occupation of the incumbent of such benefice: and whereas the said Act makes no provision for authorizing the said governors to lay out at interest the purchase monies which in any case shall be paid to them under the authority thereof, in the mean time and until such monies shall be applied and disposed of according to the directions of the said Act, nor for the application of the surplus of such monies in case the same monies shall not be wholly applied and disposed of to the purposes contemplated by the said Act; be it therefore enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said governors and they are hereby required

to lay out and invest the said purchase monies which shall from time to time come into their hands under and by virtue of the said Act in the purchase of such stocks, funds, and securities, and at such rate of interest, as they shall think proper, and shall from time to time receive the dividends and interest which shall become payable in respect thereof, and add the same by way of accumulation to the principal, and so from time to time so long as the same shall remain in their hands, or until the same, or so much thereof as shall be required, shall have been applied and disposed of by the said governors in the manner and for the purposes in the said Act mentioned; and further, that in case, after the complete execution of the duty or trust imposed on the said governors by the said Act of Parliament, or of so much thereof as shall be in their power, any sum of money shall remain in their hands undisposed of, such surplus shall be appropriated by the said governors to the particular benefice on account of which the same shall have been received, and shall be applicable and disposable by them for the benefit of such benefice, in such and the same manner, and with such and the same powers of investment, and other powers and authorities in all respects, according to the rules and regulations of the said governors for the time being, as if the said monies, or the stocks or funds which might be purchased therewith, had been appropriated by the said governors to such benefice out of the general funds and profits of the said governors, or otherwise, for the benefit and augmentation thereof.

XV. And whereas some of the lands and hereditaments which were formerly purchased by the governors of the said bounty, or were otherwise appropriated or annexed, by or with the consent or concurrence of the said governors, to particular benefices, for the augmentation thereof, are situate at an inconvenient distance from the benefices to which they respectively belong, and in such and some other special cases a sale of the lands and hereditaments which have been or may hereafter be so appropriated or annexed may be deemed advantageous; be it therefore enacted, That in every case where any lands or hereditaments which, in consequence of any purchase, allotment, benefaction, donation, or exchange, or otherwise howsoever, shall have been appropriated or annexed to any benefice, for the augmentation thereof, by or with the concurrence of the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, are situate elsewhere than within the parish or parishes of such benefice, or some adjoining parish or parishes, it shall be lawful for the incumbent of such benefice (with the consent of the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, and of the ordinary and patron of such benefice, to be testified as hereinafter mentioned), absolutely to sell and dispose of the said lands or hereditaments, or any part thereof, to any person or persons whomsoever either together or in parcels, and either by public sale or by private contract, for such sum or sums of money as to the said governors, ordinary, and patron shall seem fair and reasonable; and upon payment of the purchase money for the same, as hereinafter directed, by deed indented, or, in the case of any lands or hereditaments of copyhold or customary tenure, by surrender or other customary mode of assurance, to convey and assure the lands or hereditaments comprised in such sale unto and to the use of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, his, her, or their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns respectively, or as he, she, or they shall direct or appoint: Provided always, that the consent of the said governors, patron, and ordinary to every such sale shall be testified by their respectively executing the deed or other assurance by which the lands or hereditaments comprised in such sale shall be conveyed or assured; except that in the case of any lands or hereditaments of copyhold or customary tenure which shall be conveyed or assured by surrender, such consent may be testified by any writing under the corporate seal, or the hand and seal, as the case may be, of each of the consenting parties, which writing shall be produced to the lord or steward of the manor of which the said premises shall be holden, and shall be a sufficient authority to him for accepting from the incumbent and other necessary parties a surrender of the same premises, and such writing shall be entered

with the surrender upon the court rolls of the said manor.

XVI. And be it further enacted, That in every case where any lands or hereditaments which shall have been so appropriated or annexed to any benefice as aforesaid shall be situate within the parish or parishes of such benefice, or some adjoining parish or parishes, but on account of any special circumstance or circumstances a sale of the said lands or hereditaments, or any part thereof, shall be deemed advantageous, it shall be lawful for the incumbent of such benefice, with the consent of the said governors of the bounty of Queen Anne, and of the ordinary and patron of such benefice, to be testified as aforesaid, and with the further consent of the archbishop for the time being of the province in which such benefice is situated, to be testified in like manner, to sell and dispose of and convey and assure the said lands or hereditaments, or any part thereof, in such manner as is hereinbefore directed or authorized with respect to any such lands or hereditaments where the same shall not be situate within any such parish or parishes as aforesaid.

XVII. And whereas it is expedient that the power which, by the said Act of the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, is given to the incumbent of a benefice, with the consent and approbation of the ordinary and patron thereof, and of the archbishop of the province, to sell the residence-house, gardens, orchard, and appurtenances belonging to his benefice, with land contiguous thereto not exceeding twelve acres, should be extended and made applicable to other houses and buildings belonging to any benefice, under the circumstances hereinafter mentioned; be it therefore enacted, That in any case in which any dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, or other erection or building (other than the house of residence) belonging to any benefice shall be so old and ruinous as that it would be useless or inexpedient to expend money in repairing and maintaining the same, or for other good and sufficient reasons it shall be thought advisable to sell and dispose of the same, it shall and may be lawful for the incumbent of such benefice, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, with the consent and approbation of the ordinary and patron thereof, and of the archbishop of the province, to be signified in the manner prescribed by the last-mentioned Act, absolutely to sell and dispose of such dwelling-house, shop, warehouse, or other erection or building, with the yards, gardens, orchard, croft, and appurtenances thereto belonging, or any of them, to any person or persons whomsoever, either altogether or in parcels, and for such sum or sums of money as to such ordinary, patron, and archbishop shall appear fair and reasonable, and upon payment of the purchase-money for the same as hereinafter mentioned, by deed indented, or in the case of copyhold or customary hereditaments by surrender or other customary mode of assurance, to convey and assure the hereditaments which shall be so sold unto and to the use of the purchaser or purchasers thereof, his or their heirs or assigns, or as he or they shall direct or appoint.

XVIII. And be it further enacted, That the monies to arise from any sale or sales which shall be made under any of the provisions of this Act shall be paid to the said governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, and that the receipts of the treasurer for the time being of the said governors shall be sufficient discharges for the said monies, or for so much thereof as in such receipts respectively shall be expressed to be received, and shall effectually release and exonerate the person or persons paying the same from all responsibility in respect of the application thereof; and further, that no purchaser or purchasers shall be in anywise bound or concerned to ascertain or inquire whether any special circumstance or circumstances, or reason or reasons, shall exist on account of which any such sale or sales as aforesaid may be deemed advantageous or advisable, or whether such circumstance or circumstances, or reason or reasons, shall be sufficient to authorize such sale or sales.

XIX. And be it enacted, That all the monies to arise from any such sale or sales as aforesaid (subject nevertheless, in the case of any lands or hereditaments which shall have been appropriated or annexed to any benefice by or with the concurrence

of the said governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, to any stipulation or agreement which the said governors in their discretion may think proper to make for payment thereof of the costs and expenses of such sale or sales or any part thereof) shall be appropriated by the said governors to the particular benefice to which the hereditaments comprised in such sale shall have previously belonged, and shall be applicable and disposable by them for the benefit and augmentation of such benefice in such and the same manner, and with such and the same powers of investment, and other powers and authorities, in all respects, according to the rules and regulations of the said governors for the time being, as if the said monies, or the stocks or funds which might be purchased therewith, were then originally appropriated by the said governors to such benefice out of the general funds and profits of the said governors, or otherwise, for the benefit and augmentation thereof.

XX. And be it enacted, That in any case in which upon the sale of any such lands or hereditaments as aforesaid the patronage of the benefice to which the same shall belong shall be in the crown, or the advowson and right of patronage of such benefice shall be part of the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, or the patron of such benefice shall be a minor, idiot, lunatic, or feme covert, then and in every such case the consent required by this Act on the part of the patron of such benefice shall and may be testified by the execution of such deed or assurance or other writing as aforesaid by such and the same persons as by the said Act of the first and second years of the reign of Her present Majesty, chapter twenty-three, are in like cases directed or authorized to testify the consent of the patron to the exercise of the several powers given by the said Act, or by certain other Acts therein mentioned or referred to; and that in all other cases the consent required by this Act on the part of the patron of any benefice shall be given by the person or persons who would be entitled to present or nominate or to collate to such benefice in case the same were actually vacant at the time of giving such consent.

XXI. And be it further enacted, That in the construction of so much of the Act as relates to the sales of land and other hereditaments, and the application of the monies to arise therefrom, the word "benefice" shall be taken to extend to and comprise all rectories with cure of souls, vicarages, perpetual curacies, and chapelries, the incumbents of which respectively shall, in right thereof, be corporations sole.

XXII. And be it further enacted, That in any case under the hereinbefore recited Acts (except the Act passed in the first and second years of her present Majesty's reign, chapter one hundred and six) or of this Act, where the patronage of any rectory, vicarage, perpetual curacy, district parish chapelry, district chapelry, or place shall be in the crown, or the advowson and right of patronage thereof shall be part of the possessions of the Duchy of Cornwall, or where the patron thereof shall be a minor, idiot, lunatic, or feme covert, then and in every such case the consent required by such Acts on the part of the patron of any such rectory, vicarage, perpetual curacy, district parish chapelry, district chapelry, or place, shall and may be testified in writing under the hands of such and the same persons as by the said Act passed in the first and second years of the reign of her present Majesty, chapter twenty-three, are in like cases directed or authorized to testify the consent of the patron to the exercise of the several powers given by the said Act, or by certain other Acts therein mentioned or referred to; and that in all other cases the consent required by the said recited Acts (except as aforesaid) and this Act on the part of the patron of any rectory, vicarage, perpetual curacy, district parish chapelry, district chapelry, or place, shall be given by the person or persons who would be entitled to present or nominate or to collate thereto in case the same were actually vacant at the time of giving such consent, except so far as it is by any of such recited Acts or this Act otherwise expressly provided for.

XXIII. And be it further enacted, That this Act shall extend only to that part of the united king-

dom called England and Wales, and to the Isle of Man, and to the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark.

LAW. CONSISTORY COURT.

STEEBING CHURCH-RATE.—SMITH AND WILLIS
v. DIXON.

This case came again before the Consistory Court on the 14th of August. On a former court day an allegation was admitted on behalf of Mr. Dixon, who opposed the validity of the rate on the ground that it was excessive (the churchwardens having in vestry, proposed a rate of 6d. in the pound, whereas a vote in favour of a rate of 9d. in the pound was carried), and also on the plea that there was no specification of the properties liable to be rated, appended, and prepared for examination of the parishioners. It appeared from the proceedings, that there has not been a church-rate granted in this parish from 1832 to 1839, and that the increase in the rate on the present occasion was to repair two of the bells which had become, from age, entirely useless. The learned judge having heard counsel in opposition to the admissibility of the responsive plea now offered on behalf of the churchwardens, considered it unnecessary to trouble the learned civilian engaged on the other side. The vestry was clearly entitled to increase the rate for the repair of the bells, it being the duty of the churchwardens only to propose a rate for the sustentation of the church, and the decent observance of divine service. The point of law which had been raised against the validity of the rate could not stand. It would be contrary to justice to put the inhabitants of the parish to the expense of a specification of the property liable to the church-rate, when such rate was made on the basis of the specification for the poor-rate. The responsive allegation now offered on behalf of the churchwardens must therefore be admitted.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

AUGUST 14.

Lord J. RUSSELL, on the motion that the order of the day be read, for going into committee on the "Church Discipline Bill," said that he did not intend to press this bill during the present session, and he therefore moved, that it be committed "this day three months," a proposition that was agreed to without opposition.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

AUGUST 27, 1839.

THE Parliament was this day prorogued, when Her Majesty in person delivered the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The public business having been brought to a close, I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and laborious attendance in Parliament.

"I rejoice that a definitive treaty between Holland and Belgium, negotiated by the mediation of the Five Powers, has settled the differences between these two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so long been exposed. The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The Five Powers are alike determined to uphold the independence and integrity of the Ottoman empire; and I trust that this union will ensure a satisfactory settlement of matters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

"It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effecting a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intent upon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified where I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other Powers

"I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention, calculated to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the fishermen of Great Britain and of France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute, will tend to cement that union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe.

"I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negotiations in which I am engaged to persuade all the powers of Christendom to unite in a general league for the entire extinction of the slave-trade; and I trust, that, with the blessing of Providence, my efforts in so righteous a cause will be rewarded with success.

"I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my minister from the court of Teheran have not yet been satisfactorily adjusted by the government of Persia.

"In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present session, the Governor General of India has moved an army across the Indus; and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you, that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed; and there is every reason to hope that the important objects for which these military operations have been undertaken will finally be obtained.

"I have observed, with much approbation, the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. I entirely concur in the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and the better administration of justice in this metropolis; and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which peculiarly required it, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigorating the civil power throughout the country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the supplies for the service of the year.

"It has been with satisfaction that I have given my consent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a relief and encouragement to trade, and that by facilitating intercourse and correspondence, it will be productive of much social advantage and improvement. I have given directions that the preliminary step should be taken to give effect to the intention of Parliament, as soon as the inquiries and arrangements required for this purpose shall have been completed.

"The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the unfunded debt has been converted into Stock, afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the national faith.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design of resisting by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country. The solemn proceedings of courts of justice, and the fearless administration of the law by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I securely rely upon the good sense of my people, and upon their attachment to the constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the community."

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

Avenue 17th.—On Tuesday last, Mr. E. B. Smith, B.A., was elected a Fellow, on the Michel Foundation, at Queen's college.

ORDINATION.

At Bishopthorpe, on the 4th instant, by the Archbishop of York:—

Deacons.—W. J. Newman, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; T. B. Wright, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; J. Thomson, B.A.,

Lincoln coll., Oxford; J. W. Holmes, B.A., Clare-hall, Cambridge; J. Blow, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; M. B. Dorrington, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; M. A. Lawton, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; J. Blair, B.A., University coll., Durham; H. Braddell, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; F. T. Wilson, Literate; S. Whitaker, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Lichfield: H. Kettlewell, B.A., Catherine hall, Cambridge, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Ripon.

Priests.—J. Sabben, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; A. Fitzherbert, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; R. Hildyard, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; D. A. Beaufort, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; J. Deck, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge; H. Dowson, B.A., St. Peter's, Cambridge; C. H. Bromby, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; J. H. Sutton, B.A., University coll., Durham; B. L. Hargrave, Literate.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BISHOP HEBER.

The following epitaph has just been inscribed on the pedestal of Chantry's fine monument of Bishop Heber in St. Paul's Cathedral:

"To the Memory of
REGINALD HEBER, D.D., Lord Bishop of
Calcutta,

This Monument was erected by those who loved and admired him.

His character exhibited a rare union
Of fervent zeal with universal tolerance,
Of brilliant talent with sober judgment;
And was especially distinguished by Christian
humility,
Which no applause could disturb, no success abate.
He cheerfully resigned prospects of eminence
at home,

In order to become
The chief Missionary of Christianity in the East;
And having, in the short space of three years,
visited the greater part of India,
And conciliated the affection and veneration
Of men of every class of Religion,
He was then summoned to receive the reward of
his labours,
In the XLIII^d. Year of his age, MDCCCXXVI.

Thou art gone to the grave; but we will not de-
plore thee,
Though sorrow and darkness encompass the
tomb;
The Saviour has past through its portals before
thee,
And the lamp of His love is thy guide through
the gloom.

Thou art gone to the grave; but 'twere vain to de-
plore thee,
When God was thy Ransom, thy Guardian, thy
Guide;
He gave thee, He took thee, and He shall restore
thee;
And Death hath no sting since the Saviour hath
died.

Petitions on the Educational Question.—A foolish paragraph has been going the round of the papers, professing to give the number of petitions and of signatures, and asserting the greatest number to have been on the subject of the corn-laws and of the penny postage. The fabricator doubtless had his own reasons for omitting all mention of the education-question, which, in fact, takes quite the lead of all other subjects in the reports on public petitions. The number of petitions and of signatures on this subject during the present session have been as follows:—

	Petitions.	Sigs.
For a national system	2	3,315
In favour of proposed scheme ..	103	53,331
Total	105	56,646
	Petitions.	Sigs.
Against any system not founded on the principles of the established Church	242	26,603
Against proposed scheme	3,138	387,480
Against the altered plan	25	2,954
For revoking the order in council	82	10,009
Total	3,487	427,046

The latter total exceeds every other of the session, and the more decidedly so, because this class of petitions have been almost entirely confined to Eng-land, while on other topics the petitions have come from every part of the three kingdoms.—*Times*.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and the Bishop of Hereford, are among the recent arrivals at Great Malvern, which is becoming very full of fashionable company.—*Worcester Journal*.

METROPOLIS.

The arms of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury have lately been placed in one of the windows of Hornsey church. The artist is Mr. Evans, of Shrewsbury, who executed the very handsome painted window which is at the eastern end of the church, and also the arms of the Bishop of London, Lord Mansfield, and several gentlemen, which were placed some years since in the windows of the nave.

A new church in Soho, the first stone of which was laid about eighteen months ago by the Earl de Grey, underwent the ceremony of consecration by the Bishop of London, on the 23d of July last. This church is the largest that has been erected for several years in the metropolis, and cost altogether about 14,000*l*, 2,500*l*. of which was supplied by the commissioners for building churches, and upwards of 10,000*l*. was raised by voluntary subscriptions amongst the inhabitants of St. James's parish, and by others anxious for the dissemination of religious instruction. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture. The church contains ample accommodation for about 1,600 persons, from two to three hundred sittings being free. A great number of the nobility were present, amongst whom were the Archbishop of Armagh and family, Earl de Grey, the Countess of Lichfield, Lady Louisa Lincoln, &c.—*Morning Herald*.

PROVINCIAL.

The new chapel of ease at Noss Mayo, parish of Revelstoke, Devon, was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter on the 8th ult.

A meeting of the archdeacon and clergy of Rochester took place lately, to carry into effect a scheme for the extension of education. This plan was to establish a school in the most convenient part of every parish, under the superintendence of the clergyman, and in which the doctrines of the Church of England only were to be taught—the funds for this purpose to be raised by subscription.

The ceremony of consecrating St. Peter's chapel, Maidstone, was performed on Thursday se'nnight, by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. This building, says the *Maidstone Journal*, was formerly the chapel of an *hospitium* for pilgrims and poor travellers, built by Boniface, Archbishop of Canterbury, about the year 1260, and dedicated to St. Peter, St. Paul, and St. Thomas a Beckett. The revenues of the institution were subsequently transferred to the college founded by Archbishop Courtenay, the *hospitium* disappeared, the chapel, the interior of which is a beautiful specimen of the early Gothic style of architecture, although disused for centuries for religious purposes, remained in a remarkable state of preservation, and by the exertions of the Rev. F. F. Haslewood and the liberality of the public, was, about two years since, restored, enlarged, the old part being preserved in its original state, and opened for the celebration of divine worship in the Established Church.

St. John's Chapel, Polperro, Cornwall.—On Tuesday, the 30th ult., this chapel was open for divine service, according to the rites of the Church of England. The chapel is intended to hold about 300 persons, besides 100 Sunday scholars, who have a gallery to themselves. The town of Polperro is between two or three miles from the parish church, and contains 800 inhabitants. The cost of the ground and every other expense, to the amount of about 1,000*l*. has been defrayed by the munificence of the rector of Lansallos, the Rev. W. Rawlings.

Ketley Church.—The consecration of this edifice was performed by the Bishop of Hereford on the 27th ult. The venerable Archdeacon Musgrave preached an eloquent and impressive sermon from St. John, iv. 24. The collection amounted to 30*l*. 0*s*. 10*d*. This chaste and beautiful structure

has been erected and endowed at the sole expense of his Grace the Duke of Sutherland, the Lord-Lieut. of the county. The style of architecture is Gothic; the situation judicious and beautiful.

A new district church and burial-ground, dedicated to St. Augustine, near Flimwell, in the parish of Ticehurst, Sussex, was recently consecrated by the Bishop of Chichester.

The new church at Bickleigh, Devon, built on the site of the old church, at the sole cost of Sir Ralph Lopez, the lord of the manor, was consecrated by the Bishop of Exeter on the 15th ult.

Through the liberality of Miss Woods, of Shopwyke, the parish church of Oving is undergoing extensive repairs, and a new window is to be inserted at the eastern end. She has also caused a new rectory-house to be built, an excellent national school, and six neat almshouses, which have added much to the appearance of the village, and to the useful labours of the minister.—*Sussex Express*.

The Bishop of Exeter has received a letter from Lord John Russell, protesting against the interference of the Chapter or the Bishop with the rights of the Crown to nominate a dean, and giving his lordship notice that the Crown will take early legal proceedings to vindicate its rights and dignity.—*Woolmer's Gazette*.

Raumarsh Church.—This church, which has been rebuilt on a greatly enlarged scale, was opened for divine worship on the 8th instant. The Rev. J. James, the rector, read prayers, and a sermon was preached by Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, from the 12th ch. of Isaiah, 6th verse. In the course of his sermon, the rev. gentleman took occasion to eulogise the form and ceremonies observed by the Church, and quoted several authorities to prove the necessity of continuing the same. He also argued at some length on the propriety of having a prescribed form of prayer, which, he observed, could be corrected and justified by Scripture, when committed to paper, and that could not be done in extemporaneous prayer, where improper expressions and indecent familiarity were often used. The discourse was listened to with great attention, and such was the impression produced, that many were known to contribute that day towards the building who had previously been opposed to its erection. One gentleman gave 50*l.* in this manner. After the service the first stone of an infant school was laid by Miss James, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Bagshawe, of Banner Cross.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

New Chapel at Hanham.—The liberal and munificent Dr. Warneford has given 400*l.* towards the building and endowing of a chapel at Hanham, near this city, and for providing a glebe-house for the incumbent serving the new church, on the express condition that at the nomination of the minister for the time being shall be in the bishop of the diocese. Subscriptions are received by Hatchard and Nesbitt.—*Bristol Journal*.

Peterborough Church-Rate.—A strong contest has been going on here for the last day or two, with respect to a church-rate. The poll, however, concluded on Tuesday, August 13, when the numbers were—

For the rate	403
Against it.. .. .	196

Majority in favour of the rate .. 207

The Rev. F. B. Gourrier, B.C.L., has been raising subscriptions in Cheltenham for the purpose of building an Episcopal Protestant church in Paris, where the Government does not uphold religion, and where the Sabbath is universally desecrated. A considerable number of gentlemen have subscribed to the fund.—*Cheltenham Chronicle*.

IRELAND.

The first stone of the new church at Portrush, near Coleraine, Ireland, was laid on the 5th instant, by the Bishop of the diocese.

The clergy of the diocese of Kildare, almost without a dissentient voice, have protested against the establishment of a college for the education of candidates for Holy Orders in the city of Dublin, unconnected with and not dependent on the university.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. W. Barker, late curate of St. Mary's church and Coffinswell, a silver tea and coffee service.

The Rev. Isaac Bell, curate of Alderley, a handsome silver salver, bearing a well-filled purse of gold.

The Rev. E. Blick, rector of St. Mary's, Rotherhithe, a massive silver salver.

The Rev. J. Chadwick, B.A., late curate of Eccles, a handsome silver watch, and a pocket communion service of plate.

The Rev. W. R. Colbeck, by the parishioners of All Saints' and St. John's, Hertford, a silver tea service.

The Rev. J. C. Coleman, late curate of St. Paul's, Blackburn, an elegant pocket communion service and a purse of sovereigns.

The Rev. J. W. Dunn, late curate of Longhoughton, a richly chased silver salver.

The Rev. E. Greenlaw, pastor of Great Aulseburn, near Borsbridge, Yorkshire, an elegant silk preaching gown.

The Rev. C. Hayes, of St. Thomas's chapel, Newcastle, with six volumes of splendidly-bound books, together with 30*l.*

The Rev. W. Highton, a handsome silver salver and other pieces of plate, by Thomas Hutchinson, Esq., of Unsworth-lodge, patron of the living of Checkley.

The Rev. W. F. Hook, D.D., vicar of Leeds, a splendid copy of "Walton's Polyglott Bible," by a part of the communicants of his parish.

The Rev. H. Linton, rector of Nassington and Yarwell, Northampton, an elegant silver candelabrum.

The Rev. T. Marriott, by his old parishioners at Compton Pauncefoot, a very handsome piece of plate.

The Rev. J. Milner, vicar of Appleby, Westmoreland, an elegant silver teapot.

The Rev. E. Penny, curate of Sellinge, Kent, a very handsome silver inkstand.

The Rev. J. Robson, vicar of Ainderly Steeple, a splendid silver tea service.

The Rev. W. Shepherd, vicar of Pitstone, and Curate of Cheddington, Bucks, an elegant silver tea service.

The Rev. G. P. Simpson, late curate of Keinton-Mandeville, Somerset, a very handsome silver teapot, and a handsome bound Bible to each of his three children.

The Rev. J. Smith, curate of Bradford, Wilts, an elegant silver tea service.

The Rev. Richard Whittingham, vicar of Polton, Bedfordshire, an elegant silver tea and coffee service of plate.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. D. W. Adams, to the Living of Haroldstone, St. Issel's, Pembrokeshire. Patron, James Higgon, Esq.

Rev. Henry Adams Sergison Atwood, A.M., to the Vicarage of Ashleworth. Patron, Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. Sackville Gardiner Bourke, A.M., to the Rectory of Hathcop. Patron, Lord de Manley.

Rev. Charles Boys, to the Rectory of Wing, Rutlandshire. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. George Braikenridge, appointed Minister to the new church at Clevedon, Somerset, erected at the expense of G. W. Braikenridge, Esq., of Brislington.

Rev. Wm. John Brodrick, to the Rectory of Bath. Patron, Trustees.

Rev. J. Clarke, Curate of Hunslet, Yorkshire, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of Lord Howden.

Rev. J. B. Connor, M.A., to be the Minister of St. Simon's, Liverpool.

Rev. James Dalton, to the Rectory of St. Issel's, Pembrokeshire. Patron, Chapter of St. David's.

Rev. Richard Day, to the Perpetual Curacy of Dunwich St. James, Suffolk.

Rev. Thomas Garrett, B.A., to the Vicarage of East Penard, with West Bradley, Somersetshire. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rev. G. L. Glyn, M.A., to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Rev. John Knight Greetham, B.C.L., to the Rectory of Sampford Brett, Somersetshire. Patron, the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont.

Rev. Matthew Blagdon Hale, A.M., to the Perpetual Curacy of Stroud. Patron, Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. J. Hanbury, to the Incumbency of St. Nicholas, Hereford. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Thomas Lascelles Iremonger, B.A., to the Vicarage of Goodworth Clatford, Hants. Patron, William Iremonger, Esq.

Rev. J. Jones, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the Incumbency of Wrockwardine District Church, Salop.

Rev. John Seton Karr, B.A., to the Vicarage of Berkeley, Gloucestershire. Patron, Lord Seagrave.

Rev. Arthur R. Kenney, to the Rectory of Barton-on-Dunsmore, Warwickshire.

Rev. — King, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Benedict, Norwich. Patrons, the Parishioners.

R. G. Latham, M.A., to be the Professor of the English Language in University College, London.

Rev. Thomas Lowe, to the Vicarage of Leigh, Lancashire. Patron, Lord Hillford.

Rev. William Peete Musgrave, M.A., to the Rectory of Colwall, Herefordshire. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

Rev. Charles Richard Pettat, B.A., to the Rectory of Great Whitcomb, Gloucestershire. Patrons, J. Browne, Esq., the Rev. W. Hicks, and J. C. Stratford, Esq.

Rev. B. Philpot, to the Rectory of Cressingham Magna with Bodney, Norfolk. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. William Henry Poore, M.A., to the Vicarage of Kevill, Wilts. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Winchester.

Rev. William Frederick Powell, M.A., to the vicarage of Cirencester, Gloucester. Patron, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. Edward Dickinson Scott, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Poulton-by-the-Sands, Lancashire. Patron, the Vicar of Lancaster.

Rev. Edward Langdale Smith, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Barton Harthorn with Chetwode, Bucks. Patron, Walter Henry Bracebridge, Esq.

Rev. William Smith, B.A., to the Vicarage of Overbury, Worcestershire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Rev. R. Sparkes, to the Rectory of Alford, Surrey. Patron, Rev. L. W. Elliot.

Rev. Thomas Sutton, to the Vicarage of Marton, Lincolnshire. Patron, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. M. B. Thomas, to the living of Carew, Pembrokeshire. Patron, the Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Rev. G. T. Ward, B.A., to the Vicarage of Stanton, St. Bernard. Patron, the Earl of Pembroke.

Rev. W. Weguelin, to the Curacy of Madehurst, Sussex.

Rev. G. Weight, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Marchioness of Northampton.

Rev. Henry Bouchier Wrey, M.A., to the Rectory of Tawstock, Devonshire. Patron, Sir B. P. Wrey, Bart.

The following gentlemen have received appointments as missionaries from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel:—For Van Diemen's Land—The Rev. Gregory Bateman, M.A., Trinity college, Cambridge. For Upper Canada—The Rev. R. J. C. Taylor, B.A., Trinity college, Dublin; Rev. John Radcliff, For Newfoundland—The Rev. W. Bowman, Perpetual Curate of Queensborough; Mr. Johnstone Vicars; Mr. Thomas Boone. For Jamaica—Mr. Robert Robinson, B.A., Queen's college, Oxford.

DEATHS.

Aug. 7, at Sandhurst vicarage, near Gloucester, Rev. Wm. Frederick Mansel, M.A., of Trinity college, Cambridge, vicar of Sandhurst and Ashleworth, Gloucestershire, to which livings he was presented by his father the late Dr. Mansel, Lord Bishop of Bristol, Master of Trinity college, of whom he was the eldest son.

Aug. 9, at Petrockstow parsonage, Rev. John Dovell, 50 years Rector of Martinhoe, Devonshire, aged 84.

Aug. 10, at Firth Gill-house, Yorkshire, aged 85, Rev. Dugald Portman, M.A.

Aug. 15, at Long Sutton Vicarage, Somersetshire, after a few hours' illness, Rev. James Nurse, late of Lymington, in the same county, aged 42.

Aug. 21, at the vicarage, Elmdon, in the 56th year of his age, Rev. Robert Fiske, Rector of Wendon Lofts cum Elmdon, vicar of Great Chishall, Essex, and late Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Aug. 21, aged 85, at Wells, Rev. Henry Gould, M.A., Canon Residentiary of Wells Cathedral, 59 years Rector of East Chinnock, Somersetshire. Patron, the Lord Chancellor. Twelve years vicar of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Wells; and 49 years vicar of East Pennard, Somersetshire. Patron, the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Aug. 21, Rev. H. Northcote, M.A., rector of Monkhampton, Devon.

Aug. 25, at Ross, in his 63th year, Rev. Thomas Underwood, M.A., one of the Canons Residentiary of Hereford Cathedral, vicar of Upton Bishop, Herefordshire; Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford; and Rector of Ross, Herefordshire; Patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

In the 77th year of his age, Rev. Wm. Benson, D.D., formerly fellow of Queen's college, rector of Hampton Poyle, and of South Weston, in the county of Oxford, and vicar of Ashby Ledgers, in the county of Northampton. The rectories of Hampton Poyle and of South Weston are in the patronage of the Provost and Fellows of Queen's college; and the Vicarage of Ashby Ledgers in that of Lady Senhouse.

Rev. Joah Pury, M.A., 25 years vicar of Fordingbridge, Hampshire; Patrons, the Provost and Fellows of King's college.

Rev. Henry Hodgkinson, M.A., of Brasenose college, and 42 years rector of Arborfield, Berks. Patron, Lord Braybrooke. Mr. Hodgkinson was in his 87th year.

Aged 85, Rev. Thomas Parke, rector of Statherne, Leicestershire.

Rev. John Saunders, Master of the Free Grammar School, Colchester, after a painful illness, at the rectory, Great Oakley. The rev. gentleman was in his 48th year, and was elected to the mastership of the school on the 13th of May, 1835.

Rev. Bouchier Wm. Wrey, M.A., fifty-four years rector of Coombinteignhead, Devon; thirty-eight years rector of Tawstock, in the same county, and fifty years incumbent of Temple Grafton, Cornwall.

Aged 83, the Rev. George Tuberville, M.A. of Trinity College, 50 years Vicar of Hanley Castle, Worcestershire;

patron, Sir A. Lechmere; and 16 years Rector of Whichford, Warwickshire; patron, Earl Beauchamp. He proceeded M.A. June 15, 1787. He was a magistrate for the counties of Hereford, Worcester, and Gloucester, and his death will be long deplored, for he was a merciful dispenser of justice, the kind benefactor of the poor, and a benevolent Christian pastor.

On Saturday morning, August 31st, died suddenly, at his residence in Pentonville, the Rev. Thomas Sheppard, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, 25 years minister of St. James's, Clerkenwell. The deceased was 78 years old. He came from Brighton on Friday evening, with an intention to preach and administer the sacrament in the above parish church on Sunday.

Aug. 27, at the vicarage, Haxey, Lincolnshire, aged 66, Rev. W. Knight.

Aug. 31, at Leamington, Rev. Henry Charles Eaton, M.A., of St. John's college, Cambridge, third son of Richard Eaton, Esq., of Stretchforth, Cambridgeshire.

SEPT. 1, aged 44, at the residence of his father, Ailstones Hill, the Rev. James George, late curate of Holme Lacy.

SEPT. 2, at his residence, Annesley-place, Cambridge, Wm. Wilkins, Esq., M.A., and late Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, and F.R.S. He was architect of Downing college, and the new buildings at King's, Trinity, and Corpus Christi colleges, Cambridge. The University college, in London, and the National Gallery were also erected from his designs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVOUSON, OR NEXT PRESENTATION.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, with immediate or very early possession, the ADVOUSON, or NEXT PRESENTATION to a LIVING. Nottingham, Derby, or adjacent Counties would be preferred. Address, post paid, to A. B., Post Office, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland.

TITLE FOR ORDERS.

A CANDIDATE FOR DEACON'S ORDERS will hear of a TITLE to a CURACY, in the West of Cornwall, to two adjoining small Parishes, where the Rector is resident, and does part of the duty. An unexceptionable Testimonial from the Tutor of his College, or three neighbouring Beneficed Clergymen, will be expected, and Particulars known, by application, if by letter, post paid, to Messrs. Hodge and Hockin, Solicitors, Truro.

An Ordination is expected in some part of October.

TITLE TO ORDERS.

A CLERGYMAN, residing in the Country, is in want of a CURATE, to whom, if a Member of Oxford or Cambridge, with his Papers all in order, and possessed of some independence, he is disposed to give a Title to Orders. Applications to be made by letter, post paid, to Rev. A. Z., care of Mr. R. Valpy, 450A, West Strand.

TO CLERGYMEN.—LECTURESHIP OF ENFIELD.

THE Vicar and Churchwardens of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, are desirous of appointing a Lecturer, on Loft's Foundation, as early as possible. The Endowment is very small, and the Voluntary Contributions of the Inhabitants have varied much in amount under different Lecturers.

Applications and Testimonials may be forwarded, post paid, within ten days of the date of this advertisement, addressed to Dr. May, Palace, Enfield.

Enfield, Sept. 10th.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, an ADVOUSON, where there is a prospect of very early or immediate possession.

Address, with full Particulars, respecting the name, situation, and value of the Living, the state of the Parsonage-house, the age of the Incumbent, and the sum asked, to G. D. W., Post Office, Clevedon, near Bristol.

All letters to be post paid.

TO CLERGYMEN.

WANTED, as ASSISTANT, in a SMALL SCHOOL in the country, conducted by a married Clergyman, a gentleman fully qualified to teach the highest Classics, Compositions, &c. (Mathematics being also desirable.) A good disciplinarian, and one accustomed to the routine of a School, will be preferred. Residence, either partially, or wholly with the Advertiser, or out of his house, as may be agreed on, and terms accordingly. He will also be required to perform one Service of a village Church on Sundays. Full particulars to be addressed, Paid, to Rev. X. K. Post Office, Petersfield, Hants.

The above situation will be found very desirable to a widower, or parent, having sons to educate.

MEDHURST SCHOOL, SUSSEX.—Founded and Endowed A. D. 1671. Rev. Cecil Greene, M.A., Head Master.

Prospectuses may be had of the following gentlemen:—
 London. Rev. J. Bellamy. Merchant Tailors.
 Brighton. Rev. J. Anderson. E. Hall, Esq.
 Lewes. Rev. H. Shiffner. J. Blaker, Esq.
 Worthing. Rev. W. Davison. Rev. T. Calhoun.
 Portsmouth. W. Grant, Esq. R. Cruikshank, Esq.
 Southampton. Rev. J. Cary. M. Oke, Esq. M. D.
 Horsham. Rev. J. Sharpe. W. Bostock, Esq.
 Guildford & Godalming. Rev. W. Parson. C. Parson, Esq.
 Winchester. Rev. J. Cole. H. Woods, Esq.
 Rev. W. Harrison. R. Jessett, Esq.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, with early possession, the NEXT PRESENTATION to a Living of at least 200l. a year. A comfortable parsonage-house essential. Letters (with all particulars, and post paid) to be addressed X. Z. F., Post-office, Southampton.

WANTED, a CURATE of Orthodox principles, to assist for twelve months in the duties of a small and very retired parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Stipend, £100. Unexceptionable references required. Address (post paid) to Rev. W. B., Skipton Craven, Yorkshire.

TO THE CLERGY.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, a distinguished Graduate of the University of Cambridge, who can produce high testimonials as to his discharge of the duties of very important cures, is desirous of obtaining a CURACY. A good house, either at a rent, or as forming part of the stipend, is indispensable. Address to the Rev. M. A., care of the Rev. Dr. Rice, Christ's Hospital, London.

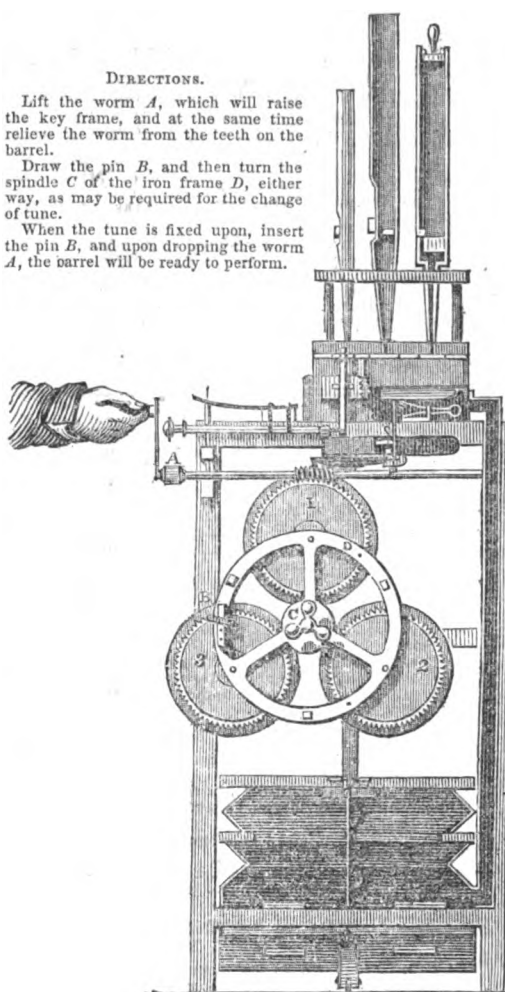
TO THE CLERGY.

WANTED, by a resident Incumbent of an Agricultural Parish in Shropshire, an Active CURATE, of Orthodox principles. Unquestionable testimonials will be required. The Incumbent will have no objection to give a Title for Orders to any zealous and well recommended gentleman. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to A. B., Cleobury Mortimer, Bewdley.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who rose to the head of one of our chief Public Schools, and afterwards at the University obtained Honours both in Classics and Mathematics, wishes to receive a Pupil into his House. The Advertiser has testimonials from Dignitaries of the Church, and many very eminent Scholars.

Address, post paid, the Rev. A. B., at Messrs. W. & B. Brooke's, Booksellers, Lincoln.

GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.



DIRECTIONS.

Lift the worm A, which will raise the key frame, and at the same time relieve the worm from the teeth on the barrel.

Draw the pin B, and then turn the spindle C of the iron frame D, either way, as may be required for the change of tune.

When the tune is fixed upon, insert the pin B, and upon dropping the worm A, the barrel will be ready to perform.

The Clergy are respectfully invited to an inspection of these instruments, which will be found the best and cheapest of the kind yet manufactured. The main defects in the old instruments are, the uncertainty of the keys passing correctly over the pins arising from the brass bolt-work, which, however well manufactured, soon becomes rickety and imperfect in its action; the unavoidable damage to the clogged heads of the barrels in passing them under the brass worm every time they are changed (from these causes alone the hobbling performance of the tune, so frequent in the ordinary barrel-organ, arises), the liability of damage to the pins on a barrel when changed; the noise occasioned by bolt-work at every change of tune, and the inconvenience and in some instances the impossibility of changing the barrels during divine service, in which case the range of tunes under command is so limited that, with the greatest care in the selection and distribution of the various metres to be set on the barrels, a change of them is almost always necessary in each service; for instance, in many churches it is the custom to commence with the Morning Hymn, and when this is the case, the barrels must be frequently changed, or none but the limited collection of tunes on one barrel will ever be heard during the service.

JOHN GRAY & SON have by their invention removed all these defects so long complained of in the ordinary barrel-organs, and the truth of which every possessor of one will readily acknowledge. The annexed section will best explain the improvements.

The spindle of the iron frame D, being cut with an endless screw, a single revolution of it changes the tune on each barrel from the first to the second, and so on in succession, to the whole extent of them (thirty in number), a contrary revolution will, of course, produce a return to the first or any intermediate tune that may be desired, its number being ascertained by reference to an index on each barrel. No bolt-work whatever is necessary; and every change either of tune or barrel is effected with perfect silence and the greatest ease. Upon raising the worm A, it is immediately arrested by a self-acting sling, and there held until relieved by the finger of the barrel-turner after he has changed the tune or barrel, and at no time does any necessity arise for touching any part of the barrels with the hand; the possibility of damage to the pins (unless wilfully done) is therefore wholly removed.

Uniformity of plan enables JOHN GRAY & SON to supply these instruments at even less cost than the ordinary barrel-organ, the whole of the mechanism being comprised in one package, and may be set up without the assistance of an organ builder, a matter of no little consideration when required at a distance from the Metropolis. The instrument is wholly independent of an external case, which may, if preferred, be made in the country.

The same unerring principle is applied to an organ of a higher class, for both Finger and Barrels.

No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.

2. Ditto size larger ditto 70 ditto.

3. Ditto ditto 90 ditto.

The instruments may be inspected and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventors, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square.

TO THE CLERGY.

A CLERGYMAN, and a Graduate of Oxford, who has been some years in the Ministry, is very anxious to obtain a Curacy, or Temporary Duty. Please to address (post paid) to the Rev. A. B., No. 2, Cumberland Row, Bath.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A CLERGYMAN, possessing a Living, about 400*l.* a year, with a comfortable house, in a healthy village, may EXCHANGE it for one possessing similar advantages on the Suffolk coast, of greater value, as the Advertiser (aged 41) will make a sacrifice, provided he can effect an Exchange suitable to his views. More than 40 or 50 miles from London would be objected to. No applications will be attended to unless from principals.

All letters (post paid) to the Rev. A. B., Post-office, Norwich.

TO THE CLERGY.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with a prospect of very early possession, the ADVOWSON of an eligible Living, a moderate drive from London, of 600*l.* per annum, exclusive of the glebe and a good house. The Curacy may be had immediately.

Address (post paid) Rev. A. D., care of T. Carlon, Esq., Solicitor, 6, Chancery-lane.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

IN a Midland County, a RECTORY of about 200*l.* a year from Glebe, having a good house, in a healthy rural Village, where Church-rates have never been resisted, the population under 400, and only one service on the Sunday, is offered in EXCHANGE for a Living of larger income, though with a more extensive parish, and two Sunday duties, if in a dry and healthy situation. The Advertiser is between 30 and 40 years of age.

Address, post paid, to K. L., Post Office, Pontefract.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL,
PORTUGAL STREET, LINCOLN'S INN.

PATRON.—HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
PRESIDENT.—HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND.

IN establishing a School of Medicine and Surgery in King's College, the Council have been influenced by the belief that many individuals who intend their sons for the Medical Profession, will gladly embrace an opportunity of placing them in connexion with an institution which has for its principal object to educate the rising generation in the doctrines of Christianity, as taught by the Established Church, and to fix in their minds the true principles of morality.

They believe, likewise, that every one who has the welfare of society at heart, and who has considered the most effectual means of promoting it, will feel an especial interest in the success of this part of their undertaking, under the conviction that the duties which devolve upon the Medical Profession are such as to render the religious and moral character of its members not less important than their practical and scientific attainments.

To render the system of Medical Education pursued in the College perfect, the connexion of a Hospital with it is absolutely indispensable.

Hitherto much inconvenience has resulted to the Pupils, and detriment to the College, from the want of a Hospital in the immediate vicinity of, and closely connected with, the College, in which the Students might receive practical instruction from their own Professors.

By the establishment of the proposed Hospital, however, the Medical Students will no longer be required to seek, at other places, that practical instruction which forms the essential part of a complete professional education; they will, on the contrary, be enabled to continue and complete their education at King's College, and they will thus, during the whole period of their residence in town, be placed within the immediate influence of religious instruction and good example.

An additional and a not less strong recommendation of King's College Hospital to the support of a charitable public, arises from the fact, that it is calculated to supply a want which has long been greatly felt by the extremely numerous poor population of a district which is at a considerable distance from the already overburdened institutions of the same class.

The Council of King's College therefore earnestly entreat the Public and the Friends of the College to come forward liberally, and to enable them speedily to carry into effect this benevolent and useful design; benevolent, as it is calculated to relieve the wants of the sick poor of a densely-populated district of the metropolis; and useful to the public at large, as affording the means of effectually extending, to a large number of Medical Students annually, the moral and religious advantages which a King's College education affords.

Donations and Annual Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Alderman Copeland, M.P. Treasurer; by the Rev. J. Lonsdale, B.D., Principal; by Dr. Todd, Hon. Secretary; at the Secretary's Office in the College; and by the principal Bankers in London.

N.B. A Donation of Thirty Guineas, or an Annual Subscription of Three Guineas, constitutes a Governor, with the privilege of a Vote and of recommending Patients.

Donations.	Annual Subs.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.

Amount of Donations (including 1000 <i>l.</i> from the Rev. J. H. Flak, Norwich) already received	7518 0 6
Amount of Subscriptions already received	420 16 6

A CLERGYMAN, holding a Vicarage in the Country, eighty miles distant from London, income £200, wishes to EXCHANGE for one of equal value in a large Town, or the vicinity. There is a good house; 127 acres of glebe land; population, 1,000; incumbent's age, 35. Address by letter (post paid) E. D., Mr. Ricketts, Book-seller, Highworth, Wilts.

CURATE WANTED.

THE INCUMBENT of a VICARAGE, in an agreeable part of the West of England, about 100 miles from London, wishes to engage immediately with an experienced Clergyman, to assist him in the discharge of his duties. As the parish is extensive, and the population exceeds 5,000, and the church large, it would be useless for any one to apply who is not of active habits, devoted to his profession, and has not a good voice. Salary liberal, with a residence near the church. Testimonials will be required both as to character and ability.

Address B. C. L., 3, Gordon-place, Tavistock-square, London.

CURACY, WITH TITLE FOR ORDERS.

A CLERGYMAN is required for the Charge of a Small Parish, not far distant from London; duty easy, with a good house, &c. A Nomination will be given only to a gentleman, independent of his Curacy; and to such a one it might be rendered permanent and eligible.

Address (post paid) to the Rev. B. Y., No. 136, Fenchurch-street, London.

TO PATRONS and INCUMBENTS.—From 3,000*l.* to 4,000*l.* would be instantly given by a Clergyman, aged between 40 and 50, for a NEXT PRESENTATION of adequate value, situate in a good county, and with a prospect of almost immediate possession. All communications in answer to this advertisement will be considered as most strictly confidential.

Full particulars relative to duty, situation, amount of stipend, population, &c., to be addressed by letter (post paid) to A. M., care of Mr. Goodair, 24, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A RECTOR of a valuable and desirable Town Living of the first respectability, wishes, on account of health, to EXCHANGE it for a Living in the Country, near a public road, and within a reasonable distance of London.

Particulars to be sent to Mr. Fuller, Solicitor, Chichester, (if by letter, post paid,) who will immediately afford every information respecting the Town Living in case a proposal be made likely to suit the Advertiser.

CROWN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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THE ADVANTAGES of this OFFICE, among others, are:—

1. A participation septennially in two-thirds of the Profits, which may be applied either in reduction of the Premium or to augment the Sum assured.

The following Bonuses have been assigned to all Policies, of at least three years' standing, effected for the whole duration of Life:—

FIRST DIVISION, in 1832.

From 18*l.* to 2*l.* 12*s.* per Cent. per Annum on the Sums assured, varying with the age, being equivalent, on the average, to 26*l.* per Cent. on the Premiums paid.

SECOND DIVISION, in 1839.

From upwards of 1*l.* to upwards of 3*l.* per Cent. per Annum on the sums assured; or, on the average, 33 per Cent. on the Premiums paid for the preceding Seven Years.

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TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

THE next QUARTERLY MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE is appointed to be held at the PALACE at WELLS, on Tuesday, Oct. the 1st, at Half-past Eleven o'clock precisely.

Applications for aid should be sent in a fortnight before that day.

WILLIAM GUNNING, Diocesan Secretary.
Stowey Vicarage, Sept. 3, 1839.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING A FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PARISHES.

THE next QUARTERLY MEETING of the COMMITTEE is fixed to be held at the PALACE at WELLS, on Tuesday, October the 1st, immediately after the business of the Diocesan Church Building Association has been transacted.

Applications for aid should be sent in a fortnight before that day.

Proper forms may be obtained of either of the Diocesan Secretaries, or at the Office of the Church Societies, No. 9, Union-street, Bath.

W. DOWNES WILLIS, } Diocesan
WILLIAM GUNNING, } Secretaries.

Bath, Sept. 3, 1839.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

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THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Association is appointed to be held at WELLS, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of October, when a Report of the Proceedings of the Committee since the last Annual Meeting will be made, a Statement of the Audited Accounts presented, the Officers for the ensuing year appointed, and such Resolutions proposed for adoption as, by God's blessing, may tend to increase the usefulness of the Association.

Divine Service will be performed in the Cathedral at Eleven o'clock.

The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. James Ford, A.M., Vicar of Combe St. Nicholas.

After which the Meeting will be held at the Town Hall. The High Sheriff of the County, in the Chair.

Collections will be made.
WILLIAM GUNNING, Diocesan Secretary.
Dinner will be provided at the Swan Hotel at Four o'clock.
Sept. 3, 1839.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN SOCIETY FOR PROVIDING A FUND FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PARISHES.

THE foregoing Advertisement is also applicable to this Society, as the ANNUAL MEETING of its Members will be held, and similar business be brought forward, immediately at the close of the proceedings of the Diocesan Church Building Association.

W. DOWNES WILLIS, } Diocesan
WILLIAM GUNNING, } Secretaries.

Sept. 3, 1839.

CHEPSTOW UNION.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That the Guardians of the Chepstow Union wish to appoint a CHAPLAIN for the WORKHOUSE.

The required duties will be to perform Divine Service, with a Sermon on one day in the week, besides Sunday, to attend the sick and infirm, to catechise the children once a month, and instruct them in religious and moral duties twice or thrice a week. The salary will be 50l. a year.

Clergymen desirous of obtaining the above appointment, are requested to send in their applications with such testimonials as they may think fit, to the Office of Mr. Toye, Solicitor, Chepstow.

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Les renseignements nécessaires pourront être obtenus chez l'Editeur de la Gazette Ecclésiastique.

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Portraits of the Rev. Hugh M'Neile, of Liverpool; the Bishop of London; the Rev. Dr. Hook, Vicar of Leeds; the Archbishop of York; the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, Herts; the Rev. Geo. Townsend, Prebendary of Durham; the Bishop of Winchester; and the Bishop of Ross and Argyll, have appeared in the preceding Numbers. Proof impressions of the Portraits, on India paper, 4to, 1s. each.

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TO THE CLERGY.

THE Clergy are referred to Vol. II., page 7, of this GAZETTE for full information upon the state of the affairs of the "Clergy Mutual Assurance Society," and they are requested to make known to their "relations amongst the Laity," the advantages which will not fail to accrue to them as well as to the Society, by their keeping up as it were a family connexion with the Clergy, by means of an institution, which being eminently successful in every branch of its business, invites them as the fathers, brothers, and sons of Clergy-men, to make their Life Assurances in it on the most favourable terms.

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Attention has been gradually awakened amongst all orders of the Clergy, to the important uses of this SOCIETY, and the business of it has very considerably increased within the last year, and is increasing every week. If it should be found, as by many it is supposed it will be, that life is of longer duration on an average amongst the Clergy than amongst the community at large, Profits upon Life Assurance in this SOCIETY will result in a corresponding ratio. *The whole of these Profits will be returned.* A Life Assurance Policy is entitled to its full share of profit from the day of its date. One-fourth part of the total amount of premiums paid for Life Assurances in and during the first seven years of this Institution, was returned back again as a bonus to the assured Members, and appropriated to a reduction of their future premiums, thus making the Rates of Premium which had been paid for the same during such seven years, 25 per cent. less than in the following Table. For instance, a Clergyman at the age of 50, having assured £1000 upon his Life in the year 1832, and having paid for the same up to 1836, five Annual Premiums of £43. 13s. 4d. each, received a bonus in cash of about £50 to be appropriated to the reduction of his future premium, so that in fact he paid only £33. 13s. 4d. or thereabouts, during the five first years of his assurance, or £3. 7s. 4d. for each sum of £100 assured, instead of £4. 7s. 4d. Any sum not less than £50, and not exceeding £2500, may be assured upon Life by any Clergyman, or the Father, Mother, Wife, Widow, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister, of any Clergyman, upon terms as below; and the period appointed for the next bonus is 31st May, 1841.

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17	1 12 6	33	2 10 0	49	4 3 8
18	1 13 4	34	2 11 6	50	4 7 4
19	1 14 2	35	2 13 0	51	4 11 4
20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
28	2 3 10	44	3 10 0	60	7 1 6
29	2 5 0	45	3 12 4		

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



No. 16.—VOL. II.

LONDON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1839.

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It is also sent regularly every month, free of all charge, to the Resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

Advertisements will be received at the Office, in Southampton-street, until the Saturday previous to the day of Publication.

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DURING the last month we have had several communications from correspondents, which we should have been glad to have acknowledged and answered in detail, but our contracted space will not allow us to do so. As some of these have been inquiries involving points of Ecclesiastical Law, we think it right to state, that we must always decline giving opinions upon such points, but we will do our best to afford information. One of our correspondents justly observes, that a new digest of Ecclesiastical and Parochial Law is a great desideratum, on account of the many new laws which have been made. We are unable to furnish another correspondent with "the number of Deacons ordained by Bishops of the Anglican Church, in each of the years from 1829 to 1838 inclusive; and the number of recorded deaths among the Clergy during the same period."

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Durham will hold an Ordination on Sunday, the first day of December next. Candidates for Holy Orders must send their papers to his Lordship at Auckland Castle, Rushyford, in covers not exceeding one ounce in weight, on or before the 15th of October.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough will hold an Ordination in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough on Sunday the 20th of October.

The Lord Bishop of Ely will hold an Ordination on Sunday the first day of December next. Candidates for Holy Orders must send their papers to his Lordship at the Palace, Ely, in covers not exceeding one ounce in weight, on or before the 1st of November.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester will hold his next Ordination at Farnham in December.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester will hold an Ordination on St. Thomas's day.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold his next Ordination in Lincoln Cathedral on Sunday the 22nd of December. Candidates must send their papers to his Lordship at Willingham House, near Market Rasen, before the 10th of November.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon proposes to hold his next Ordination at Ripon on Sunday January 5th. Candidates for Deacons' Orders are required to give his Lordship three months' notice of their intention, and all papers are to be sent to his Lordship at Bishopstoke Grove, Ripon, in covers not exceeding one ounce in weight, on or before the 1st of December.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford will hold his next Ordination on Sunday the 12th of January ensuing.

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* In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

OCTOBER, 1839.

The Rev. WILLIAM SHORT in the Chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society, held on Tuesday, the 1st of October, 1839, a letter was read from the Rev. W. Dodsworth, requesting that the notice of motion, given by him on the 2nd of July last, should be renewed.

The Rev. T. M. Fallow, in behalf of Mr. Dodsworth, accordingly renewed the notice, which is as follows:—

"That, at the November meeting, an additional sum of five thousand pounds be granted by the Board in furtherance of the objects of the National Society, as set forth in the Resolutions contained in the Monthly Report of this Society for June, 1839."

A letter of acknowledgment from the General Committee of the National Society, for the grant of five thousand pounds, made in July last, was read to the Board.

Mr. Hull renewed his notice of motion for the General Meeting in November next; namely,

"That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to appoint responsible editors to prepare Commentaries on the Old Testament, the

Epistles, and the Revelation, in order to complete the Society's new edition of the Bible, so that the whole Bible may be ready for publication at the same time at which Mr. Lonsdale and Mr. Hale may publish their Commentary on the Four Gospels and the Acts."

The following Report from the Standing Committee, which was read to the Board at the General Meeting in July, was taken into consideration:—

The Standing Committee beg to report to the Board, that having taken into consideration the prices at which books are at present supplied to District Committees, and having also referred the subject to the consideration of the Sub-Committee for Finance, they are of opinion that it is expedient to relinquish the claim of the Society upon the District Committees, for the differences between cost price and members' price upon all books sold by them to non-members, or for the payment of 10 per cent, which has been paid by many of those Committees in lieu of those differences; and that in future District Committees should be supplied with the books at Members' prices.

They therefore beg to recommend, that certain of the Rules for District Committees should be altered in the following manner; namely,

That in the 8th Rule, the words, "Provided they account to the Parent Society for the difference between the Members' price and the cost price of the books so disposed of," be omitted.

That the 11th Rule stand thus: "That Parochial Clergymen, making pecuniary collections for the use of their respective parishes, may obtain books at Members' prices, to the whole amount of such collection, either from the Parent Society, or from the District Committees."

That in the 3rd and 4th Rules for Foreign District Committees, the words "Members' prices" be substituted for "Cost prices."

The Standing Committee beg at the same time to recommend, that the 9th Rule for District Committees be strictly enforced, so as to prevent them, as far as possible, from falling into arrears with the Society.

With reference to the alteration of the 23d Rule of the Society, which was referred to their consideration at the General Meeting in March, the Standing Committee recommend that it stand as follows:

"That members be at liberty to apply for books at non-members' price for any purpose; but that no member be at liberty to apply for books on the terms of the Society, except for his own use and distribution, or for sale to the poor, or for the use of charitable institutions with which he is locally or parochially connected: and that a copy of this rule be annexed to the printed form of application for books."

It was agreed, that this report be adopted.

A memorial was laid before the meeting, signed by the Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D., the Rev. Henry Budd, the Rev. Guy Bryan, the Rev. C. J. Yorke, and the Rev. H. B. S. Harris, respecting the proceedings of the Board in directing that certain memorials which they had forwarded, respecting the tracts of the Society, and which had been read at former meetings (May and July), should lie on the table.

This memorial having been read, it was moved by Mr. Alexander Gordon,

"That the Standing Committee be requested to take into further consideration the several memorials presented to the Society by five clergymen in Essex, and to report their opinion, whether any and what steps should be taken in reference thereto."

This was seconded by Mr. JOHN POYNTER, and, having been put from the chair, was negatived.

A letter was read from the Rev. E. B. Ramsey, Edinburgh, forwarding a request from the "Scottish Episcopal Church Society," for a grant of Bibles and Common Prayer-Books, for the purposes of the Schools connected with that Society, and for the use of poor persons.

By the fortieth Canon of the Scottish Episcopal Church, a copy of which was contained in this letter, and under which the Church Society was constituted, it appeared that the object stated in Mr. Ramsey's letter was among the designs contemplated by the Ecclesiastical Synod of August, 1838.

It was agreed to grant Bibles and Common Prayer-Books to the amount of 100l.

The Rev. R. Stainforth, Secretary to the Pontefract Board of Education, informed the Society, by letter, that that Institution had formed a plan for advancing the cause of Scriptural education throughout the twenty-three parishes in the Pontefract Call of the Archdeaconry of York, comprising a population of 23,000 persons, by establishing School Libraries in each of the parishes. For the purpose of aiding the efforts now making by many excellent friends of religion and of the Church in that district, he requested a grant of Books from the Society to the value of 30l.

The Board, which is under the patronage of the Lord Archbishop of York, and the Presidency of the Archdeacon of York, comprises a large district. The Board agreed to grant the Books required.

A letter was read from the Rev. Haviland Durand, requesting the renewal of a grant of French Bibles, New Testaments, and Common Prayer-Books, for the use of the Sunday Schools in the island of Guernsey; a large gratuitous supply having been made for this purpose about four years since.

It was agreed that Books, amounting to Fifty Pounds, be granted accordingly.

A letter was read from Rear-Admiral Hawker, calling the attention of the Board to the present state of South Australia, and especially to the town of Adelaide, in that colony, the increase in the population of which is stated to be very great. The following is an extract from this letter:—"Thousands of settlers, chiefly labourers, are going out yearly, and the desire to emigrate rather increases than diminishes. A second church is building at Adelaide, and another at Port Lincoln. It is of great consequence that the members of the Church of England should be amply supplied with the means of religious instruction, and for the public services of religion. I have, therefore, to request you will be so kind as to apply for as large a supply of Common Prayer-Books for this colony as the Society may be so good as to grant, together with some Bibles, New Testaments, &c., for which I am sure Governor Gawler will be very thankful."

The Board granted Books amounting to Fifty Pounds for this purpose.

A letter was read from H. B. Tymbs, Esq., stating that the Directors of the Birmingham and Gloucester Railway had assigned an annual sum for the purpose of supplying some means of religious instruction to the workmen employed on the line, and that Captain W. S. Moorson (the engineer) and himself had been commissioned to make the requisite arrangements. He therefore requested a gratuitous grant of Books for schools for "the driving boys," and a selection of Bibles, New Testaments, and Tracts for a Lending Library for the men.

Mr. Tymbs not having furnished a list, it was agreed, that the requisite Books be granted at the discretion of the Secretaries.

Colonel Wingrove, of the Royal Marines, Woolwich, applied for 534 Common Prayer-Books, for the use of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Woolwich division.

These were granted by the Board.

A letter was read from the Chaplain-general, requesting a supply of tracts for the sick in hospital at Glasgow.

No list having been sent, the books were granted at the discretion of the Secretaries.

The Rev. J. Buchanan, Secretary to the Gibraltar District Committee, having applied for some Spanish books for the use of the Rev. L. Lucena's schools, they were granted by the Board.

The Rev. Dr. Burrow stated in a letter from Gibraltar, that Mr. Lucena's schools there had increased so considerably as to render it absolutely necessary, at the commencement of the hot weather, either to reduce and limit the number of scholars, or to find adequate accommodation for the newcomers. The Gibraltar Committee, preferring the latter alternative, and presuming on the approval and assistance of the Society, had added to the space and thereby incurred an additional charge of 38l., which they hoped would be allowed by the Board.

This was at once acceded to by the Meeting.

An interesting communication was made by the Rev. W. Morgan, of Bradford, Yorkshire, by which it appeared, that notwithstanding the efforts of ill-disposed persons towards drawing away the children of the poor from religion and the church, and inducing them to profane the Lord's day, much good was being done by means of scriptural instruction in that populous town. The Christ Church National Week-day School, superintended by Mr. Morgan, contains about 200 boys and 200 girls, and is greatly in need of books. The Christ Church Sunday School, which is not connected with the Day School, numbers 800 scholars.

The Board granted books amounting to 10l.

A letter was received from the Rev. N. Garstin, Secretary to the newly-formed District Committee at Kandy, Ceylon, acknowledging the Society's former grant of books, and soliciting further aid.

Books from both catalogues, amounting to 25l., were granted.

Books were then granted, to the amount of 10l., for the use of the schools at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, on the application of Miss Lloyd.

A letter was read from the Rev. John Davies, of Runcorn, he having removed from Worcester, where he had kindly exerted himself for the religious welfare of the boatmen and bargemen belonging to the river Severn, and the Worcester and Birmingham canal.

Mr. Davies having alluded to the benefits which had resulted from Mr. Lingard's labours in behalf of the persons employed on the Mersey and Irwell navigation, near Runcorn, informed the Society that there are two other navigations in that district, namely, the Bridgewater canal and the river Weaver; the men employed upon which have been an improving class since they have been allowed to rest on the Lord's day. He says, "It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that drunkenness, swearing, and other vices to which bargemen and boatmen are so generally addicted, are evidently fast diminishing in this vicinity; pains having been taken by benevolent individuals to instruct them, and the privilege of the Sabbath being to a considerable extent granted them."

The Board agreed to grant the books required for this good object.

The Ven. J. O. Oldfield, Archdeacon of Elphin, applied for a gratuitous grant of New Testaments and Common Prayer-Books, for the use of poor Protestants in that diocese, who are unable to purchase them for themselves, even at a low price. The incomes of the clergy in many parts of Ireland have been so much reduced of late years, and the general difficulty of their circumstances has been so pressing, as to prevent them from supplying books at their own cost.

The Bishop of Elphin strongly recommended this application to the notice of the Board.

Five hundred New Testaments and one thousand Common Prayer-Books were granted accordingly.

A letter was read from the Rev. R. Spencer, thankfully acknowledging the Society's grant of 200l. towards the erection of a Church at Albany, Western Australia.

Several other letters of acknowledgment were laid before the meeting.

Eighteen sets of books, for the performance of Divine service in new Churches and Chapels were granted. Besides these, forty-two grants of books were made for various objects.

Fifty-six new members were admitted at this meeting.

The following donations to the Foreign Translation Fund were announced:—

Dover and Sandwich Committee .. £20
Crewkerne Committee 10

Four legacies were reported.

The annual report of the Society for 1839 was laid before the meeting.

Copies of the "Account of the Origin, Objects, and General Proceedings of the Society," were distributed among the members present.

Tuesday, the 5th of November next, being the anniversary of the Gunpowder Treason, for which an Epistle and Gospel are appointed in the book of Common Prayer, the Monthly Meeting of the Society will, in pursuance of the 14th rule, be held on Tuesday, the 12th.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE
GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Oct. 1839.

ORDINATION OF MISSIONARIES.

ON Sunday, 22d Sept, Mr. Thomas Boone, Mr. J. Vicars, and Mr. G. A. Addison, nominated to missions in Newfoundland, by the bishop of that diocese, were ordained Deacons by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth. These gentlemen, together with the Rev. W. Bowman, have already sailed. The Bishop of Newfoundland set sail on the 1st inst., on his way back to Bermuda.

FROM THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE SOCIETY.

"It is computed that 300 additional clergymen might be advantageously employed at the present time in the British colonies; and supposing that the Society allowed stipends, amounting on the average to 100*l.* a-year, to each of these clergymen, the increased expenditure for the colonies alone would be 30,000*l.* a-year. The demand for new missions and additional missionaries to the heathen must also be taken into consideration, and on the whole it may be said that three times the amount of the present annual subscriptions, or 60,000*l.* a-year, are required in order to place the operations of the Society on an adequate scale.

"That the whole of this very large sum can be raised at once, it would be rash to assert. But looking at what is done by other institutions, both among Churchmen and Dissenters, there seems no reason to despair of obtaining it at no very distant time. It cannot be admitted that the claims of the Society are less urgent, the field of their labours less extensive, or the number of their friends less considerable than those of any other missionary establishment. The division of the whole land into dioceses, archdeaconries, rural deaneries and parishes, may supply an organisation as complete as can be desired for the establishment of committees and associations, and nothing more is necessary than to bring this machinery to bear upon the great body of the English nation. There are still many of our great towns, and many of our richest agricultural districts where the religious destitution of the colonies, and the efforts of the Society to relieve it, are equally unknown. And they can only pray fervently to the Giver of all Good to put an end to this ignorance, and to stir up the minds of his faithful people, and strengthen them for the discharge of their duty.

"The intelligence received from India during the past year is on the whole of a gratifying character. The Bishop of Calcutta prefaces his charge to his clergy, delivered in the year 1838, with an address to the Bishops of Madras and Bombay, congratulating them on their happy arrival in their dioceses. By that event the framework of the Protestant church in India, as his Lordship observes, is completed, after a lapse of more than twenty-four years from the erection of the see of Calcutta; and every friend to the propagation of the Gospel will rejoice at this blessed consummation. The prospects which it opens before us, need not be pointed out to any one who takes an interest in the cause of missions. But it also affords a strong argument for renewed and increasing efforts to avail ourselves of the opportunities which are offered for spreading the name of Christ over the whole peninsula of India, after the urgent and repeated applications which the Society and other religious bodies have made to the British government for an increase in the Indian Episcopate, it would argue a great want of zeal, and a still greater want of gratitude, and of faith, were the members of the Church of England to shrink from the burden now at length imposed upon them. Each of the new dioceses erected in British India must become a centre of new missionary operations, new at least in the extent to which they are carried, as in the superintendence they will enjoy. And where ten or twenty European clergymen have hitherto been considered as the greatest number the Society were required or enabled to maintain, there will be an irresistible demand upon them for three times that amount, as well as for a still larger addition to the number of native priests, catechists, and schoolmasters, and means

must be provided for meeting the additional cost of a largely increased establishment."

The Bishop of Calcutta speaks in the following terms of the Society's principal missions in Bengal:—

"India seems to me given to us as the field of missions. Palestine in the heart of Western Asia was scarcely more calculated for a centre for the diffusion of the Gospel in the time of the Apostles, than Hindostan in the heart of Eastern is now.

"In the revolution of ages," observed Bishop Middleton, "no event has apparently been more propitious to the interests of the Gospel than the acquisition by a Christian state of Hindostan. I do not except the discovery of America."

MADRAS.

The Bishop in a letter, dated June 4, 1839, informs the Society that he has admitted Mr. Von Dadelson and Mr. Schmitz into Deacon's orders, and expresses a conviction that they will prove a valuable acquisition to the Society's missionaries in his diocese. The Bishop concludes his letter thus:—"We have still many important stations unoccupied, and I cannot too earnestly impress upon the Society the claims and necessities of Southern India. Continue to send us labourers fit for the work, and I humbly hope our labour will not be in vain in the Lord."

BOMBAY.

The report contains an urgent application from the Bishop for missionaries from England. Especially for the province of Goojurat, where there are a considerable number of Indo-British. The following is the concluding paragraph of the Bishop's letter:—"Let me, dear Sir, plead for Goojurat, if you cannot send two missionaries, could you not send out one missionary and a schoolmaster? I pray that it may please God to direct the heart of some one toward us."

During the last month the Rev. A. M. Campbell, the secretary, has been attending several meetings in North and South Wales, at which great interest in the proceedings of the Society has been excited. Much of the effect produced in the principality is due to the active support given to the Society by the Lord Bishop of Bangor, who himself presided at the meetings held at Caernarvon, Beaumaris, Amlwch, and Bangor.

Extract from a speech of the Rev. Edward Bickersteth, at a public meeting held at Hertford on the 17th Sept.

"To revert to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, especially in connexion with our colonies. Let us look for a moment at our possessions in the colonies. There are seventy distinct possessions in different parts of the world, scattered over the whole earth. In them there are one hundred and one millions of fellow-subjects, (I speak from official returns,) and probably another 100 millions under our influence. These possessions are so situated as to surround every quarter of the globe;—all round Africa, going largely into Asia, covering North America, with the West India Islands in the centre, &c. The colonies of the British empire are contact with and spread over the whole earth. God raised us up from among the Reforming Churches with the purest faith, and blessed us with extent of dominion, and commerce, and influence. Can it be for a small purpose, or of little moment, that God has given to Great Britain a talent of greater weight and responsibility than tongue can utter? I feel that it rests upon us in the ministry and in the Church of England, and on all who value our national institutions, our beloved Established Church, to make it the blessing of the whole earth. The Society for Propagating the Gospel gives us great advantage. I rejoice in its mitred prelates, seeing that they give this Society such enlarged access for doing good through our colonies. I pray that all who see the benefits already conferred, will, with one heart and mind, facilitate its exertions in all parts of the world. I do feel that the Church of England, by this Society, will be an amazing blessing throughout the world. But a solemn responsibility lies upon us. The more

attacked and the more scorned is that Church, the more determined ought to be our adherence to it. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has taken a most noble position. When the government withdrew the grant, weaker societies would have contracted their issues; but this society did not. It said, 'We will increase our exertions;' and let us show that we accord and agree with them. I felt it an important duty notwithstanding I have other societies, to have in my parish a district association in aid of this society; and although but of a very recent date, I am happy to say that a sum of 28*l.* has been realised. I cannot but feel with my friend Mr. Faithfull, that we have not done enough to make this Society known."

Extract from a letter of the Hon. and Rev. S. Best.

"I have just returned from Portsmouth, and from attending a succession of meetings in the deanery of Droxford, which conclude, at least for a time, my labours on behalf of our Society; and I am now better able to render you an account of them. I have attended in all twenty-eight, commencing with Southampton and different isolated meetings in Wiltshire, going regularly through the principal towns of Dorset, and ending with those in North Hants, within the deanery of Droxford. I earnestly hope, and have every reason to believe, that, under God's blessing, the public explanation of the objects and labours of the Society that these meetings have elicited, will tend materially to the increase of its funds, and to what is far more valuable, to increased co-operation on the part of all classes in the good and holy work to which it invites us. I have, in several instances, witnessed its practical good result on its promoters, who, in coming forward to further the knowledge of God abroad, have induced on themselves His blessing in promoting their own at home. Those dissenting from our Church have come forward and joined in the cause of missionary exertions,—perhaps the best neutral ground on which we can meet; while, in other cases, the districts that have been established in large populations for the purposes of collecting funds and of circulating the reports, have, with the greatest advantage to the places so exerting themselves, been turned into district visiting societies for general purposes. I mention these as important practical results from reverting, as this Society calls us to do, to principles; and I cannot help (I hope in no Utopian mood) believing, that were it carried out in every parish of the kingdom, union and strength would be the result to the Church at home, as well as its establishment on a safe and scriptural basis abroad. These reflections have led me from the details that I had proposed to have laid before you; but I doubt whether I should not more profitably occupy my time in submitting to you some observations that I have made in the course of my tour, than in merely detailing the results at particular places, which will, doubtless, be made known to you through the different local secretaries. By them I have in all cases been most kindly received, met, and seconded in carrying out the views and wishes of the Society. Parochial associations have been in most cases formed at the meetings, and many others are promised as the result of the manner in which the Society has taken up the cause. I was very generally applied to by the clergy for the books and 'Suggestions for the Formation of Parochial Associations' with which you furnished me; and I doubt not, ere another annual meeting is held, the number of these will have very generally increased. With this increase a question will immediately suggest itself as to meeting the call that may, in consequence, be expected on the Society for the attendance of a deputation. Arrangement and organization will, for the future, have much to do with the success that may be expected, and attention should be immediately directed to this, that there may be both economy of time and labour, without which the work cannot be done. When the decanal system is adopted it is impossible to find any organization so efficient or so consistent with Church principles; and if in every diocese a diocesan board could be established, consisting of the rural deans and secretaries, with certain of whom as diocesan secretaries the arrangement and succession of the meetings should lie, and who

should then call in such assistance,—as a deputation,—as may be locally most convenient, much time and unnecessary exertion might be spared. Among the parishes I would suggest unions of two or three, holding an annual evening meeting in each parish in succession; so that by a triennial meeting at least the interest might be kept up. This must principally be effected by the circulation of the reports and papers; and as it would be too great an expense to the Society to furnish to all its subscribers its reports, I would suggest that cartridge paper covers for the reports, ruled like those used in book-clubs should be furnished, and the reports in this manner circulated among all the annual subscribers to whatever amount. The financial result of the twenty-eight meetings I have attended I should have some difficulty in giving you accurately; but I do not think it will be found to be less than 650*l.*, independent of what we may anticipate from parochial associations formed in consequence of them, which will not now appear. I have still before me a meeting at Devizes, and others at smaller places, the times of which are not yet appointed."

Letter from the Rev. S. Wilberforce to the Rev. the Secretary of the Society.

Ilfracombe, Oct. 2, 1839.

REV. SIR,—As a month has passed since I sent you a report of my proceedings in these parts on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I think you will expect another communication from me. I thank God that I am again able to report to you that it has pleased Him visibly to bless and prosper this great cause. The hopes that I ventured to indulge when I last wrote to you, have been, and are being realized around me; and these two great counties are rousing themselves to a becoming interest in the great missionary work of our national Church. When I last wrote I was just entering on the mining district, and, consequently, on the stronghold of Methodism in Cornwall; and I was prepared to look for little success in that district for a cause so closely connected with our Church. These anticipations, however, I am thankful to say, were not borne out by the event. Our meetings were attended by large numbers of all classes. The habits of the miners make them a remarkably intelligent race; and their interest in the facts detailed to them was marked and encouraging. Our collections will prove that we met with cordial support. Repeatedly it happened that those who came into the room with an evident expression of unconcerned curiosity, became deeply interested as the meeting proceeded; frequently, I have reason to believe, not only in the actual details, but in the new view presented to them of the living energy of what they still remember as their fathers' Church. The presence and active cooperation of the Bishop has been throughout of the utmost importance, not only for our present success, but in creating this salutary impression. His zealous interest in our cause, and his willingness to add to all his other labours, the task of presiding at our meetings, placed the episcopal office before all the people in its true character, as the spring and director of Christian exertion. The happiest results have been the consequence in many instances. But it is time I gave you a detailed list of our proceedings.

On Monday, September 2, two meetings were held at Truro; that in the morning with the Bishop in the chair, was attended by many of the surrounding gentry and clergy, as well as the townsmen of Truro. The beautiful school-room overflowed with a most attentive audience: and the evening meeting, held for the working classes, who could not be present in the morning, was no less crowded and attentive. Additional annual subscriptions to the amount of almost 20*l.* were given in the room, and the whole sum raised at the meetings (including new subscriptions) amounted to 49*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*, making, with the collection at the church the day before, a total from Truro alone, in two days, of 81*l.* 5*s.* Nothing can more clearly show, that all which is needed to place our funds in their proper condition is to let our case be known; for it was stated by the district secretary, that the whole of Cornwall in the year preceding had only contributed about 10*l.* more

than this very sum. On the following day the Bishop presided at a meeting at Redruth, at which 7*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.* was collected, and an association formed. Upon the 5th he again took the chair at Falmouth, when, in spite of a most unpropitious day, we held a successful meeting, obtained many new subscribers, and collected at the door 14*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* The following day I preached at St. Ives, and collected 32*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* On Sunday, May 8, having been joined by my brother, the Rev. Henry W. Wilberforce, I preached in the morning at Penzance (collection, 27*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*), and in the evening at Hellston (collection 15*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*), he in the morning at St. Hilary (collection, 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*), and in the evening at Penzance (collection 14*l.*). On the next day I met the Bishop at a meeting at Hellston, at which, with 16*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* contributed by new subscribers, a donation of 25*l.* from the Rev. Canon Rogers, and 15*l.* sent in after the close of the meeting, we received 76*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* On Tuesday evening, the 10th, I preached at Mawgan church, where, in spite of the pressing labour of the harvest, followed by a stormy evening, 7*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* were given to the work. On the 11th I attended at Penzance, where the Bishop took the chair at a most efficient meeting, at which, with many new subscriptions, 39*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* was added to the 41*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* given on the Sunday. Of the good effects of this meeting, especially amongst the middle classes, I have since received the happiest assurances. On the 13th I attended an evening meeting at Hayle, which, in spite of pouring rain, was crowded with a most attentive audience. In this work the Rev. J. Punnett, and my brother, gave me most effectual aid, and 7*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* was collected at the door. The next day I was present at two meetings; one in the morning with the Bishop in the chair, and Mr. Pendarves (a county member) moving the first resolution, seconded by the Archdeacon of Cornwall, at Camborne, where we formed an association, and with many new subscribers, collected 14*l.* 12*s.* 1*d.*: the other in the afternoon, at Illogan, the Rev. G. Treweeke, the rector, presiding, where 11*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* was subscribed annually in the room, making, with the collection, a total of 20*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* On Sunday the 15th three sermons were preached for the Society, both by my brother and myself: I preaching in the morning at Falmouth (collection, 21*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.*), in the afternoon at Penryn (collection, 14*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*) in the evening, at Gwennap (collection, 6*l.* 1*s.* 0*d.*); my brother in the morning at Mylor (collection, 4*l.* 10*s.*), in the afternoon at Pendweir chapel (collection, 4*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*), and in the evening at Falmouth (collection, 6*l.* 17*s.* 4*d.*). On the day following, Monday, Sept. 16, I attended a meeting at Gwennap, where 18*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* was contributed, of which, 11*l.* 4*s.* was pledged as annual subscriptions, and 5*l.* was a donation from the Rev. F. Flamank.

Having now visited all the leading places in this part of Cornwall, I set out to join the Archdeacon of Totness, and visit with him several towns in his own neighbourhood, whilst the Bishop was continuing his confirmations along the northern part of the county. On Tuesday the 17th, on our way to Dartington, I attended two meetings at Plympton and Toybridge, and my brother two with the Rev. R. Luney, (your Plymouth district secretary) at Yealmpton, where about 8*l.* was collected; and at Modbury. Both at Plympton and Toybridge the greatest interest was shown in our cause; 12*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* was collected and subscribed at the former place, (and through the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Coppard, a large number of subscribers have since put down their names), 6*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* at the latter. The next morning the archdeacon took me to a meeting at Paignton, where Mr. Gee, the vicar, presided, and 17*l.* 2*s.*, with many subscribers, was the beginning of a new association. In the evening the archdeacon again took me to a meeting held at Totness, where my brother assisted me in making known our case, and 28*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* in donations and subscriptions were contributed. The next day, Thursday the 19th, we went, under the archdeacon's guidance, to the town of Dartmouth, where an association was formed, annual subscriptions amounting to 11*l.* 6*s.* contributed, and 9*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* collected in the room. Hence we went on to Brixham, where, with Governor Holdsworth in the chair, and the Archdeacon present, an association was established. The Rev. F. Lyte, and my bro-

ther, helping on our cause by excellent addresses: 9*l.* 10*s.* was given in the room as annual subscriptions; 9*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* as donations. The day following my brother left me, and I set out with the archdeacon to meet the Bishop at Launceston. At Ashburton, on our road, we held a meeting, at which (with a donation from the Dean of Westminster of 25*l.*) 59*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was added to our funds. On Sunday the 22nd I preached at Launceston in the morning, collecting 11*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*, and at North Hill in the afternoon, collection, 8*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.* On the 23rd I visited Camelford, where the Rev. T. Grylls, your district secretary, kindly met me from Cardynham, and at an evening meeting an association was set up, and 13*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* contributed. The next day the Bishop took the chair at Launceston, where, after an admirable meeting, 37*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* was received in new annual subscriptions and donations. On the 25th, at a meeting which I next attended at Stratton, 33*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* (including 14*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* from new annual subscribers,) was received. With this place closed my journey in Cornwall, which had been cheered everywhere by a hospitality and universal kindness, which showed both the ordinary character of its inhabitants, and also their cordial sympathy with my endeavours.

On the 26th the Bishop visited at Oakhampton, and the next day presided at a meeting at which 18*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* was given and subscribed. On the 28th after the visitation at Torrington, a meeting was held, Lord Clinton in the chair, at which 17*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.* was collected. On Sunday the 29th I preached for the Society at Ilfracombe (collection, 20*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.*), in the morning, and to a magnificent congregation at Barnstaple at night (collection, 26*l.*). At Linton, which I could not reach, a sermon was preached for us by the Rev. Mr. Hayes, and 12*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* raised. On Monday the 30th an evening meeting was held at Bideford, where 46*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* was raised in donations and new annual subscriptions. Mr. Buck, the Member for North Devonshire, opening the meeting under the presidency of the venerable Archdeacon of Barnstaple. On the next morning an excellent meeting was held at Barnstaple, the Bishop in the chair, supported by the Archdeacon Barnes,—the two county Members, Sir T. Acland and Mr. Buck, and Mr. Hodgson, the Member for the city. The Guild Hall was thronged by a most attentive audience, 42*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* given and subscribed on the occasion. To day again two meetings have been held; one at Ilfracombe this morning, where, with the Vicar, Mr. Chanter, in the chair, I stated the case of the Society, and an association was established, and 11*l.* 7*s.* added in Subscriptions and Donations to the Sunday's collection; the other meeting was held this evening at Southmolton, the Archdeacon Barnes presiding. Many neighbouring clergy were with us; and a new district association was begun, as well as the foundation laid for several parochial societies. The Rev. T. Bevan was appointed district secretary; F. Damer, Esq., treasurer: 8*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* was collected in the room, and 6*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* subscribed. Such is the sketch of my proceedings hitherto. Some very important places remain to be visited. But to this time, thank God, our success has far exceeded all my expectations. Very many parishes are formed into associations; and it is delightful to see how the poor appear to feel the value of their Church when it is thus showed them as a living spreading body, carrying out salvation to the heathen, instead of being deemed of as an empty name. Their contributions also are ready for their means. Both at Barnstaple at Church, and at the meeting held at Bideford, between 20 and 30 shillings were put into the plates in the pence and half pence of the poor. Such offerings, doubtless, are accepted of the Lord. Let me ask for the continuance of your prayers, that He may still be with me, and bless me in the work.

Believe me to remain, most truly yours,
SAMUEL WILBERFORCE.

P. S. I would add that the clergy who have set up parochial associations, have, for the most part, found them readily supported: in the town of Fowey, where but two persons heretofore subscribed, I have just heard that since our meeting seventy-eight names have been given in. The total sum raised since I wrote last to you, and of

which I have now given the details, is 875*l.* 1*s.* 11*d.* making altogether 1,210*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*

Donations to the Society's general purposes received during the month of September, 1839:—

A Lady	£5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Taylor	5	0	0
J. F. Mills, Esq.	30	0	0
Sir G. H. Smyth, Bart, M.P. ..	5	5	0
C. G. Round, Esq., M.P. ..	5	5	0
Rev. H. F. Yeatman	5	0	0
H. E. T.	10	0	0
Rev. George Gore	5	0	0
Mrs. Barne	5	0	0
Miss Holder	10	0	0
A Donation left at the Office, 18th Sept., 1839	6	0	0
L. T. G., by a Lady	100	0	0
Rev. E. Prodgers (Life Sub.)	10	10	0

Presented to the Bishop of Nova Scotia for the special service of his diocese:—

By a Clergyman at Witham ..	£50	0	0
By a Clergyman at Warboys ..	50	0	0
Offerings from a Congregation in Oxford	88	9	6
Two Ladies at Tottenham ..	10	0	0

Total receipts of the Society for the month of September, 1839	£1,117		
For September, 1838	883		
Increase in 1839	234		

EDUCATION.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, SEPTEMBER 24, 1839.

READ an account of the applications for pecuniary aid to schools in Great Britain, not including applications for endowment, under the 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 87.

The Lords of the Committee deliberate as to the best manner of effecting the objects contemplated in the vote of the last session. The sum voted is 30,000*l.*; the number of applications is already 307; the number of scholars to be educated in the proposed schools is 58,302, and the amount applied for is 48,590*l.*

The Lords of the Committee observe that in a large proportion of the applications now before them the memorialists have commenced, or undertaken, the erection of school-houses, in the expectation of receiving pecuniary assistance from Her Majesty's Government upon conditions similar to those which were required by the Lords of the Treasury, and the Lords of the Committee resolve to be guided by the regulations contained in the Treasury minutes, in so far as will be consistent with the terms of Her Majesty's Order in Council of June 3, 1839.

The following regulations will therefore govern the appropriation of the sum intrusted to the superintendence of the Committee for the present year:—

"REGULATIONS.

"1. Every application for a grant is to be made in the form of a memorial, addressed 'To the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.'

"2. The Committee will consider the memorials in order, according to the dates at which they have been, or shall be received.

"3. The right of inspection will be required by the Committee in all cases. Inspectors authorized by Her Majesty in Council will be appointed from time to time to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money. The inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline, or management of the school, it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the result of their inspections to the Committee of Council.

"4. Before any application for aid shall be entertained, the Committee will require to be satisfied by reference either to the inspectors, or to the National or British and Foreign School Society, or,

if the school be in Scotland, to some competent authority there—

"1. That the case is deserving of assistance.

"2. That there are no charitable or other funds or endowments which might supersede the necessity of a grant.

"3. That the site of the school-house has been obtained with a good legal tenure, and that by conveyance to trustees it has been duly secured for the education of the children of the poor.

"4. That it is reasonable to expect that the school will be efficiently and permanently supported.

"5. The Committee will require that every building, on behalf of which any application is entertained shall be of substantial erection, and that in the plans thereof not less than six square feet be provided for each child.

"6. All recipients of grants will be required to bind themselves to submit to any audit of their building account, and to furnish any reports of their schools which the Committee of Council may require.

"7. The Committee will require that the certificate hereto annexed shall be signed by the applicants and presented to the Committee, before their Lordships will authorize the payment of any grant which may be made to a school.

"8. In all ordinary cases the grants will be made in aid of the erection of school-houses (exclusive of residence for master or assistant) upon the following further conditions:—

"1st. That for every 10*s.* to be granted by the Committee, the means of educating one child (at least) shall be provided.

"2d. That the amount of private subscriptions shall be received, expended, and accounted for, before their Lordships will authorize the payment of the grant.

"9. In every application for aid to the erection of a school-house in England or Wales, it must be stated whether the school is in connexion with the National Society, or British and Foreign School Society; and if the said school be not in connexion with either of these societies, the Committee will not entertain the case, unless some special circumstances be exhibited to induce their Lordships to treat the case as special.

"10. Under the head of 'special' the following may be included—

"1st. Cases of peculiar urgency, arising in poor and populous places.

"2nd. Peculiar cases in which sums may be required for the aid and support of existing schools.

"3d. Cases of schools in England and Wales which are not connected with the National or British and Foreign Society.

"CERTIFICATE.

"We, the undersigned, promoters of the school at ———, hereby certify, for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education—

"1st. That the new school-house, in aid of which your Lordships were pleased to grant ———, is completed in a satisfactory and workmanlike manner, being built of the proper dimensions, and in all respects according to the plan and specification proposed to and approved by your Lordships.

"2d. That the amount of private subscription specified in our memorials to your Lordships has been received, expended, and accounted for, and that there does not remain any debt, charge, or claim of any kind on account of the building, except what will be liquidated by your Lordships' grant, the payment of which is now prayed for.

"3d. That the site of the school-house has been obtained with a good legal tenure, and has been duly conveyed to trustees, so as to secure the building for the purpose of educating the children of the poor.

"4th. That we are ready to submit to any audit of our accounts for building which your Lordships may direct, to make such periodical reports respecting the state of our schools as your Lordships may call for, and to admit your Lordships' inspectors according to the annexed regulation marked A.

"In testimony whereof we affix our signatures,

and request the payment of the sum appropriated to the school at ——— aforesaid.

"Signed and dated ———"

"REGULATION A.

"The right of inspection will be required by the committee in all cases. Inspectors authorized by Her Majesty in Council will be authorized from time to time to visit schools to be henceforth aided by public money. The inspectors will not interfere with the religious instruction, or discipline, or management of the school, it being their object to collect facts and information, and to report the result of their inspections to the Committee of Council."

AN ACT TO EXPLAIN AND AMEND THE ACTS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF TITHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

WHEREAS an Act was passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty, King William the Fourth, intituled, An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales: and whereas an Act was passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, to amend the recited Act: and whereas an Act was passed in the second year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, An Act to facilitate the Merger of Tithes in Land: and whereas it is expedient to explain and amend the said Acts in certain respects: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in every case where any tithes or rent-charge shall have been or shall hereafter be released, assigned, or otherwise conveyed or disposed of under the provisions of the said Acts, or any of them, or of this Act, for merging or extinguishing the same, the lands in which such merger or extinguishment shall take effect shall be subject to any charge, incumbrance, or liability which lawfully existed on such tithes or rent-charge previous to such merger to the extent of the value of such tithes or rent-charge; and any such charge, incumbrance, or liability shall have priority over any charge or incumbrance existing on such lands at the time of such merger taking effect; and such lands, and the owners thereof for the time being, shall be liable to the same remedies for the recovery of any payment and the performance of any duty in respect of such charge, incumbrance, or liability, or of any penalty or damages for non-payment or non-performance thereof respectively, as the said tithes or rent-charge, or the owner thereof for the time being, were or was liable to previous to such merger.

II. Power for special apportionment of such charge on lands being of three times the value of the charge.— And be it enacted, That every person entitled to exercise the powers for merger of tithes or rent-charge in land under the said Acts, or any of them, or of this Act, may, with the consent of the tithe commissioners for the time being under their hands and seal of office, and of the person to whom the lands in which such merger or extinguishment shall take effect shall belong, either by the deed or other instrument or declaration by which such merger shall be effected, or by any separate deed, instrument, or declaration, to be made in such form as the commissioners shall approve, specially apportion the whole or any part of any such charge, incumbrance, or liability affecting the said tithes or rent-charge so merged or extinguished, or proposed to be merged or extinguished in such lands, upon the same or any part thereof, or upon any other lands of such person held under the same title and for the same estate in the same parish, or upon the several closes or portions of such lands, or according to an acreable rate or rates upon lands of different quality, in such manner and proportion, and to the exclusion of such of them, as the person intending to merge the same, with such consent as aforesaid, may by any such deed, instrument, or declaration direct: Provided always, that no land shall be so exclusively charged unless the value thereof shall in the opinion of the said commissioners be at least three times the value of the

amount of the charge, incumbrance, or liability charged or intended to be charged thereon, over and above all other charges and incumbrances, if any, affecting the same.

III. *Name of each occupier, and sum charged on him, to be specified by Assessor, on notice from owner.*—And be it enacted, that the assessor or collector of any rate or tax shall, within forty days after the receipt of a notice in writing signed by any land owner or tithe owner interested therein, specify in his assessment made for the purpose of collecting and levying such rate or tax the names of the several occupiers of tithes, lands, and tenements subject to such rate or tax, as well as the sum assessed on the tithes, lands, or tenements held by each such occupier.

IV. *Power of special apportionment on tithes or rent-charge.*—And be it enacted, That where the whole of the great tithes or the whole of the small tithes, or the respective rent-charges in lieu thereof, shall be lawfully subject to any such charge, incumbrance, or liability, and the person entitled to such tithes or rent-charge respectively shall be desirous of apportioning such charge, incumbrance, or liability respectively exclusively upon any part of such tithes or rent-charge, although such person has not the power or does not intend to merge the same under the said Acts or this Act, such person may, with the like consent of the said commissioners, and in such manner as they shall see fit and prescribe, and also with the consent of the bishop of the diocese, specially apportion such charge, incumbrance, or liability respectively upon any part or portion of the tithes or rent-charge respectively subject thereto, not being in the opinion of the said commissioners less than three times the value of the said charge, incumbrance, or liability, or of such part thereof as shall be so apportioned thereon, or intended so to be.

V. *Expenses of special apportionment to be borne by parties applying for same.*—And be it enacted, That in every such case of special apportionment the costs and expenses of or incident thereto shall be borne by the party at whose instance the same shall have been made, and shall be recoverable as other costs of apportionments are recoverable under the provisions of the said recited Acts, or either of them, or of this Act.

VI. *Tithes and Rent-charge of Glebe may be merged.*—And be it declared and enacted, That the provisions of the said Acts and this Act for merger or extinguishment of tithes or rent-charge instead of tithes in the lands out of which such tithes shall have been issuing, or whereon such rent-charge shall be fixed, do and shall extend to glebe or other land, in all cases where the same and the tithes or rent-charge thereof shall belong to the same person in virtue of his benefice, or of any dignity, office, or appointment held by him.

VII. *Provision for deducting value of Tithes and Rent-charge from arbitrary Fines in cases of merger in copyholds.*—And be it enacted, That in every case of merger of tithes or rent-charge issuing out of land of copyhold tenure, and subject to arbitrary fine, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, on the application of the owner of such land, to ascertain, by such ways and means as they shall think fit, the annual value of the tithes or rent-charge so merged or intended to be merged: and the said commissioners shall in such case cause to be endorsed on the deed, declaration, or other instrument effecting such merger a certificate under their hands and seal, setting forth such annual value so ascertained; and in every case of future assessment of fine on the lands which before such merger were subject to such tithes or rent-charge, the parties entitled to such fine shall assess the same as if such lands were subject to the tithes or rent-charge of which the annual value shall be so endorsed; and the production of such deed, declaration, or instrument of merger, or of a duplicate thereof, with such certificate endorsed, or of an office-copy of such deed, declaration, or instrument and certificate endorsed thereon, shall be sufficient evidence of the annual value of such tithes or rent-charge.

VIII. *Power to make Award by way of supplement to parochial agreement in cases of fraud, &c.*—And be it enacted, That, notwithstanding any thing in the said Acts, or any of them, contained, in any

case where a parochial agreement for rent-charge or for giving land instead of tithes, or any compulsory award, has been duly confirmed by the said commissioners, and it shall appear to them, at any period before the confirmation of the apportionment of such rent-charge, that by reason of fraud, or by the omission or insertion through error of the tithes or lands of any party thereto, or of the name of any person, whether as tithe-owner or land-owner, who ought, or, as the case may be, who ought not, to have been party thereto, or any other manifest error, that such agreement or award would be unjust, and that if such fraud, omission, insertion, or other manifest error had not occurred the said commissioners would have come to a different conclusion in respect of such agreement or award, and would have declined to confirm or would have varied the same previous to such confirmation, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, if they shall see fit, and in their sole discretion, but not otherwise, by a separate award to rectify such agreement or award in any of the matters aforesaid, in such manner as to them shall seem just; and all the provisions and powers of the recited Acts relating to compulsory awards shall be applied in every such case, in respect of the matter so dealt with, in as full a manner as if no such agreement or award had been made, or as if the same were made in respect of a separate district: Provided always, that in every such separate award the matter so dealt with, and the grounds on which the commissioners shall have seen fit to make the same, shall be recited or otherwise set forth in the draft thereof, in addition to the other particulars required by the said Acts, or any of them, to be set forth in compulsory awards; and every such award shall, in the notice of meeting for hearing objections thereto, be called a separate award by way of supplement to the parochial agreement or award in the parish to which such separate award relates.

IX. *Power after award to make Parochial Agreement for Easter Offerings, &c.*—And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful, at any time before the confirmation of any apportionment under a compulsory award in any parish, for the land-owners and tithe-owners, having such interest in the lands and tithes of such parish as is required for the making a parochial agreement, to enter into a parochial agreement for the commutation of Easter offerings, mortuaries, or surplice fees, or of the tithes of fish or fishing, or mineral tithes; and all the provisions, conditions, limitations, and powers of the said recited Acts, or any of them, relating to parochial agreements, so far as the same shall, in the judgment of the commissioners, be applicable to the subject of the proposed commutation, shall be observed and applied in every such case as if no previous award had been made; and every such agreement may fix the period at which the rent-charge to be paid under such agreement shall commence, but so nevertheless that the same and the subsequent payments thereof shall be made on some day fixed for the payment of the rent-charge awarded in such parish, and shall be recoverable from time to time by the means provided in the said Acts, or either of them, for the recovery of the rent-charges in the said parish.

X. *Power to fix Commencement of Rent-charge.*—And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the commissioners in any compulsory award, or by any supplementary award, in cases where the parties shall not have fixed the same by parochial agreement, as under the said secondly-recited Act is provided, to fix, or where the commissioners shall not have so fixed for the land-owners and tithe-owners having such an interest in the land and tithes of any parish as is required for making a parochial agreement to enter into a supplementary agreement for fixing, such sum as to them respectively shall seem fit to be paid in consideration of the time (if any) which may intervene between the termination of any previous agreement or composition for the payment of tithe and the time at which the rent-charge shall commence, either under such compulsory award or parochial agreement where the same shall have been previously made, and also for the said commissioners by their said award to fix, or for the land-owners and tithe-owners having such interest in the lands and tithes of any parish

as is required for the making a parochial agreement, at any time after such award, and before the confirmation of the apportionment, to enter into a supplementary agreement for fixing the period at which the rent-charge to be paid under such award shall commence, in like manner and subject in both cases to the like conditions as are provided in the secondly-recited Act, enabling parties to agree to pay any such sum, or to fix the period at which any rent-charge shall commence.

XI. *Fixed Rent-charge may be substituted for contingent Rent-charge on lands partially exempt.*—And be it enacted, That where lands are exempted from the payment of tithes, or of rent-charge instead of tithes, whilst in the occupation of the owner of such lands, by reason of having been parcel of the possessions of any privileged order, it shall be lawful for the respective owners of the said lands and tithes or rent-charge, by the parochial agreement for the rent-charge, or by a supplemental agreement in cases where the parochial agreements or any award shall have been confirmed by the said commissioners, to be made in such form as the commissioners shall direct or approve, to agree to the payment, or for the commissioners in the case of a compulsory award, with the consent of the respective owners of the said lands and tithes, to award the payment of a fixed and continuing rent-charge, without regard to the change of occupation or manurance of such lands, equivalent in value, according to the judgment of the commissioners, to such contingent rent-charge; and such lands shall, from the date of the confirmation by the commissioners of such parochial agreement or supplemental agreement or award, as the case may be, or from such date as shall be fixed by the parties, with the approval of the said commissioners, in any such agreement or supplemental agreement, be subject to such fixed rent-charge instead of the contingent tithes or rent-charge to which such lands were subject previous to such agreement or supplemental agreement or award being made; and every such fixed rent-charge shall from such period respectively be paid and recoverable by the means provided in the said Acts, in like manner as if the same had been the rent-charge originally fixed in any parochial agreement or award in respect of the said tithes.

XII. *Provisions of 6 and 7 W. 4. c. 71. ss. 43 and 71, for substituting fixed Rent-charge extended to Crown lands.*—And whereas certain crown lands, by reason of their being of the tenure of ancient demesne or otherwise, are exempted from payment of tithes whilst in the tenure, occupation, or manurance of her Majesty, her tenants, farmers, or lessees, or their under-tenants, as the case may be, but become subject to tithes when aliened or occupied by subjects not being tenants, farmers, or lessees of the crown, and doubts have arisen how far the provisions of the said first-recited Act relating to lands heretofore parcel of the possessions of any privileged order, or in the nature of glebe, or otherwise in like manner privileged and partially exempt, are applicable to such crown lands; be it declared and enacted, That all and every the said provisions of the said first-recited Act do extend to such crown lands, and that the provision lastly in this Act contained for substituting a fixed rent-charge instead of a contingent rent-charge on lands partially exempt from tithes shall extend and be applicable to such crown lands as aforesaid: Provided always, that no such fixed rent-charge shall be substituted instead of such contingent rent-charge on such crown lands without the consent of the persons or officers who are by the said first-recited Act respectively required to be substituted in cases of commutation of tithes where the ownership of lands or tithes is vested in her Majesty.

XIII. *Provision for tithes of Lammas lands, &c.*—And whereas large tracts of lands, called Lammas lands, are in the occupation of certain persons during a portion of the year only, and are liable to the tithes of the produce of the said lands increasing and growing thereon during such occupation, and at other portions of the year are in the occupation of other persons, and in their hands liable to different kinds of tithes arising from the agistment, produce, or increase of cattle or stock thereon; and by reason of such change of occupation such last-

mentioned tithes cannot be commuted for a rent-charge issuing out of or fixed upon the said lands, and the said recited Acts are thereby rendered inoperative in several parishes where such Lammas lands lie: And whereas the said Acts are in like manner inoperative in certain cases where a personal right of commonage, or a right of common in gross, is vested in certain persons by reason of inhabitation or occupation in the parish where any common may lie, or by custom or vicinage, but without having such right of common so annexed or appurtenant to or arising out of or in respect of any lands on which any rent-charge could be fixed instead of the tithes of the cattle or stock, or their produce, increase, or agistment, on such common, annexed to such personal right; for remedy thereof be it enacted, That in every case where by reason of the peculiar tenure of such lands, and the change during the year of the occupiers thereof, or of such right of commonage, a rent-charge cannot, in the judgment of the said commissioners, be fixed on the said lands in respect of cattle and stock received and fed thereon, or of the produce and increase of such cattle and stock, at such portion of the year as the said lands are thrown open, or where such right of commonage alone exists, it shall be lawful for the parties interested in such lands or commons, and the tithes thereof in the case of a parochial agreement, or for the commissioners in the case of a compulsory award, in every such parochial agreement or award respectively, or by any supplemental agreement in the nature of a parochial agreement, or by a supplemental award, as the case may be, where any parochial agreement or award has been already made, to fix a rent-charge instead of the tithes of such Lammas land or commons, to be paid during the separate occupation thereof by the separate occupiers, in like manner as other rent-charges are fixed by the said Acts or any of them, and to declare in such agreement or award, or supplemental agreement or award, as the case may be, such a sum or rate per head to be paid for each head of cattle or stock turned on to such Lammas land or commons by the parties entitled to the occupation thereof after the same shall have been so thrown open, or by the parties entitled to such right of commonage as aforesaid; and every such sum shall be ascertained and fixed upon a calculation of the tithes received in respect of such last-mentioned occupation or right for the period and according to the provisions for fixing rent-charges in the said recited Acts, and shall be due and payable by the owner of such cattle or stock on the same being first turned upon such lands or commons, and shall be recoverable by the persons entitled thereto by distress and impounding of the cattle or stock in respect of which such sum shall be due, in like manner as cattle are distrained and impounded for rent, and be subject to the same provisions as to distress and replevin of the same as are by law provided in cases of distress for rent: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall extend to Lammas lands where no tithes of payments instead of tithes have been taken during the seven years ending at Christmas, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in respect of the cattle or stock received and fed thereon, or of the produce and increase of such cattle or stock at such portion of the year as the said lands are thrown open.

(To be continued.)

LAW.

NORTHAMPTON.—ALL SAINTS' CHURCH-RATE.

"CASE."

"On Thursday, the 15th of August, 1839, a vestry meeting was held in the parish of All Saints, Northampton, to pass the churchwardens' accounts, and make a rate for the repairs of the church.

"The report was read of a surveyor who had examined the church, and prepared a carefully detailed account of the repairs required, and of the expense, which was estimated at about 430*l*. A rate, therefore, being necessary for this and other minor matters, of 6*d*. in the pound, it was proposed in the usual way.

"An amendment was proposed by a dissenting

minister, and seconded, to adjourn the meeting to that day twelve months.

"The clergyman of the parish, as chairman, refused to put this amendment, on the ground that a competent surveyor had declared the repairs to be at once necessary; that no objection was taken against the rate as extravagant, nor one of any smaller amount proposed; and that the amendment, if carried, must of course prevent the churchwardens in the discharge of their duty, by driving off the whole question to a time when they would have ceased to exercise their office. Overlooking the amendment therefore altogether, the chairman put the previous question, which was carried by a large majority. No poll was subsequently demanded.

"The churchwardens have commenced to collect the rate, but some of the dissenters refused to pay, alleging that the rate is illegal, through the chairman's refusal to put the amendment.

"Under these circumstances your opinion is requested,

"1st. Whether the rate thus carried was legal.

"2nd. Whether, in the event of proceedings being instituted for that purpose in the Ecclesiastical Court, the churchwardens could enforce the payments."

"OPINION."

"1 and 2. In my opinion, this rate, under the circumstances stated, is legal. The reasonableness and propriety of it seem capable of being fully proved; and I do not think that if alone opposed on the mere ground for passing over such an amendment as was moved and seconded, the opposition will avail. Taking this view of the rate, it appears to me that the churchwardens can enforce payment of it in the Ecclesiastical Court. They will be advised to summon a defaulter before the justices as a preliminary step to a suit.

"JOHN HAGGARD, Doctors-Commons."

"26th August, 1839."

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

On Saturday, Sept. 14, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta of Cambridge, and his Grace the Duke of Wellington, arrived in this university from Middleton Park, the seat of the Earl of Jersey. They first visited the warden of All Souls' coll., in the hall of which society, at two o'clock, they partook of a most splendid luncheon. Amongst the company present were the Earl and Countess of Jersey and Lady Sarah Villiers; the Earl of Abingdon and Lady Charlotte Bertie; the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford and Lady Harriet Bagot; Lord Forester; Lord Villiers; Lord Grimston; the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Bertie; Lady Georgiana Bertie; the Rev. the President of Corpus Christi coll., Pro-Vice Chancellor; the Rev. Dr. Bandinel; the Rev. Thomas Wintle, of St. John's coll.; the Rev. A. G. Lethbridge, of All Souls' coll.; Junior Proctor; the Hon. Augustus Barrington, the Hon. Walter Wrottesley, the Rev. Lewis Francis Bagot, the Hon. and Rev. Henry William Bertie, and other members of All Souls' coll.; the Rev. Charles Bagot; the Rev. Walter Sneyd, of Christ Church; Captain Bagot, of the Life Guards; Baron Knesbeck, Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Cambridge; Count Moliano; Captain Bagot, R.N., &c. &c. From All Souls' the Royal Duke and Duchess and the Princess Augusta, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, &c., accompanied by the Pro-Vice Chancellor and the Junior Proctor, proceeded to view some of the public buildings and colleges. They first went to the Radcliffe library, where they were attended by Dr. Kidd; thence to the Bodleian Library, and Picture Gallery, where they were received by Dr. Bandinel. Afterwards they proceeded to the following places:—The Divinity School, the Hall, Library and Cathedral of Christ Church, accompanied by the Rev. Robert Hussey, senior Censor of that Society; and Magdalen College, where they were received by the Rev. R. M. White. It scarcely ceased raining during the whole of the day, the party therefore were prevented visiting the public walks. About six o'clock the Royal Duke, Duchess and Princess, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, and Lady Sarah Villiers, &c., left Oxford for Middleton Park. On the return of the Royal Party through Oxford to London on Wednesday, they visited the Botanic Garden, and walked over Magdalen Bridge.

On the 13th September, Mr. Sydney George Selwyn, from Winchester coll., was admitted a Scholar of New College, in this University.

CAMBRIDGE.

On 22d Sept., George John Bowdler, Esq., was admitted Scholar of King's coll., on the resignation of the Rev. G. O. Townshend.

On 22d Sept., John Eyre Yonge, Esq., Scholar of King's coll., in this University, was elected Fellow of that Society. Trinity College.—On Tuesday last, being the 26th of Sept., the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of that Society:—James Homery, B.A.; William John Conybeare,

B.A.; Wm. Gilson Humphry, B.A.; Arthur Thacker, B.A.; Charles John Vaughan, B.A.; John Gordon Maitland, B.A.

ORDINATIONS.

On Sunday, Sept. 15, the Lord Bishop of Carlisle held a public Ordination, when the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Edwin Elliott, John Kitching, Joseph Halifax, Wm. Rolfe, Trustin Boggis, B.A., Trinity hall, Cambridge; Richard Dugdale, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin.

Priests.—Thos. Todd, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Wm. Benn, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; John Anderson, Putney. The undermentioned persons were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, on Sunday, the 22d September.

Deacons.—Charles Richard Alford, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Thomas Bleaymire, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Francis Edward Durnford, B.A., Fellow of King's coll., Cambridge; Robert Henry Goodacre, Literate; John Hawksley, B.A., St. Edmund hall, Oxford; Arthur George Hogarth, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Wm. Willes Lovel, B.A., Trinity coll., Oxford; Wm. Henry Mountain, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge; Benjamin Lucas Watson, M.A., Little St. Mary hall, Oxford; Walter Young, B.A., Fellow of King's coll., Cambridge. Peter C. Mellish Hoskin, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; Edwin C. Montriou, B.A., Pembroke coll., Cambridge; Wm. Marshall, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Richard G. Micklethwaite, B.A., Catherine hall, Cambridge; Herbert Trimmer, Literate; with Lett. dim. from the Archbishop of York. John Thomas Barclay, St. Edmund hall, Oxford; Wm. Cook Osborn, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; with Lett. dim. from the Bishop of Bath and Wells. Samuel More Richards, S.C.L., Magdalen hall, Oxford; with Lett. dim. from the Bishop of Lichfield.

Priests.—John Garvey, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Alfred Greaves, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; John David Piggott, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; John Holford Risley, S.C.L., Fellow of New College, Oxford. John Knifton Newbold, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Richard Rawle, M.A., Fellow of Trinity coll., Cambridge; John Moss Webb, B.A., Clare hall, Cambridge; with Lett. dim. from the Bishop of Lichfield.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, in the Cathedral Church of Llandaff, on Sunday, the 15th day of September, 1839, the following persons were admitted into Holy Orders.

Deacons.—Edmund Turberville Williams, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxon; Iltyd Nicholl, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxon; Thos. Kearsley Thomas, M.A., St. John's coll., Oxon; James Henry Scudamore Burr, A.B., Christ Church, Oxon; John Morgan, St. David's coll., Lampeter; Wm. John Bucknall Estcourt, M.A., Balliol coll., Oxon, with Lett. dim. from the Bishop of Sarum; John Ballard, M.A., Trinity coll., Oxon, with Lett. dim. from the Bishop of Chichester.

Priests.—William Evans, of St. David's coll., Lampeter; William Price Lewis, Literate, Usk; John Williams Morgan, Literate, Cowbridge; Evan Evans, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Edward Jenkins, Literate, Cowbridge; John Philip Reece Shepard, Literate, Usk; Christopher Senior Lawrence, Literate, Cowbridge.

Harrow School Chapel was consecrated on Tuesday, Sept. 24th, by the diocesan and visitor, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, vicar of the parish, and one of the governors of the school. The altar-piece was presented by Mr. Joseph Neeld, M.P., one of the governors, and a marble tablet and service books for the altar by Lord Dunganon.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

BISHOP HEBER.

In the inscription on Bishop Heber's monument in St. Paul's Cathedral (as given in our last number, page 54,) for "He was then summoned," &c., read "He was there summoned," &c.

Since the publication of No. XV. we have received a well-written Latin letter from a correspondent in Jersey, offering for the pages of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE the following version of this epitaph:—

Memorie Sacrum
REGINAE DI HEBER, S. T. P. Domini
Calcute Episcopi,
Hoc Monumentum Populares,
Qui vivum amabant et mirabantur,
Ponendum curaverunt.
Mira in eo consensio
Flagrantissima in Deum pietatis,
Cum summa in omne hominum genus indulgentia,
Necnon ingenii excelsissimi laudes,
Cum animi judicio res omnes aequè expendente,
Enituerunt:
Qui cum prisca morum simplicitate,
Ut demissa Christianum mente decet,
Clarus ante omnes haberetur,
Eam nec plausus enovare,
Nec res secundae minuire
Potuerunt.
Qui cum ad altiores honorum gradus
Perventurus in Patria videretur,
Illo gloriae curriculo libenter omissio,

Inter Ministros ad barbaras gentes
 Christiana fide erudiendis,
 Ad Orientem missos,
 Princeps adscribi prætulit;
 Atque intra breve Triennii spatium,
 Majore Indis parte peragrata,
 Et cujuscunque hominum generis et sectæ
 Amore et veneratione conciliata,
 Laborum ut præmium acciperet,
 E terris revocatus excessit,
 Anno Ætatis XLIII, et Domini, MDCCCXXVI.
 Morte sepultus abis; nec te lugemus ademptum,
 Quamvis circumstent moxque dolorque rogum.
 Pertulit ante Deus reserare Vicarius Orcum,
 Qui tibi amore sui, cec face, monstrat iter.
 Morte sepultus abis; nec fas lugere peremptum,
 Cui tutela Deus, Duxque Redemptor adest.
 Te dedit, ereptumque Deus reparabit: Iesu
 Nam cæso, stimulos mors adhibere nequit!

A Christian Example.—Among the first founders of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge was Sir John Philipps, Knt. The following proceeding of the Society, in respect to this honourable person, deserves to be generally known. At a Meeting of the Society, held on Thursday, the 21st of December, 1699, it was, among other matters, "RESOLVED, That the thanks of this Society be given to Sir John Philipps, for the noble and Christian example he has shown in refusing a challenge after the highest provocation imaginable; and that the Lord Guildford be pleased to acquaint him therewith."—*Account of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*

METROPOLIS.

Monasteries in the Metropolis.—It is not generally known that there are several religious establishments for Roman Catholic ladies in London and its immediate vicinity, where they devote their lives to the education of the children of the indigent, the largest of which is in Clarendon-square, where 240 girls are clothed, fed, and brought up as good and trustworthy servants. A monastic institution is now erecting in Bermondsey, adjoining the new Catholic chapel, for the order of the Sisters of Mercy. The ladies who are about to take possession of this establishment are pledged to visit and administer to the wants of the sick poor of the neighbourhood, regardless of their religious creed, their sickness and poverty being their only recommendation to the good offices of the nuns. A similar establishment is to be instituted at Whitechapel about Christmas next. What will appear most strange is, that the females devoting themselves to this life are almost all persons of family and fortune, who, from their education and accomplishments, are capable of adorning any society.—*Observer.*

Miss Agnew, the Roman Catholic convert, and authoress of *Geraldine*, is about to proceed to London in a few days, accompanied by Mrs. Macaulay, for the purpose of founding a convent of nuns of the Order of Mercy, in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel and the Commercial-road, to which is to be attached a large school for poor children.—*Tyne Mercury.*

PROVINCIAL.

Gloucestershire.—Cheltenham Church Association Meeting.—A large and influential meeting of the members and friends of the Cheltenham Church of England Association was held on the 23rd of Aug., at the Assembly-rooms in that town, for the purpose of adopting a petition to parliament in favour of Church Extension. On the platform were—the Revs. F. Close, Hugh Stowell, G. Driscoll, C. Herbert, S. H. Field, J. Hall (Bristol), D. L. Cousins, C. B. Trye, W. R. Coxwell, J. F. S. Gabb, R. L. Hopper, and J. H. Sadler, Sir R. Wolseley, Lieut.-Col. Hawkshaw, Capt. Robertson, Major Davies, Capt. Molesworth, Dr. Coley, C. Cole, C. T. Cooke, D. Binckes, E. Hatch, and J. H. Hulme, Esqrs. On the motion of Christopher Cole, Esq., seconded by Mr. Hatch, the Rev. F. Close took the chair. The proceedings having been opened with prayers, the reverend chairman proceeded to address the assembly, and explain the special object of the

meeting. After some discussion, they agreed to the following petition to parliament:—

"That your petitioners view with deep concern the spiritual destitution of vast masses of the population of this country.

"That they feel compelled to attribute the disturbances which have recently taken place, and the insecure state of life and property in many parts of the country, chiefly to this lamentable destitution.

"That, in their view, the word of God and the constitution of these realms alike demand at the hands of the state an adequate provision of religious instruction for the entire population.

"They therefore pray, that your right honourable House will take these matters into your serious consideration, with a view to the immediate removal of these evils.

"And your petitioners shall ever pray."

Lancashire.—The Rev. Commissary Law, during his visit to this and the neighbouring districts, has subscribed to the erection, the repair, or the improvement of churches, out of his own pocket, no less a sum than 800*l.*—*Lancaster Gazette.*

George Martin, Esq., one of the members for the borough of Lancaster, has given a piece of ground on which it is proposed to erect a new church in that town, calculated to hold from 1000 to 1200 persons.—*Herald.*

Goudhurst, Kent.—The foundation-stone of the new church of Christ Church, at Kiln Down, in this parish, was laid on Thursday, the 12th of Sept., by the Viscountess Beresford. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, a most numerous and highly respectable company were present on the occasion, among whom were Lord Beresford, Lord Decies, Lord and Lady Brecknock, and Miss Murray; A. B. Hope, Esq.; Revs. W. B. Harrison, Hackness, Wm. M. Smith Mamott, Hooper, Twigg, Woodgate, King, Wickham, Hooker, Hutchinson, Gardiner, Lemon, L. E. Geyt (rural dean), and H. Harrison, &c. &c. A procession, consisting of the clergy in their robes, the committee, children of the National Schools, with flags, with appropriate inscriptions, &c. &c., escorted Lady Beresford to a marquee, tastefully fitted up for the occasion. The coins of the present reign having been deposited by her ladyship in the cavity of the stone, the vicar of the parish, the Rev. W. B. Harrison, repeated the 17th verse of the 90th Psalm, the stone being gradually lowered; a magnificent silver trowel was then presented to her ladyship, the gift of the committee, with which she spread the mortar, after which the choir chanted the "Te Deum." Appropriate prayers were then offered up by the vicar and curate of the parish—the 100th Psalm was then sung, and the blessing pronounced. "God save the Queen" followed, and the company separated, highly gratified with the order and decorum, which, without any exception, prevailed, rendering the interesting ceremony peculiarly solemn and impressive. The parish of Goudhurst consists of a population of 3,000 souls, and is nine miles in length; 1,000 of the inhabitants are from two and a half to five miles distant from the parish church. Lord and Lady Beresford endow the church with 75*l.* per annum, to which the Dean and Chapter of Rochester add 25*l.* per annum, upon the condition of a parsonage-house being built, for which there are not sufficient funds at present.

ADDRESS TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY
 FROM THE PROTESTANT OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION
 AT LIVERPOOL.

(From the *Liverpool Standard*.)

It will be remembered that about a month since an address, of which we subjoin a copy, was forwarded from this valuable association to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressive of their gratitude for his Grace's firm and Christian defence of Scriptural education; and we have now the gratification of presenting to our readers the reply of his Grace, together with the letter of the Rev. J. R. Connor, which accompanied the address.

ADDRESS.

"To his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and those other Lords, Spiritual and Temporal, who supported his Grace's motion for an ad-

dress to her Majesty upon the late Ministerial proposal for an Education Grant.

"We, the undersigned members and friends of the Liverpool Protestant Operative Association, desire to express to your Lordships our most earnest and heartfelt sense of gratitude for your firm and Christian defence of Scriptural education, more especially at a time when the enemies of the pure word of God are making such efforts to break down the barriers which exist between truth and falsehood.

"The temperate and dignified, but at the same time uncompromising, course which your lordships felt it your duty to pursue, in opposing the late attempt to force upon the country (contrary to the wishes of nearly one-half the House of Commons, and the general sense of the nation as expressed by more than 3,000 petitions) a grant for a system of education, not only unscriptural in its character, but opposed to the Established Church and the Protestant institutions of the land, demand from the nation at large their most grateful acknowledgments, and for which we first offer our hearty thanks to our heavenly Father for His overruling providence to this our native land. We rejoice to have the opportunity of thus expressing our gratitude to his Grace, who stood forth as the first prelate of the Church, and to your Lordships, both spiritual and temporal, who so faithfully supported him in resisting the encroachments of those opposed to the true principles of Protestantism, which have existed for so many years as the bulwark of the English constitution."

THE REV. J. R. CONNOR'S LETTER.

"My Lord Archbishop,—At the request of the Protestant operatives of Liverpool, I have the high honour of enclosing to your Grace an address unanimously carried at their last public meeting.

"The address has been presented through the medium of the press to the other spiritual and temporal peers who voted with your Grace on the motion alluded to; but a special allusion having been made to your Grace in the address, as the originator of the motion, the operatives conceive that they are bound to transmit their address to your Grace personally. They do it, presuming upon the high and holy feelings ever manifested by your Grace for the spiritual welfare of the country, and humbly hoping it will be received as the ebullition of hearts grateful to God, the giver of every good and perfect gift, and to His bishops, the instruments by whom He guards the towers of Zion. It may not be irrelevant to add, that the Liverpool Protestant Operative Association is strictly a religious society, established to support our National Church, the glory of our land.

"I have the honour to remain,

"Your Grace's humble and obedient servant,

"J. R. CONNOR, Chairman,
 "Minister of St. Simon's, Liverpool."

THE ARCHBISHOP'S REPLY.

"Lambeth, Sept. 5.

"Rev. Sir,—I trust that my absence from home on official duties, which occupied the whole of my time during the last three weeks of August, will plead my excuse for having so long delayed my acknowledgment of your letter, and of the address which accompanied it, from the members and friends of the Liverpool Protestant Operative Association. "I am exceedingly gratified by the approbation thus expressed of my conduct, and the attachment implied in that approbation to our National Church; and I beg you to assure the parties who have signed the address, that I consider it as an imperative duty to oppose every measure which may have the effect of depriving any portion of the people of that early instruction in the faith and fear of the Lord, which is only to be found in the Scriptures, and to which every child that is born in a Christian country has an undoubted right.

"I remain, Rev. Sir,

"Your humble and obedient servant,
 "W. CANTUAR."

CONSECRATION OF SNENTON CHURCH.—ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY TO THE LORD BISHOP OF LINCOLN.

(From the *Nottingham Journal*.)

ON Thursday last this newly-erected structure was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The clergy then assembled in the vestry of St. Mary's Church, where they signed the address given below. Proceeding into the chancel, they awaited the arrival of the Bishop, who was soon after introduced by Archdeacon Wilkins, who led him to a chair placed within the rails which enclose the communion table.

The venerable Archdeacon then read the following address, which he presented to his Lordship:

"To the Right Reverend Father, in God, John, by Divine permission, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

"We, the Archdeacon and undersigned clergy of the county of Nottingham, now transferred from the paternal care of our venerated late diocesan (the Archbishop of York), to the jurisdiction of your lordship, avail ourselves of the occasion of your first entrance into this new portion of your diocese, to testify our sense of the high estimation in which your lordship's character as a prelate, a divine, and a scholar, has been deservedly held; and to assure your lordship of our thankfulness to the Great Disposer of all things, in being placed under the episcopal authority of one to whom we may look for counsel and assistance on all occasions of doubt and difficulty, and upon whom we may confidently rely, as well for the maintenance and integrity of our ecclesiastical polity, as for the development and promotion of sound Christian doctrine.

"We beg further to assure your lordship, that highly appreciating, as we do, that benevolent and Christian spirit which characterizes your public and private conduct, it will be our pleasure, as well as our duty, to pay scrupulous attention to your commands, and to evince a cheerful and ready obedience to your authority. And we earnestly pray God that He may be pleased to pour upon you the grace of His Holy Spirit, that you may long and happily continue to manifest that love of His honour and service, and that devotion to the welfare of the church, which, with so much benefit to the cause of religion and morality, your lordship has hitherto been the instrument of promoting." [Here follow the signatures of the archdeacon and clergy.]

The Rev. PRELATE, then advancing towards the clergy, delivered the following reply:—"I thank you very sincerely for this testimony of your esteem and attachment. It is highly valuable to me, not only on account of the personal gratification which the assurance that I possess your favourable opinions must afford me; but on account also of the encouragement and support which I cannot fail to derive from it. Notwithstanding the complimentary terms in which your late venerable diocesan has been pleased to speak of me, I am too conscious of my own deficiencies not to feel that I am little qualified to make good to you the loss you have sustained by being removed from his mild and paternal superintendence. Still, knowing that your cordial-cooperation and prayer will never be wanting, I enter cheerfully on the new duties imposed upon me, in humble confidence, that our endeavours to promote the common end of a ministry—the glory of God and the edification of His church—will not be altogether unavailing. One thing the experience of 20 years has taught me—that in order to the effectual discharge of episcopal functions, it is necessary there should subsist mutual confidence, and a frank and unreserved communication of sentiment between the clergy and the diocesan. Let me assure you, my brethren, in conclusion, that I shall gladly receive, and give my best attention to, any suggestion you may think fit to offer to me, with reference either to the well-being of your respective parishes, or your own comfort and convenience, which it will be my anxious wish ever to consult, provided I can do so without any sacrifice of my public duty."

New Church at Sand-Hutton.—It gives us great pleasure to state, that Mr. J. Walker, the respected owner of the Sand-Hutton estate, near York, is now erecting a very neat and commodious chapel-of-ease at that place, which is in the parish of Bomal, and a

considerable distance from the parish church. The works are progressing rapidly, and under the direction of Mr. Salvin, of London, the architect, will soon approach to completion. We sincerely hope that the liberal and Christian example thus set by Mr. Walker will be followed by other landowners in the county. New churches, and extended means of instruction in the principles of our established religion, form the best barriers against the spread of Popery and Dissent.—*Doncaster Chronicle*.

The Rev. Richard Scott, B.D., has presented to the Abbey Church at Shrewsbury, a valuable service of communion plate. On Tuesday last the vicar and churchwardens waited upon Mr. Scott, with a memorial engrossed upon parchment, and signed by upwards of 200 respectable residents of the Abbey parish, expressive of their acknowledgments for the munificent gift.—*Worcester Guardian*.

Hanham near Bristol—*Church Extension*.—It is proposed to erect a new church, parsonage, and school, on the borders of Bitton and St. George's, in the diocese of Gloucester and Bristol; the Church to accommodate 650, of which number 550 to be free.

New Church at Darley Dale.—His Grace the Duke of Devonshire has subscribed the liberal sum of 50*l.* towards the erection of the new church at Darley Dale, near Matlock. What enhances the value of the contribution is, his Grace does not possess a yard of land in that extensive parish.—*Nottingham Journal*.

Mr. Serjeant Wilde, M.P. for Newark, has given the sum of 100*l.* towards liquidating the debt incurred by the erection of Christ Church, in that borough; and although the building and endowment cost the sum of 5,300*l.*, the whole of that amount has been raised (with the exception of 68*l.*, the debt now due) by voluntary contributions.—*Nottingham Journal*.

A ladies' bazaar was held at Coleham, in aid of the funds for building a new church. The Viscountess Fielding and daughters, Viscountess Dugannon, Hon. Mrs. Kenyon, Hon. Mrs. Noel Hill, Hon. Mrs. Leighton, Hon. Mrs. Hamilton, and other ladies presided at the stalls, which contained contributions from the Queen Dowager, &c., and obtained in aid of the object 900*l.*—*Salopian Journal*.

The Bishop of Worcester has consecrated the new church at Lye Waste, which was erected at the expense of the late Mr. Thomas Hill of Dennis.—*Worcester Journal*.

Whittlesey.—The friends of the Church were much gratified on the 7th ult., by the laying of the first stone of a new district church at Coates. By the unwearied exertions of the vicar of St. Mary's, Whittlesey, the Rev. Mr. Pope's benefactors have been sought and found worthy of the most Christian period of the Church, amongst whom we rejoice to notice J. W. Childers, Esq., M.P., who gave besides ground for church and churchyard, 30*l.*, the lords of the Manor, 20*l.*, and Mr. Joseph Waddelew (a resident farmer), 10*l.* per annum towards the endowment of this rising edifice. The Church Building Society and National Commissioners handsomely contributed 600*l.* towards the structure, and the parishioners, with the clergy and surrounding gentry, have unanimously testified, by liberal contributions, their sincere attachment to the Church. A procession was formed of the Sunday-school children, the inhabitants, committee, and clergy: and on reaching the ground the 100th Psalm was sung, when the 122nd and 132nd Psalms, and a few Collects, were read; and a prayer for the solemn occasion was feelingly offered up by the Rev. Mr. Brocklebank, the resident minister of Coates. The Rev. Mr. Pope, assisted by Mr. Wild, the architect and builder, then laid "the chief corner-stone," depositing, in a cavity, a brass plate, with the following inscription:—"The first stone of this chapel in connexion with St. Mary's, Whittlesey, was laid on the 7th of September, 1839, by the Vicar. 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men.'" When another hymn having been sung, the rev. Vicar delivered a most impressive and beautiful address to the assembled company.—*From a Correspondent*.

IRELAND.

SEIZURES BY A PRIEST FOR BUILDING A CHAPEL. We have received the following from Mr. W. B. Smyth, a magistrate of the county of Clare:—"Yesterday Mr. Tamplin, the Roman Catholic curate of this parish (Doora), accompanied by a body-guard of 15 or 16 stout young fellows, perambulated the parish together with a horse and car to levy contributions for building a new parish chapel, and where he did not get cash, he took blankets, or quilts, or great-coats from the poor, to be retained till released by cash. In one house he entered, instead of taking a pledge, he had to administer the last rites of the church to a dying labourer of mine. Another of my labourers had to sleep last night, and such a night! without a blanket, and without a sod of turf, all the turf of the country being still on the bog, and likely to continue so. This is no secret, as I have reported it to the Government."—*Limerick Chronicle*.

FOREIGN.

France.—*Statistics of Religion: from the Budget of the Minister of Public Worship for 1840.*—The estimate of the expenses of public worship in France for the year 1840, amounts to 35,744,859 francs, or about 1,429,794*l.* which is divided as follows:—

Frais d'administration	204,550 fr.
Culte catholique	34,491,300
Cultes protestantes	959,000
Culte Israélite	90,000
	35,744,859 fr.

The following are some of the items in the estimate for the Roman Catholic worship:—

The bishops (eighty in number) receive under the head of salaries	910,000 fr.
Indemnities for expenses of visitations, papal bulls, and informations	142,000
	1,052,000 fr.

Of the inferior clergy there are,	
174 Vicar-generals, receiving	365,000 fr.
660 Canons	1,003,500
3,301 Curés	4,193,400
25,576 Desservants	20,960,800
5,480 Vicaires	1,918,000
	28,440,700 fr.

The total number of ecclesiastics in active service and receiving a salary is 35,271.

Among the desservants there are 2,849 septuagenarians, and 927 sexagenarians.

In the great ecclesiastical seminaries there were, in 1833, students 9,579; ordinations 2,039; in 1837, students 7,822; ordinations 1,665.

The amount for Protestant worship includes the salaries of the pastors; namely,

Reformed or Calvinist	397
Lutherans	232
	629

Of these 7 (in Paris) receive 3,000 fr. each.	
58 receive	2,000
100 ditto	1,500
463 ditto	1,200
1 ditto	1,000

The population of France, by the census of 1836, was about thirty-three millions and a half, of which about twelve hundred thousand only are supposed to be Protestants.—*Abridged from the Archives du Christianisme*.

•• It is to be observed, that this salary, paid by the state, forms but a portion of the incomes of the clergy and pastors. In many cases the amount is doubled by payments from the Commune or the Department, and they have the fees in addition; so that it is difficult to form an accurate estimate of their revenues.

The salaries of the Protestant pastors are greater than those of the parochial clergy. The curés receive from twelve to fifteen hundred francs each, and the desservants from eight hundred to a thousand francs.

Russia.—Hamburg, Sept. 19.—The latest accounts from St. Petersburg, of the 14th, say that the Emperor was expected to return in about a week. The Bishops of the Greek united church (i.e. not belonging to the Russian church, but united in certain conditions with the church of Rome) have petitioned the emperor to be admitted with their flocks into the Russian Greek church. This petition, has, of course, been granted, and between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 of Russian subjects are thus withdrawn from the supremacy of the court of Rome, and placed under the synod of St. Petersburg.—*Hamburg papers.*

Algiers.—Extract of a letter from Bona, 9th inst., given by the *Toulonnais*:—"On the 28th of August, being the festival of St. Augustin, the Bishop of Algiers went in procession with the clergy of Bona and some priests, from Algiers to the ruins of Hippo, the spot where St. Augustin used to officiate, and after a solemn service laid the first stone of a church dedicated to the saint, which is to be erected by subscription from the Bishops of France. All the inhabitants of Bona were present at this ceremony, which was very imposing."

Rome.—A letter from Rome of the 24th ult. says—"The interest taken by the Pope in the affairs of the East arises from the tolerance of the late Sultan, and the indulgence he showed towards Christians. A few days ago a young Jesuit, who had succeeded in converting several members of the most distinguished families of Constantinople was presented to his Holiness in the Turkish costume."

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. D. Jones, late curate and lecturer of St. Nicholas, Deptford, a silver coffee and tea service, from the parishioners.

The Rev. W. J. Brodrick, of Castle Rising, Norfolk, a handsome silver inkstand.

The Rev. G. Dover, curate of Huddersfield, a purse of fifty guineas, by the parishioners.

The Rev. James Flamank, late curate of St. Mary's, Wallingford, Berks, a handsome silver tea and coffee service, by the parishioners.

The Rev. W. Lutyens, late curate of St. Paul's, Shadwell, a silver tea and coffee service, and a pocket service of communion plate, by the parishioners.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Robert Appleton, M.A., elected by the Town Council, Master of the Grammar-school, Reading.

Rev. Marsham Argles, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

Rev. Edward Lowry Barnwell, M.A., elected by the Bishop of Bangor, and the Rev. the Warden of Ruthin, to the Head Mastership of Ruthin School.

Rev. William Barry, M.A., to the Rectory of Blisworth, near Northampton. The presentation of the Trustees under the will of John Barry, Esq., deceased.

Rev. Robert Bland, to the Vicarage of Tutbury, Staffordshire. Patron, the Archdeacon of Derby.

Rev. Benjamin Bradney Bockett, M.A., to the Vicarage of Epsom, Surrey. Patroness, Mrs. Pugh.

Rev. J. A. Body, B.A., to be Chaplain to the Manchester Poor House.

Rev. Henry John Buller, M.A., to the Rectory of West Parley, Dorsetshire. Patroness, Mrs. Mary Buller.

Rev. Thomas Chambers, M.A., has been appointed Head Master of the Royal Naval School.

Rev. R. Kenningale Cook, B.A., to the Incumbency of St. John's Church, Smallbridge. Patron, the Vicar of Rochdale.

Rev. Giles Daubeny, to the Rectory of Lydiard Tregoz, Wilts. Patroness, Mrs. Collins.

Rev. Arthur Dene, M.A., to the Rectory of Blitadon, Devonshire. Patron, W. A. Yeo, Esq.

Rev. D. Evans, to the Vicarage of St. Keverne, Cornwall. Patrons, J. Bennett, Esq., and others.

Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. James's, Clerkenwell, with Pentonville Chapelry. Patrons, the Inhabitants of the parish.

Rev. George Lardner Foxton, M.A., to the Vicarage of St. Peter's, Worcester, with the Chapelry of Whittington annexed. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Rev. T. Harrison, M.A., to be Minister of Trinity Church, Maidstone. Patron, the Rev. J. Reeve, M.A., Perpetual Curate of Maidstone.

Rev. Edward Hawkins, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Coleford, in the Forest of Dean. Patron, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. J. Warren Hayes, M.A., to the Rectory of Arborfield, Berks. Patron, Lord Braybrooke.

Rev. George Marshall Holwell, to the Curacy of Calstow, Lincolnshire, on the appointment of the Rev. G. Watson, Vicar.

Rev. John Homfray, B.A., to the Rectory of Sutton, Norfolk. Patron, the Earl of Abergavenny.

Rev. W. Huntington, M.A., Rector of St. John's, Manchester, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Earl of Zetland.

Rev. H. Jennings, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Watton, Yorkshire. Patron, Richard Bethell, Esq., M.P.

Rev. Thomas Jessop, of Bilton, to the Vicarage of Wighill, Yorkshire. Patron, R. F. Wilson, Esq.

Rev. J. Langdon, B.A., to the Mastership of the Yeovil Free School, void by the death of the Rev. T. Tompkins.

Rev. Dr. Molesworth, to the Chaplaincy of the Isle of Thanet Union Workhouse.

Rev. Henry Norman, M.A., of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, to the Sunday-evening Lectureship at Newport, Salop.

Rev. Lewis Welsh Owen, M.A., to the Rectory of the Holy Trinity Church, Colchester, Essex, and the Vicarage of Marks Tey, in the same county. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Balliol College.

Rev. Thomas Paddon, M.A., to be a Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Leeds.

Rev. John Perkins, M.A., unanimously elected one of the City Lecturers of Oxford. The electors are the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors of the Corporation.

Rev. E. Pole, to the Rectory of Shevokoe, Cornwall. Patron, W. H. P. Carew, Esq.

Rev. J. Raven, B.A., to the Rectory of Mundford, Norfolk. Patron, Sir R. Sutton, Bart.

Rev. Charles Thomas Scott, B.A., to the Rectory of Shadfield, Suffolk. Patron, Lord Braybrooke.

Rev. J. Shatto, to the Rectory of St. Martin's, and the Vicarage of St. Paul's. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Rev. M. B. Thomas, to the Vicarage of Carew, Pembroke-shire. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

Rev. Francis Thornburgh, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Kingswood, Wilts. Patrons, the Inhabitants of Kingswood.

Rev. Nicholas Tindal, M.A., to the Vicarage of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. Comyns Tucker, M.A., to the Rectory of Statherne, Leicestershire. Patrons, Master and Fellows of Peter House.

Rev. Mark Waters, B.A., has been appointed upon his own petition to the Ministership of Great Yarmouth.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has nominated the Rev. H. G. Walsh, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and late Curate of Clifton, to the Ministry of the new church now building in a large and increasing district in the parish of Leckhampton, near Cheltenham.

DEATHS.

MAY 26, at Poore, Rev. Richard Arnold, Chaplain to the East India Company at Cuttack.

AUG. 29, in the 84th year of his age, Rev. Wm. Wells, 59 years Rector of East Allington, Devonshire.

SEPT. 3, at Bridlington Quay, aged 69, the Rev. G. Sampson, late of Leaven, and a magistrate of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

SEPT. 7, aged 79, Rev. Cornelius Copner, 24 years Rector of Naunton Beauchamp, Worcestershire. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

SEPT. 7, Rev. Richard Williams, vicar of Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire; (patron, the Lord Chancellor;) and Perpetual Curate of Kilfig and Marros, in the same county, both in the patronage of the Vicar of Laugharne.

SEPT. 8, at Merton Hall, Norfolk, after a few hours' illness, the Right Hon. and Rev. Thomas De Grey, Baron Walsingham, in the Peerage of Great Britain, Archdeacon of Surrey; 33 years Rector of Fawley with Exbury. Patron, the Bishop of Winchester; and 36 years Rector of Merton, Devon, in his own patronage. His Lordship was born April 10, 1778; succeeded, on the death of his brother George, the third Lord, April 27, 1831; married Aug. 12, 1802, Lady Elizabeth, fourth daughter of the late Hon. and Right Rev. Brownlow North, Lord Bishop of Winchester.

SEPT. 13, the Right Hon. and Rev. Wm. Thellusson, Baron Rendlesham, in the Peerage of Ireland, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge. His Lordship was born on the 6th of January, 1798, succeeded to the title July 3rd, 1832; married January 10th, 1826, Lucy, third daughter of Edw. Roger Pratt, Esq.

SEPT. 19, in Castle-street, Hereford, aged 74, Rev. John Duncombe, M.A., 30 years Rector of Abbey Dore, and 24 years vicar of Mansel Lacy, both in Herefordshire.

At Beenharn vicarage, Berks, Rev. John Bushnell, M.A., 29 years vicar and patron of Beenharn Valence.

At his house in Bath, aged 92, Rev. Richard Miles, 59 years Rector of Lydiard Tregoz, Wiltshire.

At North-parade, Bath, aged 42, Rev. Ames Hellicar, M.A., of Trinity College, Minor Canon of Bristol, and Vicar of Fivehead with Swell, Somersetshire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Rev. Lewis J. Howel, 24 years Rector of Penhow, Monmouthshire.

At Drogheda, Rev. Charles Lucas Reade, M.A. At Barcelona, the Rev. W. Harvey, late Rector of Ath-noven, Cork.

SEPT. 26, suddenly, in his 66th year, the Rev. John Mattinson, 26 years Curate of Hey Chapel, near Oldham.

On the 28th ult., at Wilton Gilbert, near Durham, the Very Rev. Richard Richardson, D.D., in the 88th year of his age. He had held the perpetual curacy of Wilton Gilbert for upwards of 59 years, and was also precentor of St. David's, rector of Brancepeth, in the county of Durham, and Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral.

Rev. T. Plummer, Curate of the parish of Keighley, Yorkshire, and Master of the Free Grammar School.

On Thursday, Oct. 3, died, at his rooms in Corpus Christi College, the Rev. Henry Dimock, M.A., Chaplain, and formerly Fellow, of that Society, and Rector of Monks Risborough, Buckinghamshire, to which Living he was presented in 1811 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. He was the son of the Rev. Henry Dimock, Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Dr. Moore,) and the author of "Critical and Explanatory Notes on Genesis, Exodus, Isaiah, and other Books of the Holy Scriptures;" also of "Notes on the Books of Psalms and Proverbs." The deceased was elected a Scholar of Corpus in 1782; proceeded B.A. April 4th, 1785; and M.A. Jan. 13th, 1789. He would have completed his 75th year in November next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO THE CLERGY AND OTHER FRIENDS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, the largest within the city of Gloucester, containing an increasing population of 3,500 souls and upwards, is destitute of Sunday School-rooms. Yet it was the Rector of this Parish, the Rev. Thomas Stock, who, in the year 1780, projected, and, in conjunction with his friend, Robert Raikes, Esq., established the first Sunday School in Great Britain. The parishioners consist, in a great proportion, of small householders, and the Living itself is under £130 per annum, and no glebe house thereon. The present Rector, being wholly unable from his own resources, or those of the Parish, to raise the requisite funds, is constrained to appeal thus publicly to the liberality of the friends of sound and scriptural education. He is persuaded that they will not be insensible to the wants of a Parish which may justly claim the distinction of having originated the whole system of Sunday School teaching.

In aid of the object in question, a Reverend Incumbent, residing at Salisbury, and connected with the Cathedral, has happily suggested a plan, the principle of which was immediately acted upon in his own Parish, and has been adopted already in various other places, viz.:—"That a General Subscription be set on foot, to which each child in every school in the United Kingdom be invited to contribute One Penny." This proposal is now respectfully and anxiously submitted to the favourable consideration of every Incumbent and officiating Minister throughout the two countries, who are hereby earnestly intreated to bring the case of the above-mentioned Parish before such of their young people, as are now sharing in the blessings of Sunday School instruction. By this simple free-will offering an ample Fund would be raised, and the Sunday School-rooms of St. John's Parish would exhibit, to future generations, an interesting and singular memorial of the gratitude of children for their "nurture and admonition in the Lord."

TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary de Lode; Rev. John Davies, M.A., Incumbent of St. Nicholas; Rev. F. T. Bayly, B.A., Rector of St. John's, in the city of Gloucester; Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, B.A., Vicar of Brookthorpe; Thos. Turner, Esq., a Director, and Wm. Montague, jun., Esq., Manager of the Gloucester National Provincial Bank of England.—**SECRETARIES**, Revs. F. T. Bayly, and F. T. J. Bayly.—**TREASURERS**, Thomas Turner, and Wm. Montague, Esqrs. Contributions have already been received or promised from the following Parochial Schools:—

GLOUCESTER.					£. s. d.						£. s. d.
St. John's and St. Aldate's	...	...	...	...	0 13 8	St. John's and St. Mary's, Devizes, and friends	...	...	...	...	3 3 0
St. Michael's	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	St. James's, near Southampton, and friends	...	...	...	...	3 3 0
St. Mary de Lode	...	...	...	...	0 11 6	Upton, St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire	...	...	...	...	1 0 6
St. Nicholas	...	...	...	...	0 16 3	Brookthorpe, Gloucester	...	...	...	...	0 3 6
Christchurch	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	Huntley, ditto	...	...	...	...	3 3 0

CHILTERNHAM.

Parish Church Sunday School.

St. Paul's.

Trinity.

Alstone Sunday School.

Waterloo ditto.

Hurst, Berks.

St. Thomas, and friends, Salisbury...

Quedley, ditto.

Standish, ditto.

Malsmore, ditto.

Dursley, ditto, and friends ... | ... | 1 | 12 | 8 |

Young Gentlemen of the Coll. School, Gloucester ... | ... | 1 | 16 | 6 |

Young Ladies of Miss Bazeley's School, Salisbury ... | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |

Snitterfield, Warwickshire ... | ... | 0 | 7 | 0 |

IRELAND.

Enniscorthy Sunday School and Teachers ... | ... | 3 | 5 | 0 |

Sunday School Contributions, and other Donations, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John's, Gloucester; and may be remitted, however small the amount, by Post-office Order, to the National Provincial Bank of England, Gloucester; or to Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, London, "to the Account of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, in aid of St. John's School Building Fund."

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FOR BILE, ACIDITIES, AND INDIGESTION.

MURRAY'S CONDENSED SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA is now prepared under the care of **SIR JAMES MURRAY**, the discoverer, to prevent the risk of adulteration. The great advantages of this elegant preparation are, that possessing all the properties of the Magnesia in general use, it is not liable to form concretions in the bowels, it corrects acidity effectually without injuring the coats of the stomach, as carbonate of soda and potash is known to do, it prevents the food of infants turning sour, it is very useful in complaints of the bladder, and in all cases it acts as a pleasing aperient, peculiarly adapted for females.

This valuable Solution may be procured Wholesale at the Depot, 33, Piccadilly; Savory, Bond-street; Gifford, 104, Strand; and of all respectable Vendors, in bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. each. Please to ask for **MURRAY'S SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA**.

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THE ADVANTAGES OF THIS OFFICE, among others, are:—

1. A participation septennially in two-thirds of the Profits, which may be applied either in reduction of the Premium or to augment the Sum assured.

The following Bonuses have been assigned to all Policies, of at least three years' standing, effected for the whole duration of Life:—

FIRST DIVISION, in 1832.

From 18s. to 21. 12s. per Cent. per Annum on the Sums assured, varying with the age, being equivalent, on the average, to 26½ per Cent. on the Premiums paid.

SECOND DIVISION, in 1839.

From upwards of 11. to upwards of 31. per Cent. per Annum on the sums assured, or, on the average, 33 per Cent. on the Premiums paid for the preceding Seven Years.

2. Premiums may be paid in a limited number of annual Sums, instead of by annual Payments for the whole of Life: the Policy continuing to participate in profits after the payment of such Premiums has ceased.

3. The Assurance or Premium Fund is not subject to any charge for Interest to Proprietors.

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5. Parties (including Officers of the Army, Navy, East India Company, and Merchant Service) may be assured to reside in or proceed to all parts of the World, at Premiums calculated on real data.

6. Claims to be paid within three months.

7. The Assured may dispose of their Policies to the Company.

8. No charge but for Policy Stamps.

The Prospectus, Tables of Rates, &c., to be had at the Office in London, or of the Company's Agents.

T. G. CONYERS, Secretary.

TO THE CLERGY.

MR. VALPY having frequent applications for Gentlemen to take temporary and permanent Duty, invites CLERGYMEN with unexceptionable Testimonials to favour him with a call at No. 36, Bedford Street, Strand, to which place he has removed his CLERICAL and SCHOOL AGENCY OFFICES.—All letters to be post paid.

ANY CLERGYMAN in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, wishing to leave his home for three or four months, and would lend his house as a remuneration for the duty required, may obtain the accommodation by directing (post paid) to A. B., Messrs. Hodgson's, Booksellers, Wimpole-street, London.

TO THE CLERGY.

A FEW MS. SERMONS of a late admired London Incumbent TO BE SOLD, which would prove of great service to the young Ministry, or the older one who is much engaged in Parochial duties.

Apply (post paid) to Mr. Mitchell, No. 20, Great Carter Lane, Doctors' Commons.

A LADY, the Widow of a Clergyman of the highest respectability, residing in her own house, well situated in Norfolk, wishes to receive into her family a middle-aged, or elderly lady, as Boarder. The residence is a good Family Mansion, standing in its own grounds, within eight miles of Norwich. The accommodation offered is suited to a Gentlewoman;—an excellent bed-room, and private sitting-room; a servant's room, if it is required; and every comfort and attention that can be desired. London coaches pass within three quarters of a mile daily.

Address (post paid) G. R., Messrs. Matchett and Stevenson's, Market-Place, Norwich. A reply will be immediately sent, with name, and every information that is desired.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, residing in a most delightful situation on the Sea-coast, within easy access of London, will be happy to receive the son of a Gentleman to educate. The number of his Pupils is limited to four.

Letters addressed, L. B. C., 34, Pall Mall, London, will be immediately forwarded to him.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, B.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, who rose to the head of one of our chief Public Schools, and afterwards at the University obtained honours both in Classics and Mathematics, wishes to receive a Pupil into his house. The Advertiser has testimonials from Dignitaries of the Church, and many very eminent Scholars.

Address (post paid) the Rev. A. B., at Messrs. W. & B. Brookes, Booksellers, Lincoln.

VICARAGE, KING'S LANGLEY, HERTS.

Twenty miles from Town on the road to Leamington, and a Station on the Birmingham Railway. The Rev. J. W. BUTT, M.A., Vicar of King's Langley, and lately Head Master of a Grammar School at Bromley, in Kent, receives into his house Twenty-five Sons of Gentlemen, and prepares them for the larger Schools, the Universities, or the higher departments of Commercial life. The same system of constant personal superintendence, and parental care and kindness, combining, as far as possible, the advantages of private and public instruction, and which succeeded in so eminent a degree at Bromley, is still pursued.

N.B. There will be four vacancies at Michaelmas. Terms may be known by application to R. Valpy, Esq., 36, Bedford-street, Strand; or at the Vicarage, King's Langley.

A GRADUATE, in Deacon's Orders, WANTED as TUTOR to a Clergyman's children, who are between the ages of 7 and 10. Salary, 100l. per annum. Highest references will be required, and an Oxonian would be preferred.

Apply by letter (post paid) to Rev. M. L., Mr. Painter's, Wrexham.

THE SERVICES of a CLERGYMAN are required as ASSISTANT in an extra-Parochial Chapel in a pleasant part of the South of England, near the coast. Remuneration 40l. per annum, and a good-sized Furnished House. Applications, with references, to be made, post paid, to the Rev. H. S., to the care of Mr. Robinson, 11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.

WANTED immediately a Pious CURATE, for a Village ten miles from Cambridge, on the London side. There is a snug Cottage, with a large walled-Garden, and a Salary of 75l. per annum. The situation is healthy, the neighbourhood good, and the Cambridge Times coach passes through the village daily.

Apply (post paid) to Rev. N. B., Post-office, Saffron Walden.

CURATE WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A N INCUMBENT, residing in a small parish near a large town in the West of England, is desirous of entering into a temporary or permanent engagement with a Clergyman, who will undertake one full Service on Sundays, and any occasional weekly duties, for which he will during the ensuing six months have the use of an excellent and well-furnished Parsonage-house, and at the end of that time an equivalent Salary will be given in lieu thereof.

Letters, post paid, to be addressed, H., Post Office, Bristol.

WANTED, a CURATE for a Rural District. Application by letter (post paid) to A. B., Ashbourn, Derbyshire.

TO THE CLERGY.

WANTED, by the Resident Incumbent of a Parish in a Midland County, a CURATE, of Orthodox principles. Unexceptionable testimonials will be required.

Address (if by letter, post paid) to Rev. H. E. P., at Mr. Parke's, Wolverhampton.

A N ASSISTANT CURATE is WANTED, to take the charge of a small Parish, in the Western part of Cornwall, which is annexed to the Parish in which the Incumbent resides.

Apply (post paid) to the Rev. U. Toukin, Zelant Vicarage, near Hayle, Cornwall.

CURACY.

WANTED, by the Incumbent of a Populous Manufacturing District, in the County of Derby, a CURATE, to assist him in the discharge of his Ministerial and Pastoral duties. It is requisite that he should be in Full Orders, and have had some experience in the Church. A young unmarried man of active and zealous habits will have the preference. Stipend, 100l.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Ratcliffe, Esq., Solicitor, New Mills, near Stockport.

TO THE CLERGY.

A GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE, whose sentiments are Evangelical, is desirous of obtaining a Curacy, with a Title to Holy Orders, in the diocese of Lichfield. Testimonials and references of the highest kind can be given, if required.

Address (post paid) A. B., at Mr. Rogers's, Bookseller, Stafford.

TO THE CLERGY.

A CLERGYMAN, and a Graduate of Oxford, who has been some years in the Ministry, is very anxious to obtain a Curacy, or Temporary Duty.

Please to address (post paid) to the Rev. A. B., No. 2, Cumberland Row, Bath.

CURACY.—WANTED, a CURATE, in full Orders, and of Orthodox principles, for a retired Country Parish, where comfortable lodgings may be had. Stipend, 100l. per Annum.

Apply by letter (post paid), to A. B., Post Office, Lincoln.

CURACY WANTED, by a Beneficed CLERGYMAN, of some years' experience, and of active habits, in a Southern or Western County.

Address (post paid) Rev. A. M., Post Office, Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

WANTED to PURCHASE an ADVOWSON, with the prospect of early possession, in any English county south of the Trent.

Full particulars as to population, house, glebe, tithes, and distance from a post town, are requested to be sent free to the Rev. Giles Powell, The Clerical Office, Hatton Garden.

THE INCUMBENT of a Very Healthy Village near Ramsgate, with an excellent House, Field, and an income of about 300l. per Annum, wishes to EXCHANGE for Preferment of greater value in any part of England. The roads are excellent. There is a daily post; and coaches pass within half a mile of the Parsonage. No troublesome Dissenters or any Manufactory in the Parish. Incumbent about 50. An Exchange with a younger man would not be objectionable.

Apply (with full information of what is proposed in Exchange) if by Letter, free, to the Rev. Giles Powell, the Clerical Office, Hatton Garden.

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

TO BE SOLD, in one of the most desirable parts of the County of Somerset, viz. in the Taunton Dean Vale, the perpetuity of an ADVOWSON, with very early prospect of possession. Tithes commuted, and annual value of the Living 600l. House and Gardens well situated and extensive, together with valuable Orchard, capable of bearing 250 Hogsheads of Cider in a favourable year.

N.B. A Title for Orders will be given if required. Reference for further particulars may be made to G. Stone, Esq., Solicitor, Taunton; or, H. M. Daniel, Esq., Worcester. All letters post paid.

TO be SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the ADVOWSON and NEXT PRESENTATION to a most Valuable RECTORY, in one of the most eligible of the Midland Counties. It is an Agricultural Parish, limited population, and single duty. Age of the Incumbent, 43. The Income is 642l. arising from about 320 Acres of good useful Glebe Land, upon which are a few Acres of thriving Plantations, and several Ponds of Water.

There is an excellent newly-built Parsonage, with corresponding Offices, and three Acres of Garden and Shrubberies. The whole is surrounded by Preserves, well tenanted, and situate in a most rich and beautiful Neighbourhood.

Such excellent Preferment is seldom offered for Sale, and to any Gentleman desirous of providing for a younger Son, it is invaluable. The most respectable references will be given.

For further Particulars, application may be made at the Law Offices of Messrs. Batty, Fisher, and Sudlow, 20, Chancery-Lane, London.

ADVOWSON OR PRESENTATION.

TO BE SOLD, the ADVOWSON or NEXT PRESENTATION, with immediate possession, to a Living of the most respectable description, in a very desirable Country Town, of the annual value of from 300l. to 400l.

A letter addressed to Y. Z., No. 32, St. John-street Road, Islington, (post paid,) will meet with due attention.

TO be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT, the PERPETUAL ADVOWSON and RIGHT of PRESENTATION to the VICARAGE of CRANSFORD, situate about four miles from Saxmundham, Suffolk, together with the Parsonage-house capable of being made a good family Dwelling-house, a Cottage and Outbuildings, and a Glebe containing 49A. 0A. 1P.

The Parish contains about 1000 Acres, and the Tithes have been commuted.

For further Particulars and Price, apply to Tolver, Preston, and Tolver, Solicitors, Great Yarmouth; if by letter, post paid.

ADVOWSON of the VICARAGE of TETBURY, Gloucestershire.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, by order of the Trustees, under an express Act of Parliament, at the White Hart Inn, in Tetbury, on Wednesday, the 30th day of October, at One o'clock in the Afternoon, the PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of, and NEXT PRESENTATION to, the VICARAGE of TETBURY, in the county of Gloucester. Tetbury is a market-town, very pleasantly situate in an agricultural district; the population of the parish according to the last census was under 3,000. There is a good and convenient Vicarage-House contiguous to the Church, and a Glebe of about 60 Acres. The income, including the Tithes (which have been commuted), of the Glebe Lands and Quit Rents exceeds 1,000l. per annum, exclusive of Easter offerings and surplice fees, besides which there are several houses in the town, and about Twenty-nine Acres of Land within the Parish, held on leases for lives under the Vicar, and renewable at optional fines with the consent of the Bishop and Patron at the will of the Vicar. The present Incumbent is in his 42d year.

Printed Particulars may be had of Messrs. Pauls, Solicitors, Tetbury; and of Messrs. Austin and Hobson, Solicitors, 4, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of a RECTORY, with an income of nearly 500l., and with a good House, to be SOLD, with very early possession.

For Particulars, apply (post paid) to R. C., Esq., Post Office, Leamington.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

A CLERGYMAN, residing in a Parish much infested with Dissenters, the offspring of a negligent Ministry, and an inadequate quantity of Church accommodation, wishes to provide two School-Rooms, add to the number of Church Sittings, and bring into operation several Plans which he has laid out for increasing the power and usefulness of our Established Church amongst his Parishioners, both for their temporal and eternal good.

To accomplish the above designs, the advertiser hopes, that those amongst the Clergy of the Church of England, who are zealous for the extension of our Church principles, and are ready to assist a brother Minister in spreading and increasing the knowledge of the blessed Gospel of our Lord and only Saviour, Jesus Christ, amongst his people, will not refuse to give him their assistance at this time in this good work. An account of the plans used—progress made—and good done, will be sent to each of the Subscribers by letter (post paid). A list of Subscribers' Names will appear in the next Number of the "Ecclesiastical Gazette."

Contributions forwarded, in post paid Post Office Orders (however small), will be most thankfully received, directed to the "Rev. M. G. N., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand."

N.B. References to Clergymen of the greatest respectability can be given.

SACRED BARREL ORGANS, Manufactured by T. C. BATES, 6, Ludgate-hill, London. Ten tunes each (which may be chosen by the Purchaser) price 15s.; extra Barrel and Case, 3s. 3s., in handsome mahogany cases, gilt fronts, 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 1 foot 1 inch deep. The power and compass of these organs are sufficient to lead the singing in family worship, or to teach children in public, parochial, or infant schools, or small places of worship.

Second size, 4 ft. 6 ins. high, 2 ft. 9 ins. wide	£20
Third size, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 ins. wide	25
Fourth size, 7 ft. high, 3 ft. 7 ins. wide	30
Fifth size, ditto, ditto, with double Diapason	35
Sixth size, 8 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, in Oak Cases	40

Letters of inquiry are respectfully requested to be post paid.

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED by the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, Pall-Mall, and 2, CHARLOTTE-ROW, Mansion-House, London.—This Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect security from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interest at five per cent. annually, to be deducted at death, or may previously be paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure by this arrangement a provision for his family; and should he at any time after effecting the insurance succeed to, or acquire, a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one-half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 28s. 16s. 3d. for the first five years, and afterwards by paying yearly the full premium of 57s. 12s. 6d. secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000l. subject only to the deduction of 144l. 1s. 3d. with interest, being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out, in various other respects, great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	£1 18 5	£2 2 11 per Cent.
30	2 3 10	2 8 2
40	2 19 1	3 3 4
50	4 9 8	4 14 5
60	6 15 3	6 17 9

Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

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Every information will be afforded by application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., 8, Waterloo-Place, Pall-Mall, London; or at the City Branch.

In order to accommodate gentlemen in the City, attendance is daily given at the Office, No. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-House, where proposals may be filled up, and the necessary appearance and medical examination completed.

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EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Esq., Solicitor, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-House.

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CHEPSTOW UNION.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That the Guardians of the Chepstow Union wish to appoint a CHAPLAIN for the WORKHOUSE.

The required duties will be to perform Divine Service, with a Sermon on one day in the week, besides Sunday, to attend the sick and infirm, to catechise the children once a month, and instruct them in religious and moral duties twice or thrice a week. The salary will be 50l. a year.

Clergymen desirous of obtaining the above appointment, are requested to send in their applications, with such testimonials as they may think fit, to the Office of Mr. Toye, Solicitor, Chepstow.

W. E. TOYE, Clerk.

WITHAM UNION, COUNTY OF ESSEX.

THE GUARDIANS of the above Union are desirous of appointing a CHAPLAIN to the Union House, which is situated at Witham. The number of inmates has averaged 150. A detailed account of the duties of a Chaplain may be seen on application to the Poor Law Commissioners, or at my office. The salary, 75l. per annum. Any Clergyman willing to fill the above situation is requested to signify the same to me in writing as soon as possible.

By order of the Board, J. HOWELL BLOOD, Clerk.

Witham, October 1, 1839.

MR. WATSON, DENTIST, continues to supply Artificial Teeth upon a principle he has successfully practised upwards of ten years, which, being based upon the physical conformation of the mouth, enables him to secure the most beneficial ends. Mr. W.'s method obviates all painful operations. Hours of consultation from 10 until 4. No. 88, Guildford-street, Russell-square.

THE CHAPLAIN to the MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL has been for some time maturing a plan for a Permanent Library for the Patients. The number of books required is very large; but the assistance he has received encourages him to persevere. His Clerical brethren can help him much at a very small expense, if any, to themselves. Odd volumes; the unused and neglected Tracts, and obsolete works of a Library; unsold or damaged copies of religious works; will all be valuable, as arrangement and binding soon reduce them to usefulness. Any number of duplicates is acceptable, as there are 250 beds to be supplied. The simple address, "Chaplain, Middlesex Hospital, London," will be sufficient from any part of the country.

Pecuniary help towards the binding, from those who can afford it, will be also thankfully acknowledged.

SUFFOLK.—IMPORTANT SALE OF LAY TITHES.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, in one Lot, the IMPROPRIATE TITHES of the Parish of MIDDLETON, near Yoxford, in Suffolk, comprising the Great and Small Tithes extending over 1201 Acres of very fine Land, in a delightful Neighbourhood, and which have recently been commuted into an Annual Rent Charge of 341l. 0s. 9d. (with the exception of so much of the above Rent Charge as may be apportioned upon 39a. 0n. 27p. of Land which has lately been sold). The Purchaser will be entitled to the Rent Charge from the 1st October next, and it is payable half yearly.

The right of nominating a perpetual Curate to the Church of Middleton, is attached to this Impropriation.

For Price and Particulars, apply to Mr. Revans, Yoxford; or Messrs. R. and J. Crabtree, Halesworth, Suffolk.

BOOKS.

October, 1839.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

Depository, 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

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THE HOLY BIBLE,

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AN ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN, OBJECTS, and GENERAL PROCEEDINGS of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Price to Members, 9d.

In November will be published, by the Committee of General Literature and Education,

THE CHURCHMAN'S ALMANACK,

For the Year of our Lord 1840.

Containing a Calendar, with the Lessons indicated for every day in the year; Notices of Societies; Ecclesiastical and General Intelligence, &c. &c.

The following Books and Tracts have been lately admitted on the Permanent Catalogue:—

Repentance.
A Call to Immediate Repentance.
The Golden Grove. By Bishop JEREMY TAYLOR. With a Memoir and Portrait.

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We have been requested to insert the Church Discipline Bill in its amended state, but the press of matter has prevented us from complying with the request.

We propose to give it in our next Number. We hope then to find room for several other communications, which our space will not allow us to give in our present number.

A Correspondent, who asks for the average prices of corn from 1835 to 1839, will find them in the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE for Feb. last, page 141.

In the present Number we insert a table of the Average Prices of Corn for the last 60 years, which will be found useful to the Clergy.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Ely will hold his next Ordination on Sunday December the 1st.

The Lord Bishop of Chester proposes to hold his next Ordination on Sunday, December 15th, at Chester. The examination to commence on the preceding Wednesday.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester will hold his next Ordination at Farnham in December.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester will hold an Ordination on St. Thomas's day.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold his next Ordination in Lincoln Cathedral on Sunday the 22nd of December.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford will hold his next Ordination on Sunday December 22nd.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral at Gloucester, on the Sunday next before Christmas-day.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next Ordination at Norwich on Sunday the 5th day of January, 1840. The Candidates are to forward their papers without fail to John Kitson, Esq., Norwich, on or before the 5th of November, and to attend at the palace for examination at half past nine o'clock in the morning of Wednesday the 1st day of January next.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon proposes to hold his next Ordination at Ripon on Sunday January 5th. Candidates for Deacon's Orders are required to give his Lordship three months' notice of their intention, and all papers are to be sent to his Lordship at Bishopton Grove, Ripon, in covers not exceeding one ounce in weight, on or before the 1st of December.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford will hold his next Ordination on Sunday the 12th of January ensuing.

The Bishop of London requests the Clergy of his diocese, who have not already sent in their answers to the Queries issued by "The London Diocesan Board of Education," to do so at their earliest convenience.

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Hand, Rev. J., Handsworth.	Wilson, Rev. T., Farnley, near Leeds.
Harding, Rev. W., Hockley, near Rayleigh, Essex.	Wood, Rev. J., Egham, Surrey.
Harrison, Rev. J., Heaton Norris, Stockport.	Young, Rev. W., Aller, near Langport, Somerset.
Hawkins, Rev. C., Stillingfleet, Yorkshire.	
Haymes, Rev. T., Coningsby, near Horncastle.	
Heathcote, Rev. G., North Tamerton, near Launceston.	
Hopton, Rev. J., Canon Frome, near Ledbury.	

ERRATA TO No. 15.

Collett, Rev. W., Grammar School, Woodbridge.
Cobbold, Rev. E., Long Melford.

* * * In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand (corner of Tavistock Street).

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

THE General Meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge being holden on the Second Tuesday in this month instead of the first, we are not able to give an account of its proceedings in the present number.

Account of the Origin, Objects, and General Proceedings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

(Continued from our September Number, page 47.)

THIS work proceeds to state the principal labours

of the Society in the translation of books on its catalogue.

"Anxious to convey the blessings of Scripture truth as widely as possible, the Society, in the year 1709, sent forth a new edition of the Common Prayer Book in the Welsh language. In 1713, a subscription was opened for printing the Bible; with the Liturgy and a metrical version of the Psalms, in Welsh; and in 1718 an edition, consisting of 7,000 copies, was distributed throughout the principality. This was followed by other impressions of the same work, making together no fewer than 80,000 copies, besides several separate editions of the New Testament and Liturgy.

And although, in consequence of such expensive undertakings, the Society has often been greatly reduced in its finances, it has always, through the blessing of Divine Providence on its efforts, not only regained its power of doing good, but continued to extend its operations yet further.

"In 1712, a large number of the Book of Common Prayer, the Church Catechism, &c. in the Irish language, were printed at the expense of the Society, and circulated, partly in Ireland, and partly in the Highlands of Scotland. The Society has, within a few years, put forth a reprint of the New Testament, and of the Book of Common Prayer, in the Irish language and character; and has assisted, with a grant of money, the publication of a metrical translation of the Psalms of David, for the use of the native Irish.

"In 1763, the Society issued proposals for printing the Bible, the Liturgy, and religious books and tracts, in the language of the Isle of Man. In 1773 was finished a Manks version of the Bible, and, in 1776, one of the New Testament. Soon afterwards, 3,000 copies of the Book of Common Prayer, and 3,500 of Bishop Wilson's Treatise on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, were printed and distributed: and in 1808, the Society undertook and finished a third edition of the Book of Common Prayer. Further aid being now required (1839), steps have been taken for the publication of a new edition of the Common Prayer Book in the Manks language, on the application of the present Bishop of Sodor and Man. It is thought, however, that beyond this, no editions will be required, as the language is spoken by few persons in the island, except the old inhabitants; the English language having generally prevailed, and being taught in the schools.

"In the years 1793 and 1794, the Society contributed towards the printing of a translation of the Liturgy into Gaelic, for the use of the natives of the Highlands of Scotland; and in 1803 it gave 300*l.* towards an impression of the Bible in the same language. In the year 1818, it undertook the printing of an edition of the Book of Common Prayer in Gaelic. Several of the tracts, also, on the Society's catalogue have been translated into that language, and dispersed generally among the Highland Episcopalians, by whom they have been received with great gratitude. At the instance of Bishop Low, a grant was made in the year 1838 for the same object.

"In the year 1720, the Society rendered assistance to the Greek church in Palestine, Syria, Mesopotamia, Arabia, and Egypt; and published in England, with a set of types cast for the purpose, an edition of above 10,000 New Testaments, 6,000 Psalters, and 5,000 Catechisms, besides an Abridgement of the History of the Bible; all in the Arabic language. King George the First contributed 500*l.* in aid of this undertaking. In 1809, the Society contributed liberally to the Arabic version of the Holy Scriptures, originally undertaken by Professor Carlyle at Cambridge.

"In 1808, the Society defrayed the charge of an edition of 2,250 Danish Prayer and psalm books, for the use of the Danish prisoners, and other indigent persons of that nation, in Great Britain; and grants were about that time frequently made for procuring Swedish and Finnish Bibles and Prayer books, for the use of seamen in the British service, and others. These books were consigned to the care of the pastor and elders of the Swedish Church in London.

"The Standing Committee of the Society have been empowered by the Board to procure the translation of such of the tracts on the Society's catalogue as shall be deemed desirable for the purpose, into any foreign language.

"In the year 1834, the Society, with the view of extending its operations, and adapting them to the wants of the times, resolved on the appointment of a Committee for the special purpose of superintending the publication, and promoting the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and the Liturgy of our Church in foreign languages. The President of the Society, on a request being submitted to his Grace, nominated the members of this Committee. A grant was made by the Board to the Committee, to an amount not exceeding in the whole 4,000*l.* towards

carrying on its designs. Since its establishment, several associations have been formed in aid of its objects: and although donors or subscribers to the Foreign Translation Fund do not thereby become members of the Society, these associations are allowed to purchase English Bibles and Common Prayer Books at cost prices, from the nearest District Committee; and they are at liberty to make their own regulations for the supply of their subscribers.

"From the reports of the Foreign Translation Committee, which are published annually, it appears that a new French version of the Bible is one of the principal points to which the attention of the Committee, aided by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, has been directed. The importance of this undertaking, both with reference to the Channel Islands, and to France itself, is generally admitted. The whole of the New Testament is now in type.

"The Committee have also undertaken a revised edition of the Liturgy, in French. The work is already in a forward state, and the Committee have reason to hope that they shall be able to publish the New Testament and the Liturgy before the end of the present year.

"The New Testament, in Spanish, has been adapted by the Committee to the Society's use, from the version of Torres-Amat, the present Bishop of Astorga. The revision of the Old Testament, in Spanish, is also in progress. The Committee have completed the revision of the Liturgy in Spanish; and this Liturgy is now publicly used in the Spanish Protestant congregation, established at Gibraltar by the Rev. L. Lucena, under the sanction of the Society.

"The new Dutch translation of the Liturgy, with the English in parallel columns, has been completed.

"A new version of the Liturgy, in modern Greek, under the care of the Rev. H. D. Leeves, of Athens, has just been published.

"The Arabic version of the Liturgy is finished, and is now being printed at Malta, under the direction of the Rev. C. F. Schlienz, who took charge of the translation. On the subject of this work, as well as of the intended Arabic translation of the Bible, a very long and interesting letter has been received from Mr. Schlienz. By this letter it appears that the writer, during his stay in Egypt, had had many opportunities of conversing both with Christians and Mahometans, and that the Eastern churches in those parts evidently looked with much interest to the publication of these versions.

"The Committee having lost some of their original members by death and resignation, and being desirous of having an addition made to their number, it has been agreed to request his Grace the President, as in the first instance, to nominate a few additional members of the Society as members of this Committee.

"2.—Missions and Transactions in the Colonies, &c.

"The second great branch of the Society's designs has been, to convey the blessings of Christianity to distant lands by the establishment and support of religious missions; and, accordingly, while it felt anxious to promote the spiritual welfare of this country, and a few small islands near our own shores, it also extended its regard to the inhabitants of Africa and America, and, on a more enlarged scale, of Asia.

"In the beginning of the year 1732, the Society, when it heard the melancholy account of the sufferings of the Protestants at Saltzburgh, who were driven from their country on account of their religion, by their own Roman Catholic government, resolved to afford help and comfort to these poor people, and began, with the permission of his Majesty King George the Second, to raise collections for them. At that time was published 'An Account of the Sufferings of the Persecuted Protestants in the Archbishopric of Saltzburgh;' and members of the Society were appointed to receive and collect contributions. Besides making many large remittances to Germany, it was thus enabled to fit out four transports of colonists to Georgia, in America. More than two hundred Protestant emigrants, chiefly Saltzburghers, with two missionaries and a schoolmaster, under the auspices of the Society, settled

themselves in a place which they called Ebenezer, upon lands assigned to them by the trustees for establishing the colony*. On the separation of America from Great Britain, the mission was discontinued; and the funds which the Society had appropriated to its support, have been since applied to the general designs.

"In the year 1752, the Rev. R. C. Hartshorne, Rector of Brosley, Salop, remitted to the Society the sum of 250*l.* towards building a school, and employing a schoolmaster, in one of the Scilly Islands, called Tresco. From this beginning the Society proceeded to make further efforts for the spiritual welfare of the inhabitants of these desolate places. It has for many years continued to support schools, and to employ two clergymen as missionaries in the islands.

"These islands, which are five in number, have recently been declared, by an Order in Council issued under the authority of Parliament, to be, as they were before understood to have been, within the jurisdiction of the Lord Bishop of Exeter.

"In pursuance of a Resolution, by which, in 1710, the Society undertook the support and enlargement of the Protestant mission at Tranquebar, in the East Indies, a proposal was published in that year, inviting donations for an impression of the New Testament in Portuguese, and for forming charity schools among the heathens in Southern India; both which plans were speedily effected; and a correspondence was set on foot with many persons of worth and influence in the several presidencies. An East India Mission Committee was formed by the Society in London, and a separate fund for Indian affairs opened. The mission afterwards extended to Madras, Cuddalore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Calcutta.

"The Society sent out to its missions in India a printer, types, printing-press, &c., in the year 1712. By means of this and other assistance, the missionaries were enabled, at different times, to translate and publish several editions of the whole, or parts of the Holy Scriptures, the Book of Common Prayer, the Psalter, and many books and tracts, in the Tamil, Hindostanee, and Portuguese languages. Among the earliest efforts of this kind which appear on the records of the Society, is a translation, in 1734, of the whole Bible into the Telinga dialect, by the missionary Schultz. In these departments, as well as in the general conduct of the missions, the views of the Society were for many years successfully promoted by the active services of those excellent missionaries, Ziegenbalg, Grundler, Plutsch, Swartz, Gerické, Jöenicke, Pohlé, Jacobi, Kolhoff, Cœmmerer, Rottler, and others. Of those who in earlier years had committed to them, among the heathen in that land of darkness, the ministry of reconciliation, the only two now remaining are Kolhoff and Cœmmerer. The former is in his seventy-ninth year, and fifty-sixth of his services in the mission. The latter, who went out in the year 1789, is now senior chaplain at Tranquebar, aged about seventy-two; having been engaged fifty years in missionary duty in India.

"There are some eminent and venerable names connected with the Society's mission in Southern India, which call for special notice in these pages.

"Bartholomew Ziegenbalg was not only a distinguished scholar, and a man of real piety, but one of the most successful missionaries that have adorned the Church of Christ. He was born at Pulnitz, in Upper Lusatia, in June, 1683, and lost both his parents in his infancy; but having been brought up under able and discreet teachers, he soon made great proficiency in learning; and, notwithstanding much physical weakness, acquired an energy of mind which, under God, afterwards carried him through the severest labours. In the year 1705 he was sent out by the King of Denmark, at the age of twenty-two, as the first missionary to Tranquebar. There he acquired the Tamil language, and, in 1707, built a church for preaching the word of God

* Southey, in his *Life of Wesley*, vol. i. p. 86, says, 'The expulsion of these Saltzburghers was the last wholesale act of intolerance committed by a Roman Catholic government.' About 25,000 persons (a tenth part of the population) emigrated on this occasion; 17,000 of them settled in the Prussian states. The sum of 33,000*l.* was raised in London for the relief of the sufferers.

to the heathen. In 1711 he finished a translation of the New Testament into Tamil, and in the three following years, in addition to his various missionary labours, published several religious catechetical books in the Portuguese language. He also prepared and printed works in Tamil, jointly with his friend, the Rev. J. E. Grundler.

"In 1715, during a visit to Europe, he commended the cause of missions to his countrymen and others; composed and published a Tamil grammar; and waited on the friends of his mission in Great Britain.

"In 1716 he returned to Madras; the East India Company, at the instance of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, voting him a passage free of all expense.

"Among 'the friends of his mission,' above alluded to, were the members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, who received him with peculiar respect at a General Meeting held on the 29th of December, 1715, and welcomed him with a Latin address. To this he returned thanks in a Malabarick speech, his interpretation of which, in Latin, was afterwards read by the Secretary. This address, which was eloquent and affectionate, concluded with the expression of his hope, that the Holy Spirit would unite the several members of the Society by the ties of mutual regard, and render their counsels effectual in bringing many souls to righteousness.

"After being presented to King George the First, and the Royal Family, and encouraged in his good work, this excellent person quitted our shores to encounter renewed and increasing toil in the service of his heavenly Master. Mingling with much personal exertion, profound mental application, (for he had already advanced far in a Tamil translation of the Old Testament,) it is scarcely to be wondered at, that he should have soon sunk under his various burdens. He resigned his spirit into the hands of his Redeemer on the 23rd of February, 1719, closing a life of eminent Christian usefulness at the age of thirty-six. His friend and associate in the ministry, John Ernest Grundler, was with him when he drew his last breath, and survived him little more than a twelvemonth. They were both buried in the chancel of the church at Tranquebar, one on each side of the communion table.

"The Rev. Henry Plutschko had also the honour and advantage of Ziegenbalg's friendship. Having been fellow-collegians at Halle, they were ordained at the same time for the Tranquebar mission, and embarked for India together. Their joint efforts in the promotion of Christian knowledge did not escape the kind and watchful eye of the Society in England; nor did the Society fail to notice their zeal and judgment in the foundation of a charity school for Malabar children; a design every way congenial with its own views. On the 13th of November, 1712, Mr. Plutschko attended a meeting of the Board, when the Society distinctly assured him of its intention to encourage the Danish mission; and presented him, from its then small means, with the sum of twenty guineas.

"In January 1749-50, the Rev. Christian Frederick Swartz* left England with two other missionaries, David Poltzenhagen and G. H. Huttemann, for Tranquebar; they having been obliged to sail at a short notice, without waiting on the Board.

"The Society having founded a mission at Trichinopoly, Mr. Swartz was some years afterwards appointed to this station, with the consent of the Royal Missionary College at Copenhagen, under whose directions he had been, while at Tranquebar. It appears from a letter written by a member of the Society to the Secretary in 1785, that great success had attended his missionary labours. 'I have the pleasure,' says he, 'to mention, from personal knowledge, that Mr. Swartz, the missionary at Trichinopoly, has been the happy instrument, under God, of making many, both of the military and of the natives, converts to true Christianity; not merely, as an established mode of worship, to bear the sign of the cross in baptism, but, in the genuine spirit of the Gospel of Christ, really to take it up, and become true followers of their crucified Lord.'

"In the previous year, when war and famine desolated Southern India, Swartz supported many of the native Christians and catechists by means of a large stock of rice which he had laid up; and Hyder Ali, when he invaded the Carnatic with 100,000 men, gave orders to his officers, 'to permit the venerable father Swartz to pass unmolested, and to show him respect and kindness, for,' said he, 'he is a holy man.'

"This eminent missionary, 'whose praise is in the Gospel throughout all the churches,' and whose name still flourishes in the East, and is never mentioned without love and respect, died on the scene of his labours in February, 1798.

"In the year 1801, the Rev. W. Christian Gerickè, the Society's missionary at Vepery, transmitted the following letter respecting Swartz, from Serfojee Rajah, the presumptive heir of the kingdom of Tanjore, who had visited the good man on his death-bed, and received his dying charge:—

"To the Honourable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

"Honourable Sirs,

"I have requested of your missionaries to write to you, (their superiors and friends,) and to apply to you in my name for a monument of marble to be erected in their church, that is in my capital and presidency, to perpetuate the memory of the late Reverend Father Swartz, and to manifest the great esteem I have for the character of that great and good man, and the gratitude I owe to him, my father, my friend, the protector and guardian of my youth; and now I beg leave to apply to you myself, and to beg that, upon my account, you will order such a monument for the late reverend missionary, Father Swartz, to be made, and to be sent out to me, that it may be fixed to the pillar that is next to the pulpit from which he preached. The pillars of the church are about two cubits broad. May you, honourable Sirs, ever be enabled to send to this country such missionaries as are like the late Rev. Mr. Swartz.

"I am, honourable Sirs, yours faithfully

"and truly,

"SERFOJEE RAJAH.

"Tanjore, May 28, 1801."

"A suitable monument was prepared accordingly, and sent out to Tanjore to be placed in the mission church there.

"A monument was, at nearly the same time, raised to the memory of Swartz by the East India Company, in testimony of the high sense which they entertained of his long and eminent services.

"In February 1816, on the occasion of a visit which Bishop Middleton paid to the Rajah Serfojee, his highness opened the conversation by alluding to the benefits he had received from Mr. Swartz, whom he regarded as a father. The conversation being ended, he showed the bishop and his attendants the interior of his palace, and his library, which contained many books and pictures. Among these were portraits of the missionaries, from which he selected a portrait of Swartz, and presented it to the bishop.

"We are informed, that when the lamented Bishop Heber, in March 1826, shortly before his death, visited Tanjore, 'he walked over the premises of the mission, visited Swartz's chapel, halloved by the grave of the apostolic man, and copied the inscription on the stone which covers it; interesting as being the composition of the Rajah himself, and the only specimen of English verse ever attempted by a prince of India. The bishop was particularly pleased with the natural simplicity of expression in the last lines.*

"Sacred to the Memory
Of the REV. CHRISTIAN FREDERICK SWARTZ,
Missionary to the Honourable Society
For Promoting Christian Knowledge, in London;
Who departed this life
On the 13th of February, 1798,
Aged 71 years and 4 months.

Firm wast thou; humble and wise;
Honest, pure, free from disguise;

Father of orphans, the widow's support,
Comfort in sorrow of every sort;
To the benighted dispenser of light,
Doing and pointing to that which is right.
Thou blessing to princes, to people, to me,
May I, my Father, be worthy of thee,
Wisheth and prayeth thy Sarabojee."

"The bishop afterwards paid a visit of ceremony to the Rajah, 'who talked much of his dear father Swartz, and three times told the bishop he hoped his lordship would resemble him, and stand in his room.' After Bishop Heber's death it was found, by his private book of devotions, that this prince had been remembered in his prayers to the Almighty."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Nov. 1830.

AUSTRALIA.

THE Rev. W. West Simpson, who had been ordained by the Bishop of London, on the preceding Sunday sailed on the 26th October for Sydney, having received from the Government on the recommendation of the Society an appointment as Australian Chaplain.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Rev. John F. Churton, appointed Chaplain to the Settlers, who are proceeding to New Zealand, has taken his passage by the Bolton, which was to leave the river this morning. He has received from the Christian Knowledge Society a handsome Bible and Prayer Book, for the use of his church; and books to the value of 50*l*. for the poorer part of his congregation. The Rev. W. Selwyn has given 101 acres of land for a glebe, and a lady has presented a handsome communion service.

BARBADOS.

Mr. T. Saulez appointed a catechist for this island, sailed from Liverpool on Tuesday last, the 5th November.

The Bishop of Montreal has recently sent home a list of 18 new stations in his diocese (Lower Canada), at which the services of Clergymen are urgently required.

"To the Secretary of the Society.

"Marton, Bridlington, Yorkshire, Oct 2, 1830.

"REVEREND SIR,—Having now completed my visit to the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, I am in a condition to state to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, how far it has pleased God to prosper the work which has been entrusted to my hands. It would be improper not to mention that the Society has not that measure of support in Yorkshire, which might be anticipated from the wealth and extent of the county.

"But I would not be supposed to address the Society in the language of discouragement. Far from it. I have found on the contrary many new supporters, as well as many old and attached friends; and I doubt not that the zeal of both will be quickened by the partial discouragements which I have met with. I have mentioned the East and North Ridings as my principal sphere, but the first place which I visited for the Society was in the West Riding—the town of Doncaster. Two very numerous meetings were held there on the morning and evening of the 3rd of September. On the preceding Sunday, I had preached twice in the town, as well as to a numerous congregation in the ancient village Church at Campsall. The collection in the town was divided between the Incorporated Society and the Church Missionary Society. Including collections in some adjoining villages, and at the anniversary meeting at Armthorpe, on the evening of the 2nd of September, the gross amount was above 100*l*. The poor villagers at Armthorpe were much occupied by their harvest, but they displayed as deep an interest in the objects of the Society, as their wealthier neighbours at Doncaster. At the morning meeting in the latter place, the Archdeacon of York gave the Society the great advantage of his presence as chairman. In no part of Yorkshire has the system of parochial collections been more efficiently carried out than in

* Born at Sonnenburg in the Newmark of Brandenburg, Oct. 26, 1726.

* "Life of Bishop Heber, by his Widow," vol. II. p. 417.

this neighbourhood, and should the same exertions be made in other places, the income of the Society will be immensely increased.

"From Doncaster I proceeded to Malton, where great efforts have been made to keep up the spirit which was produced by a visit from the Secretary of the Society last year. The Society is especially indebted to the exertions of the Rev. W. Walker, Secretary to the District Committee, as well as to the Venerable Archdeacon Todd, who presided at the numerous and respectable meeting which was held on the 6th Sept., in the town of Malton. The Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, lent his very valuable support, as well as the meeting as by an able sermon preached in the morning of the same day at the parish church. The audience was composed of the first families in the neighbourhood, and the sum collected in the course of the day exceeded 40*l*.

"The next station was Whitby. To those who know how ill this place is itself supplied with Church-room, it would not be surprising if the extension of the Gospel abroad had not found many supporters there. I am happy, however, after preaching upon the subject on Sunday, Sept. 8th, to have established a District Committee, at a meeting held on the following evening. A few permanent subscribers enrolled their names on the occasion, and in Charles Saunders, Esq., who undertook the office of Treasurer, the Society will, I doubt not, have an active advocate*.

"At Redcar, to which I next proceeded, a District Committee was formed for that place and the adjoining villages. The Rev. James Holme, vicar of Kirkleatham, became Treasurer; and the Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, incumbent of Redcar, Secretary.

"From Redcar I returned to Thirsk, when a meeting was fixed for the 12th of Sept. The attendance was respectable, and a District Committee, for which preparations have been made during the preceding year, was formally completed. In all these places I endeavoured to impress the importance of establishing Parochial Committees upon the clergy who were present, and many expressed themselves satisfied of the expediency of a step, which will, I am satisfied, prove as conducive to the efficiency of the Church at home, as it is essential to its extension in the colonies.

"Circumstances prevented the possibility of a meeting in behalf of the Society's designs at York, and I therefore gladly availed myself of an opportunity of preaching on the following Sunday, in that metropolis of the North, where a course of lectures, recently delivered by the Rev. T. Myers, on the Ancient History of the Saxon Church, afforded an appropriate introduction to the operations of an institution, which is endeavouring to establish pure and primitive Christianity in other countries.

"The villages of Thorpe, Arch, and Boston, about twelve miles from York, are the seat of a very thriving District Committee of your Society, at the annual meeting of which I next attended. The attendance was numerous as well as respectable, the collection ample, and the chairman (G. Lane Fox, Esq., M.P.), the Rev. W. Dixon, Canon Residentiary of York, the Rev. Dr. Hook, and others, did full justice to the claims of the Society.

"On the following morning, Sunday, Sept. 22, I advocated the Society's cause in the small church at Newton Kyme,—the Rev. E. Duncombe, the rector, is one of your most useful supporters in that neighbourhood; and in the evening, at the ancient and interesting church at Tadcaster, I collected above 14*l*., a larger portion of it than usual in half-pence, from the inhabitants of a small town, where the operations of the Society have heretofore been little known.

"These places are in the West Riding. I turned from Tadcaster towards the East Riding; a locality where less has heretofore been done for the Society than perhaps in any county in England. An attempt was last year made to establish a District Committee at Bridlington, which, owing to the lamented death of one of its officers—the Rev. Marmaduke Prickett, and the removal of the other, it has been necessary to renew; but with this exception, no District Committee whatever has existed in the whole Riding.

* The sum of 62*l*. has since been remitted from Whitby.

This deficiency has now however been, I trust, in part supplied; and I hope that the Committee, which I have been instrumental in forming at Pocklington, Beverley, and Hull, will be the means, in conjunction with that which has been revived at Bridlington, of creating an interest in the Society's designs in this, which, by hereditary connection, is more especially my own portion of the county.

"At Pocklington, on the 24th of Sept., George Legard, Esq. (the chairman), undertook the office of Treasurer, and the Rev. Charles Carr, that of Secretary. The meeting at Beverley on the 20th (Henry Broadley, Esq., M.P., in the chair), was attended by persons of great respectability from the neighbourhood; above 50*l*. was put down either in donations or annual subscriptions, and the Rev. C. A. Thurlow, incumbent of the minister, who had materially furthered the Society's interests, as well by an excellent speech at the meeting, as by making the preliminary arrangements, consented to be Secretary. Next day at Hull, the meeting was still more numerous, and the Society had the benefit of being introduced to the public, by that venerable and highly respected man, the Rev. T. Dikes.

"From Hull I returned northward to Scarborough, where I preached on Sunday, Sept. 29th, for that long tried friend of the Society, the Rev. M. H. Miller, and on the following day attended a very respectable meeting, at which the first anniversary of the Scarborough District Committee was commemorated. Sir John Johnson took the chair, supported by Sir Thomas Legard, and other persons of influence in the neighbourhood. My labours closed yesterday with the re-establishment of the District Committee, in the adjoining town of Bridlington. In the absence of the Archdeacon, his official (the Rev. G. W. Wrangham), took the chair, the Rev. F. Simpson was appointed Secretary, and the Rev. Wm. Tiffin, Treasurer to the Committee.

"Nothing now remains before me but a visit to some of the wealthy and populous cities of the West Riding. I trust that in my several wanderings (besides the sums collected, and which the local Treasurers will transmit), there has been diffused an increased knowledge, both of the need of greater efforts for the extension of the Gospel, and of the position of the Church as the Missionary Society. Aid me, Rev. Sir, by your prayers, that this feeling may spread more widely both among our clergy and people. Should my feeble efforts tend to this result, I shall not regret having placed myself in circumstances in which I have felt my own incompetence, as deeply as I have the greatness of our common cause.

"I am, Rev. Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"ROBERT ISAAC WILBERFORCE."

"To the Secretary of the Society.

"East Farleigh, October 30, 1839.

"REVEREND SIR,—When I wrote to you some time back from Bridlington, I stated that I had it in contemplation to spend a few days in the West Riding. They proved to be days of great interest. As it would occupy too long a time to describe all I saw, I will merely give you an extract from my journal.

"Oct. 15. Monday Evening. Leeds.—Immense meeting. Dr. Hook's great popularity. Surprising to see the influence he has already gained. All allusions to the system of the Church enthusiastically responded to.—Dr. Wolff's famous speech! He bore testimony to the zeal and piety of the Society's missionaries, with whom he had met in India; and also to the importance for that country of the system of the Church. In the East he found every where Bishops, priests, and deacons. The first question to a missionary, by what Bishop were you sent out? On this point he appealed to Assad Yakooch Kayat, whom he had known in Syria. Assad followed and confirmed him. Spoke shortly myself, there being many speakers, Messrs. Poole, Martineau, &c. Meeting not over till half past 10.—Tuesday. Huddersfield. Meeting not so large as Leeds, but very good. Dr. Wolff again. District Committee formed with every prospect of large support. Messrs. Oldham, Wilkinson, &c. warm friends.—Wednesday morning. Large meeting at Halifax. Another important District Committee formed. Archdeacon

Musgrave in the chair. Dr. Hook and Kayat the Syrian took part. Spoke myself more fully than at Leeds.—Thursday morning. At meeting of the Ellend Society. Evening to Bradford. Large meeting. Another new District Committee. Dr. Scoresby the new Vicar in the chair. His first appearance and friendly reception.—Saturday. To Kildwick.—Sunday. Preached in the morning at Kildwick. Large congregation of agricultural poor. Interesting population and Church, called the Lang-kirk, because the longest Church in Craven. Afternoon Preached in Mr. Parson's Church at Skipton. Church but lately built, through Mr. Sidgwick's means. Good congregation. Nearly the handsomest modern Church I have ever seen.—Monday. By Bolton and back to Leeds.

"I feel satisfied that the principles of the Incorporated Society need only to be known, in order to obtain for it ample support from this wealthy and populous part of the county of York.

"I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"ROBERT I. WILBERFORCE."

"To the Secretary of the Society.

"Brightstone Rectory, Oct. 23, 1839.

"REV. SIR,—Having concluded my western tour for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, I believe you will wish me to follow up my last letter by a few lines, which will give the general summary of my proceedings. My last account brought me to South Molton on Wednesday the 2nd of October. On the 4th, a morning meeting was held at Tiverton, the Bishop in the chair, surrounded by the gentry of the town and neighbourhood, of all shades of political opinion: twenty pounds were collected in the room, and new subscribers to the amount of 13*l*. 5*s*. enrolled their names on our list. On the following morning the archdeacon of Exeter presided at a meeting at Sidmouth, where 21*l*. was collected at the doors, and 16*l*. 8*s*. 4*d*. subscribed. On the following day, Sunday the 6th, I preached for the Society in the city of Exeter, at St. Sidwell's in the morning, at St. David's in the afternoon, to crowded and attentive congregations, whose donations to the cause were, in the morning, 22*l*. 4*s*. and in the afternoon, 27*l*. 10*s*. 4*d*. On the evening of the next day, Monday the 7th, I preached at Crediton to a congregation which filled the noble Cathedral Church of that town; collection 16*l*. 4*s*. 10*d*. On Tuesday the 8th, at a meeting held at Honiton, the archdeacon Stevens in the chair, 36*l*. 11*s*. 11*d*. was collected in the room, and the names of new subscribers entered to the amount of 32*l*. 1*s*. On the Wednesday I attended a strictly parochial meeting in the agricultural parish of Broadclist. Sir Thomas Acland, Bart. M. P. took the chair in the village school-room. The interest of the people in our cause was most encouraging: it was shown not only in their attendance and fixed attention, but by a collection at the doors of 13*l*. 15*s*. 6*d*. and a list of annual subscribers to the amount of 19*l*. On the following day, after attending at the Bishop's visitation, and being introduced by him to his clergy, I went on with Archdeacon Barnes to a meeting held at Topsham, where 6*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. was collected and subscribed. On Friday the 11th, our great Exeter meeting was held: from the cathedral service, where 78*l*. was collected for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, we adjourned to the largest rooms in Exeter, which were completely filled by a most gratifying assemblage, and where (for the 15th time) the Bishop presided over and opened our proceedings. Lord Courteney, and Sir T. Acland, and the Dean of Exeter, and others, took a part in moving the resolutions; at the close of which, 91*l*. 5*s*. 11*d*. was added to the morning collection at the cathedral. On the 12th, I proceeded to Torquay, where, with Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart. M. P. as chairman, and the neighbouring gentlemen and clergy present, we held an important meeting, at which 59*l*. 17*s*. 5*d*. were given and subscribed. On the morning of the next day, I preached at Torquay Chapel, and in the afternoon at the mother Church of Iton, when 46*l*. 13*s*. and 19*l*. 14*s*. 7*d*. were respectively collected. On Monday the 14th, I attended

at Teignmouth, Mr. Sweetland, president of the District Committee last year established, acting as our president, Lord Devon moving the first resolution supported by the clergy of the place: and 37*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* was collected and subscribed. On Tuesday morning I went with Lord Courteney (who presided) and Sir. T. Acland, to a meeting held at Dawlish, which yielded 36*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* in donations, and 38*l.* 11*s.* in new annual subscribers; and thence went on to Exmouth in the afternoon, where archdeacon M. Stevens took the chair at a large and most respectable meeting. Here, including a donation of 25*l.* from the Rev. Jas. Godwin, 60*l.* 16*s.* 11*d.* was received at the door, and new subscribers' names to the amount of 15*l.* 11*s.* On the Wednesday I went on to a meeting held at Newton, where 52*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was given and subscribed. From this place I hastened to an evening meeting held at Exeter. It was determined to give the middle classes of that important city, who could not attend the morning meeting of the preceding week, an opportunity of listening to a statement of our case: the result abundantly justified the experiment. An hour before the chair was taken, the room was crowded by a most respectable audience, who listened with the deepest interest to the principles and facts brought out before them. The very Rev. the Dean of Exeter presided. 74*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.* were collected in the room (almost 50*l.* in silver), and the new subscribers announced since the former meeting amounted to 20*l.* 3*s.*, being, as it was believed, but a small part of the total expected increase. On the next day I concluded my tour with a meeting held at Axminster, the border parish of the diocese, where 40*l.* 11*s.* in collections and subscriptions, were added to our funds.

"I cannot close this brief account without expressing my thankfulness to God for the successful issue of my undertaking. As far as man can judge, this great cause has taken a deep root in these parts, and will not, I trust, be suffered hereafter to wither. Men of all political parties have come forward to join us: the clergy of all shades of sentiment (with one or two exceptions marked by their rarity) have heartily co-operated with us; and allow our claim to be the first missionary organ of the Church. The sum already raised has been very considerable, and is doubly valuable as an index of feeling.

"In my former letter I announced a total of 1210*l.* 3*s.* 2*d.*, to which I am now able to add further collections, as reported to you in this letter, of 864*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, making a total of 2074*l.* 13*s.* 5*d.*

"All now depends, under God's blessing, on the vigour with which 'parochial associations' are carried out. There need be no limit to their success; from the small town of Fowey I have just heard that the subscribers have increased, since my last letter, from 78 to 88 persons. Broadclist parish is an encouraging specimen of what agricultural districts may yield. Much must turn on the activity of your district secretaries. Where they are able to help the clergy round them in forming parochial associations, holding their first quarterly meetings, and organizing a body of collectors, the work flourishes abundantly. In this the district secretaries of the West appeared to be willing, and able to exert themselves. But to carry out this benefit fully, it is very desirable that the districts should not be too large: that those only should undertake the office who are able to carry it out with the spirit which your present circumstances require: and that they should send in annually a registered report of the doings of every parish in their district. To the importance of this plan I found them every where awake. Indeed, just so far as we can make the work parochial, and co-extensive with our general Church machinery, just so far will our success be widely and securely spread.

"I cannot close this letter without expressing in it, both on your behalf and on my own, my deep sense of the uniform kindness forbearance and aid which I have every where experienced from almost every clergyman and layman whom I have had the happiness to meet in Devonshire and Cornwall. Very long indeed will it be before these impressions are effaced. To the Lord Bishop of the diocese it would be unseemly in me to say anything; but I must once more express my conviction that a large measure of our success has been owing to God's blessing on his patient, earnest, and most able labours in the behalf

of this Society. May they be repaid him in a blessing on his own peculiar diocese.

"I have the honour of remaining,

"Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,
"SAMUEL WILBERFORCE."

"From the Venerable Geo. Barnes, Archdeacon of Barnstaple, to the Secretary of the Society.

"Sewton, Nov. 4, 1839.

"MY DEAR SIR,—In pursuance of our arrangements for the Western part of the diocese, I preached at Taunton and Ilminster on Sunday 13th October; Mr. Pinder preaching on the same day at Bridgwater and Stowey. On Monday 14th, we had an excellent meeting in Bridgwater, at which Archdeacon Brymer presided, as he also did at the subsequent meetings at Langport, Taunton, and Crewkerne; on the 18th, an association was formed in Wellington; and on Thursday last, 31st, I had the satisfaction of forming a Deanery Committee at Dunster, under the presidency of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M. P., Sir John Trevelyan, Bart., and Colonel Luthill. The collection at Bridgwater was 41*l.* 3*s.* 1*d.*, at Crewkerne 36*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.*, and at Dunster 39*l.* 7*s.* 10*d.* I believe the amount of contributions in West Somerset will be about 150*l.*, or more; making the whole, in Somersetshire, somewhat more than 370*l.*; exclusive of many new subscribers, and without reference to the city of Bath.

"But we shall estimate the advantage of these meetings very imperfectly, if we look only to the present amount of contributions. Much greater good is done by thus exhibiting the Church in one of her most important and most interesting offices; and by uniting her members in maintaining and extending Christianity throughout the vast field of the foreign colonies and settlements of the British crown.

"A detailed account of the new committees and associations formed, will be forwarded to your board. And I have only now to assure the standing committee, that I have had very great pleasure in executing to the best of my power the charge confided to me; I have received very kind assistance and great hospitality from several friends of the Society among the clergy, more especially from Archdeacon Brymer; and the committee will be sensible how much is due to Mr. Pinder, and to Mr. Baker, the diocesan secretary. I would hope it is unnecessary for me to add, that I shall most readily at all times give my best exertions towards furthering the sacred interests of the Society in all their objects and operations.

"I am your faithful servant,
"GEO. BARNES."

"PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

"Long Wittenham, October 23, 1839.

"REV. SIR,—As I know that you are looking with some anxiety for the practical results of your 'suggestions for the formation of Parochial Associations in aid of the Society for Propagating the Gospel,' it gives me great pleasure to be able to tell you that I have adopted them with a success far exceeding my most sanguine expectations. I proceeded in a manner, which I know will be approved by the Society, and which appeared to me most likely at the same time to test the real feeling of my flock, and to insure steady and permanent support. I placed notices on the Church doors, stating that sermons would be preached on the subject of the Society, and that a meeting would be held on the following Tuesday, for the purpose of establishing a Parochial Association in aid of the funds. Without canvassing a single person, either for their attendance or support otherwise than I have stated; our schoolroom, capable of containing more than 100 persons conveniently, was crowded to excess, and I fear that those who crowded round the doors and windows were unable to hear the explanations of the nature and objects of the Society, in giving which I had the kind assistance of two neighbouring clergymen. I enrolled no less than 80 names at the close of the meeting, mostly agricultural labourers, at a payment of one penny monthly. I admitted the children of the school at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. monthly. I have not done yet, and I shall be much disappointed if a considerable addition is not made to my list before

the end of the week (my population is 541). I had no collection at the doors, as I am now more than ever convinced that the system of *enrolment* is the only one to secure the sort of support we are so anxious to obtain. Only let the clergy be persuaded to follow your suggestions, and by God's blessing nothing can hinder the results that you anticipate: not only will you get abundance of money, but 'the interest excited for the members of our communion in foreign lands, will be found to form a new bond between the pastor and his flock; it will kindle the love of the people to their Church, by showing them, that it is not a mere name or abstraction, but a living and spreading communion,' and I am most fully persuaded, that 'whatever labour any clergyman may take in the establishment of an association, and in superintending and directing its machinery, will not only prove a blessing to the ends of the earth; but will also return abundantly into his own parish, and his own bosom.' In the anticipation of these results in my own case, I beg to return the Society my sincere thanks for their suggestions; and I only speak the words of truth and soberness, when I declare that I would not accept from any single person a sum double the amount in exchange, for my list of subscribers. That God's blessing may rest on the Society's labours, is the earnest prayer of yours very faithfully,
"JAMES CLUTTERBUCK."

The following Legacies have been received by the Society in the present year:—

Rev. William Richardson, of Chester (free of duty)	£2,000
Mrs. Sarah Wakefield, of Cheshunt, Herts	500
Miss Elizabeth Nugent, of Berkhamstead, St. Peter, Herts	100
Rev. T. M. Shann, vicar of Hamsthwaite, Yorkshire (free of duty)	50
Mrs. Mary Ann Corbett, of Admington, Gloucestershire	10

The following Legacies have been bequeathed during the same period:—

Henry Gordon, Esq., of Stoke Court, Somerset	£500
Miss Mary Ann Wiseman, of Lowestoft, Suffolk (free of duty)	100

Donations to the Society's General Designs received during the month of October, 1839:—

W. Gray, Esq.	£20 0
A. Z.	5 0
Charles Hoare, Esq.	50 0
Miss E. Champion	10 0
Miss M. Champion	10 0
C. W. Puller, Esq.	31 10
Rev. W. Harrison	5 0

Total Receipts for the Society's General Designs, for the month of October, 1839

For October, 1838	£1774 1011
Increase in 1839	£763

Donations for Special Purposes, [October, 1839], not included in the foregoing account:

Rev. Richd. Pennell, Lyme Regis, for Bishop's College, Calcutta	£100
For King's College, Nova Scotia	50
Rev. James Kenrick, Horsham, for Lower Canada	100
For Australia	100
T., by Rev. W. B. Hayne, for Bishop's College, Calcutta	10
By Rev. J. H. Newman, Oriel College, Oxford, for diocese of Toronto	20

Nearly all of the collections under the Queen's Letter have now come in. The following is a summary of the amount contributed by the several counties of England and Wales, at the time of making up the Annual Report:—

ENGLAND.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Bedford	281	12	9	Monmouth	206	5	3
Berks	738	5	8	Norfolk	805	14	8
Buckingham . . .	427	9	2	Northampton . . .	973	7	11
Cambridge	483	3	3	Northumberland . .	295	14	11
Chester	622	3	9	Nottingham	588	15	0
Cornwall	342	0	3	Oxford	763	4	11
Cumberland	248	19	1	Rutland	129	5	8
Derby	619	7	8	Salop	795	1	10
Devon	1184	2	10	Somerset	1170	19	10
Dorset	589	6	9	Southampton	1488	10	10
Durham	399	0	8	Stafford	1013	17	0
Easec.	1357	7	3	Suffolk	858	7	11
Gloucester	1589	16	8	Surrey	1856	10	6
Hereford	360	9	11	Sussex	1196	14	6
Hertford	727	10	11	Warwick	912	2	8
Huntingdon	173	19	5	Westmoreland	130	14	0
Kent	1714	0	4	Wils.	818	18	9
Lancaster	2000	11	3	Worcester	649	3	9
Leicester	732	17	11	York	2503	7	11
Lincoln	1003	6	2	Miscellaneous	19	4	2
Middlesex	5206	10	7				

Total in ENGLAND 37,977 16 9

WALES.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Anglesey	38	8	10	Flint	134	14	9
Brecon	75	1	7	Glamorgan	178	10	1
Cardigan	63	4	11	Merioneth	65	9	3
Carmarthen	77	13	11	Montgomery	125	9	4
Carnarvon	75	12	10	Pembroke	127	13	9
Denbigh	153	18	2	Pemdnor	19	9	4

Total in WALES 1135 6 9

Isle of Man 77 2 6

Total £39,190 5 6

A meeting to form an association in aid of the Society, was held on Friday evening last, in the new district of St. Peter's, Mile-End, in the parish of Stepney. W. Cotton, Esq., in the chair. Among those who moved resolutions, were Rev. Dr. Caul, Mr. Justice Burton, of Sydney, New South Wales; the Rev. A. M. Campbell, and the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the minister of the Church.

London has hitherto contributed to this great Missionary Society less in proportion to its wealth and population, than many of the provincial towns; but we are happy to learn that efforts are now making to awaken the people of the metropolis, especially those connected with the colonies, to the present melancholy destitution of the Colonial Church.

A meeting is also announced at Blackheath for the 14th, and at Hampton, for the 21st of this month.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Madras and South India Mission.

THE following passages are abridged from the joint communications of the Missionaries, at the close of 1838; and may serve to show the gradual improvements which are being introduced in reference to the organization and discipline of the mission, both in the work of the ministry and in school operations:—

"Although many of the congregations remain very much what they were, yet in some there has been improvement, both in numbers and in good order; especially, as it has just been observed, in Mr. Dent's district, where they now enjoy the more frequent and regular visits of the missionary, without which they cannot be expected to flourish. Strict, and in many instances painful, discipline is absolutely necessary to their spiritual prosperity; and continually are we obliged to use the authority of this kind which the Lord has committed to us, in expelling from the congregations individuals who will not conform to the precepts of the Gospel.

"At the beginning of the half year there were twenty-three boys in the seminary. Two of these, who had made satisfactory progress in their studies, have been sent by the committee to acquire a higher degree of knowledge in Bishop Corrie's Grammar-school. Two of the elder boys have been attending the Preparandi class, with the view of being employed, after a suitable period, as assistant catechists. On the return of Mr. Schaffter, he delivered over seven of his seminary boys to us, having also sent three to Bishop Corrie's Grammar-school; and consequently the number of the boys now in the seminary has increased to thirty; besides whom there are five day scholars.

"At the end of December there were 2,680 chil-

dren receiving instruction in fifty-three masters' and forty-one catechists' schools. In this number we have to observe that the schools of the Meignanapooram district are also included, as they were not formally removed from under our list before the end of the year.

"The course of instruction pursued in all our schools is purely Christian. Heathen books are not allowed to be used, except such—and they are very few—as treat of morality, and are approved by us. There are now 731 boys who can read our Gospels and tracts, and the progress they have made during the past year is very satisfactory. Many of the older boys in these mission schools, with whom we frequently converse, are, we trust, convinced of the folly of idolatry; and if they had their choice, we presume would forsake it, and embrace Christianity. We have, since our last report, established schools in some central places; such as Palamcottah, Tatchanalloor, Thencasy, &c., where several children, even of respectable natives, are taught in the principles of our religion, and from whom our masters receive every encouragement. At Thencasy the people have erected a spacious school-house, bordering on the main road leading to Courtallum, and hard by the Roman Catholic church; which evidently shows their desire to have their children instructed.

"Sunday schools have been begun in some congregations, under the superintendence of the catechists; and they appear to be going on well. There are, at present, 75 who attend on the Lord's Day to be instructed; viz. 16 men, 11 women, 34 boys, and 14 girls.

"There are six schools for girls, including Mrs. Pettitt's boarding school. Two have been established during the last year in the Dohnavoor district, which appear to be progressing. In all these there are 179 children."

Thus far the Palamcottah district.

State of the Second or Northern District of the Mission.

The Rev. P. P. Schaffter, since his return to the mission, has been appointed to labour here. We subjoin his account of this part of the missionary field, at the close of the year 1838.

"During the last four months there have been 30 baptisms in this mission; viz. 9 men, 8 women, and 13 children. The seventeen grown-up people are all such as have been learning the word of God for a long time.

"There are at present six head and superintending catechists, and forty-nine catechists, in the part of the Tinnevely mission with me. The monthly meetings for their instruction and edification have been regularly kept up.

"There are at present with me twenty-four schools under regular masters, and twenty-three under catechists. All these are superintended by two head school-masters, who visit and examine each school once in two months. There is no other instruction imparted in our schools except such as is Christian and useful; and there are a great number of children in our schools who learn with zeal and delight, and lay up a good store of knowledge, which, by the blessing of God, may become useful to them for this life and for the life which is to come.

"In the month of October last one schoolmaster was baptized. Five years ago he applied to me for baptism; but being of high caste, and consequently having many difficulties to overcome, the fear of the world prevailed upon him to such a degree, that he gave up his purpose. Seven months ago he declared to me that he was tired of having his feet in two boats, and requested me earnestly to baptize him; and after a few months of further trial, I did so, in the presence of the other schoolmasters. His son, a most hopeful youth, I baptized a few months before him. All these are new calls upon us not soon to give up hope. We shall reap, if we faint not.

"We have at present only two girls' schools, both under Mrs. Schaffter. One of these contains thirty-four girls, fed and clothed on the premises, by the assistance of some kind Christian friends."

The third, or Shenkoolam district, was under the charge of the Rev. H. Harley, who has subsequently been removed to Cochin, to supply the absence of

the Rev. S. Ridsdale, now in this country on account of health.

State of the Fourth, or Satankoolam District.

The Rev. C. Blackman reports as follows, at the close of the year 1838:—

"In general the mission is in much the same state as when last reported on. The division in this part of Tinnevely continues: the heathens still flock into the Christian Church: 730 have been added to the congregations: Satan is not passive: nearly 300 have relapsed into heathenism. Thousands in these parts have, for the last forty years, made a profession of Christianity; many are added to them every year from heathenism; idolatry is abolished from many villages and hamlets; and the only place of worship found within them is dedicated to the service of the true God.

"I have visited all the congregations—forty-three in number—once, and most of them several times, during the last six months.

"The number of catechists and assistant catechists is forty-two. The catechists who live sufficiently near come once a week for instruction. We may hope in a few years to raise up a body of intelligent catechists, well versed in the Scriptures, and able to teach others.

"The number of boys' and girls' schools is twenty-three, conducted by twenty-seven schoolmasters and assistants."

State of the Fifth or Meignanapooram District.

The Rev. J. Thomas is located in the Meignanapooram district. We first select a few extracts from his half-yearly report, ending Dec. 1838:—

"I have felt a higher degree of interest in this, than in any other division of the mission, and a greater measure of affection for the people. The number of Catechists at present is eighteen. Their conduct, with one exception, has been satisfactory.

"The congregations are, I think, in as healthful a condition as can well be looked for in the present state of the mission. The knowledge of the history and truths of Christianity, which most of the people acquire under the teaching of the catechists, is highly gratifying, and it only wants the influence of the Holy Spirit to make many hundreds burning and shining lights.

"The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper has been administered at Meignanapooram, the principal village; and the number of communicants altogether, including 14 of the catechists, is 82.

"The number of schools in this district is 16, having 460 children on the lists, and 291 in average attendance. By these schools, independently of the benefit conferred upon the children of the Christian converts, very many heathen boys are well instructed in the nature of the Christian religion, and early taught the folly of idolatry."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Copy) NATIONAL SOCIETY'S OFFICE, SANCTUARY, WESTMINSTER, 23d October, 1839.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge your letter of the 21st instant, in which you state, for the information of the Committee of the National Society, in reply to the inquiry from this office, dated the 16th instant, that "with respect to the applicants who accept portions of the Parliamentary Grant under regulation A, the Committee of Council disclaim all right or intention to insist on the adoption of any regulations which may be suggested to them on the report of their Inspectors."

I am further instructed to state, that the Committee of the National Society, considering that their lordships expressly disclaim all right of interference and control as the consequence of an inspection grounded upon Government aid towards the erection of a School, and taking also into account the very limited number of Schools to which this partial inspection extends, are unwilling to stand between the bounty of Parliament and the claims of applicants for a participation therein; and will leave the decision in each case to the judgment of the parties respectively interested.

* Since this report was drawn up, in the months of January and February, 485 more have placed themselves under Christian instruction in the Satankoolam district.

But the Committee feel bound to state, that they can never directly sanction or approve any system of inspection which is not derived from, and connected with the authorities of the Church. Such a system they have already stated they are engaged in preparing, and their conviction remains unshaken that no inspection, not authorized by the heads of the Church, can be made acceptable to the clergy and contributors to National Schools, or prove satisfactory in its general results.

They still entertain the hope that a representation of the grounds, upon which they feel themselves compelled to object to the kind of inspection proposed by the Committee of Council may have the effect of inducing their lordships to reconsider the proposition made to them on this point by the Committee of the National Society. They will, therefore, in a subsequent letter, request their lordships' attention to a statement of these grounds of objection; and that statement they will feel it their duty also to communicate to the several applicants for aid from the Parliamentary Grant.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN SINCLAIR, Secretary.

The Secretary to the Committee
of Council on Education, &c. &c.

(Copy) NATIONAL SOCIETY'S OFFICE, SANCTUARY,
WESTMINSTER, 25th October, 1839.

Sir,—I had the honour to inform the Committee of Council on Education in my letter of the 15th instant, that the Committee of the National Society were not only doubtful as to the nature of the inspection contemplated by their lordships, whether it implied a claim to any exercise of authority; but also thought it liable to serious objections on other grounds. In my letter of the 23rd, I stated that the Committee had resolved upon submitting those objections to their lordships, in the earnest hope of prevailing on them to reconsider the plan proposed. It is for this purpose, that I now respectfully solicit their attention to the following remarks.

Their lordships declare, that their inspector shall "not be authorized to examine into the religious instruction and general regulations of the School," that they "intend to appoint an inspector solely for the purpose of visiting National Schools," that they have "requested the Bishop of Chichester to name to them some person who shall be in his opinion duly qualified for this important task," and that "any vacancy will be filled up in a similar spirit, and with a like recommendation."

To these arrangements the Committee of the National Society would allege the fundamental objection, that the inspection is not to proceed under the sanction of Church authority. For although it is proposed that one of the Bishops shall recommend a person to the Committee of Council, to be by them nominated inspector, it is not by the Bishop's authority, that the inspection is to be carried on, but by the authority of the Committee of Council: and accordingly, in the certificate required to be signed by the managers of schools, the visitor in question is expressly designated "their Lordships' Inspector." But were the actual nomination vested in the Bishop, the ecclesiastical sanction given to such nomination would extend only to the particular diocese of that Bishop; and the inspection of National Schools in other dioceses could not be considered as emanating from the authorities of the Church. The Committee of the National Society are precluded by those principles which they are bound no less by duty than inclination to maintain, from sanctioning any plan of inspection for National Schools, which is not derived from and connected with the National Church.

With respect to the object of such inspection, they desire to remark, that if secular instruction to the exclusion of religious, be made the subject of investigation by a person acting under royal authority, and of official reports made by him to the legislature, the former will undoubtedly be encouraged to the disparagement of the latter. The master will almost unavoidably direct his chief attention to that department in which his scholars, by a display of their proficiency will bring him credit with the government, and will neglect the other, which the government passes over without

notice. He will be more anxious to see his pupils exhibit their attainments in geography, arithmetic, or history, than to instil into their minds, and impress upon their hearts, that less showy but more valuable knowledge, to which every other kind, desirable as it may be, ought to be secondary and subservient; and by which alone they can be trained to moral duty here, or prepared for happiness hereafter. The same pernicious prejudice will be apt to arise in the minds of parents, and still more of children, who will naturally undervalue lessons to which no regard is paid on the day of examination.

The Committee would next advert to the narrow grounds on which this claim to inspection rests. It is not maintained that the public has any pretension whatever to superintend the discipline and management of Schools founded and maintained by private bounty alone, but it is contended that the public, as a contributor, has a right to inquire into the expenditure of its own contributions. Those who urge this argument do not consider, how very small a proportion the public grant in the cases now under consideration bears to the whole outlay upon the Schools. The public settles no endowment upon the master, it allows him neither dwelling-house, nor garden, it provides no fund for the expenses of tuition, but only gives a small contribution to assist in the first erection of the buildings. In return it makes some very equitable requirements as to the execution of the work, the application of the subscriptions, and the security of the tenure. This has been readily admitted: and this is all that the public, in its character of a contributor, seems entitled to exact. Its claims to inspection appear to be exhausted, when it has ascertained that its contribution has been fairly expended, that the tenure of the site is good, and the edifice suitable and substantial. The business of inspection in Church Schools, ought to be left to the Church itself, which by its establishment as a part of the constitution of the country, and by its exertions in the cause of education, is entitled to claim this confidence on the part of the government. But for the government to insist further, that, because it has contributed one-third or one-fourth towards the erection of the mere building, it shall be entitled to inspect, and perhaps eventually to control, the entire discipline and economy of the School, upon principles contrary to the wishes of the other subscribers, would be a pretension hardly to be justified. No doubt the other subscribers are at liberty to accept or reject the assistance of the public; but it would be taking an inequitable advantage of their necessities, and of the difficulties they experience in the first erection of a School, to exact so large a share of influence in return for so small a share of contribution.

Again, their lordships' plan of inspection would retard rather than advance the progress of education, by discouraging, for the future, those who have hitherto been its most active and liberal promoters. Of the six thousand seven hundred national schools throughout the kingdom, the far greater number have originated with the parochial clergy; who, either from their own resources, or by the exertion of their private or professional influence, have made nearly all the provision which now exists for the education of the poor in the principles of the Church. But no clergyman can be expected to evince the same zeal for the erection of schools, and to make the same sacrifices for their support, when he finds his operations exposed to an inspection which he disapproves; and if, unhappily, the parochial minister should at last be superseded by the inspector, the periodical visits of the one will be found a most inadequate substitute for the continual superintendence of the other.

The Committee may be allowed further to observe, that the partial inspection proposed by their lordships cannot easily be reconciled with the more perfect system contemplated by the National Society. When the Society appoints inspectors to visit all its schools, those examined by the agents of Government will be liable to two inspections upon different principles; the one calculated to exalt the secular, the other the religious part of education; from which anomaly nothing can be anticipated but general discord and confusion among the managers and supporters, the teachers and the scholars.

When the Committee of the National Society affirm that their intended system of inspection is more complete in its authority, its application, and the subject matter of the enquiry, than the plan proposed by the Committee of Council, a doubt may occur whether it is not liable to this objection, that it would give to a Society aided by public money the power of reporting on the efficiency of its own arrangements. But this objection would imply misapprehension of the relation subsisting between the Society and the schools receiving aid on its recommendation. No public money has been granted to the National Society; nor does the Society require from the applicants a conformity to any arrangements of its own, other than those to which they are bound by their relation generally to the Church itself, and specifically to their dioceses. This is evident from the form of application for a Treasury Grant. It is not, therefore, as to the efficiency of any arrangements made by the National Society that the inspectors will have to report, but as to the efficiency of the arrangements made by the managers of schools; who, while they would gladly submit their schools to a rightly-constituted examination, would not desire to have any voice in the selection or appointment of the inspectors.

The Committee of the National Society, in case the above arguments should unhappily not prevail with the Committee of Council, would, in conclusion, earnestly press upon their lordships' consideration, the great wrong that would be done to applicants on the present occasion by the imposition of new conditions upon grants to schools, all of which have been undertaken, and some of them completed, in full confidence that the bounty of Parliament would be extended to them upon the accustomed terms. It may be added that the Society itself, in its correspondence with the applicants, has not hesitated to act upon the same conviction.

It is with great regret that the Committee of the National Society have felt themselves compelled to differ from the Committee of Council on the important question of inspection; but they must be allowed to repeat that they can never sanction or approve any system of inspection which does not emanate from Church authority, and does not distinctly recognize the paramount importance of religious, as compared with secular instruction. To the maintenance of these principles they consider themselves bound by the very terms on which the Sovereign granted to the Society its Charter of Incorporation: "We are satisfied that the best interests of these realms can in no way be more effectually promoted than by the encouragement of moral and religious education, throughout all classes of our people."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN SINCLAIR, Secretary.

The Secretary to the Committee
of Council on Education.

EDUCATION.

Committee of Council on Education.
Council Office, Whitehall, Oct. 5, 1839.

Reverend Sir,—With reference to the application for a grant of £621. in aid of the erection of school-rooms at Paddington, I am directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to transmit to you the enclosed copy of their Lordships' minute; and calling your attention to the 3rd clause of the 4th regulation and to the 5th regulation, I am to state that the Lords of the Committee of Council are not satisfied that the terms of those regulations are fulfilled in the case of this school.

Their Lordships object to the proposed tenure, and require to be informed more specifically as to the materials of which the schools are to be constructed.

Their Lordships also desire further and more precise information as to the number of children who will receive daily instruction upon the opening of the school.

You will have the goodness to reply at your

earliest convenience, as my Lords are appropriating the grants.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HARRY CHESTER.

Parsonage, Paddington, Nov. 5, 1839.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 5th of October, I have to state, for the information of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, that the additional national and infant school-houses now building in this parish are nearly finished; that they will hold 400 children; and that the tenure of the site and the materials employed are such as could not fail to be satisfactory to their Lordships.

But it is needless to trouble you at present with details upon these subjects, since, glad as I should be to obtain assistance from the public purse upon the conditions annexed to former grants from the Lords of the Treasury, I am not prepared to embarrass the future operations of our schools by placing myself under an engagement which tends, in my opinion, to withdraw parochial schools from the superintendence of the Bishops and clergy, and to perpetuate a system of national education which will be set aside, I hope, at no distant day by parliament, as inconsistent with the principles of the British Constitution, and repugnant to the feelings of the great body of the people.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. M. CAMPEELL.

Harry Chester, Esq.

LIVERPOOL ESTABLISHED CHURCH SOCIETY.

A MEETING was held in Liverpool on Friday, Oct. 25, for the formation of a new association, having for its object the promotion and encouragement of Protestant principles in the rising generation. It is designated "The Young Men's Established Church Society." It was one of the most numerous meetings ever held within the hall, it being so exceedingly crowded that hundreds surrounded the doors unable to gain admittance, and fears were entertained inside for the safety of the floors.

Mr. Cresswell Cresswell, M.P. for Liverpool, occupied the chair.

The most influential of the gentry, merchants, and clergy of the borough and neighbourhood appeared upon the platform.

The following declaration was read as the basis of the society:—

"We, the undersigned members of the Established Church of England and Ireland, feel ourselves constrained to protest in the most decided manner (both in word and deed) against the opinions now advocated by the enemies of our national Establishment—to wit, that the state, as such, has no concern with religion, but should leave it wholly to what is called the voluntary principle.

"We feel surprised and grieved that any of the children of those who originally left the bosom of the Church, through matters of form, should so far forget the faith of their fathers as to coalesce with infidels and Romanists in their opposition to our national Establishment—thus declaring, that having to choose between the union of Church and state on the one hand, and absolute irreligion and gross superstition on the other, they decide in favour of infidelity and Popery, and against all national religion.

"We consider the Established Church (under God's guidance) as the grand breakwater against Popery, the impregnable barrier to infidelity, and essentially the poor man's best inheritance. We believe a Protestant state should not only recognize the Protestant religion, but should also support it and extend its influence; and as large numbers of our fellow-countrymen are left without the means of grace (the inefficiency of the voluntary principle being thus shown), we deem it the duty of government to afford the required aid.

"We feel ourselves called upon to protest, in the most solemn manner, against the attempts now making to compromise the Protestant principles of our national schools, by departing from the exclusive use of the authorized version of the holy Scriptures

and the exclusive control of the ministers of the Established Church. Deeming the word of God to be the only true standard of faith and duties, we resolve to contend earnestly against such glaring and dangerous innovations.

"For the above purposes we hereby form ourselves into a society, to be designated 'The Liverpool Young Men's Established Church Society,' and we adopt the following rules for our guidance:—

"Rule 1. This society shall be composed of all members of the established Church of England and Ireland who shall sign the above declaration.

"2. The society shall be under the control of a patron, two vice-patrons, president, twelve vice-presidents, treasurer, two auditors, two secretaries, and a committee of fifteen members: the whole to be chosen annually at a general meeting.

"3. The committee shall meet once in every month, to receive and impart information relative to the objects of the society, and to transact the general business of the association. All proceedings to commence with prayer.

"4. A general meeting of the society shall be held once a quarter, at which lectures and addresses shall be delivered in furtherance of the objects of the association.

"5. The clergy shall be invited respectfully to enrol their names as honorary members, and deliver lectures occasionally at the quarterly and special meetings.

"6. The members shall be invited to transmit to the committee essays in defence of the Church Establishment; but such essays shall not be printed without the sanction of a committee of clergy, whose decision shall be final.

"7. Any gentleman contributing a donation of 5*l.* or paying an annual subscription of 20*s.*, shall be considered an honorary member of the association."

Lord Sandon; Mr. C. Cresswell, M.P.; Mr. J. C. Colquhoun, M.P.; Mr. R. Gladstone; Sir J. Salisbury; and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, were then announced as patrons and vice-presidents of the association.

AN ACT TO EXPLAIN AND AMEND THE ACTS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF TITHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Continued from page 66.

XIV. *Rent-charge in respect of Tithes of common appurtenant to be a charge on the allotments made in respect of the lands to which right of common attached.*—And whereas in certain cases of commons hereafter to be inclosed, allotments may be made in respect of tenements and hereditaments to which a right of going on such common is appurtenant or appurtenant, the tithes whereof would be chargeable on the tenements or hereditaments, in respect of which such allotments may be made, and such tenements or hereditaments are not of themselves an adequate security for the rent-charge to be fixed in respect of such tithes; Be it therefore declared and enacted, That in every such case the rent-charge to be fixed instead of such tithes shall be a charge upon and recoverable out of any allotments to be in future made in respect of such rights, as well as upon such tenements or hereditaments in respect of which such allotments are made, and by the same ways and means as are provided for the recovery of rent-charges by the said Acts or any of them, or this Act.

XV. *Recited Acts extended to collegiate bodies, &c., notwithstanding restraining statute.*—And be it declared and enacted, That all the provisions in the recited Acts or any of them in any way relating to or enabling the pulling down or sale of barns and buildings generally used for housing tithes paid in kind, and the sale of the materials and the site thereof, either with or without any farm buildings or homesteads thereto belonging, and for the conveyance and delivery thereof, and for securing the consideration money for the benefit of the persons thereunto entitled, shall apply to and may be made available by any corporate body or person, whether as trustees or otherwise, by any master and fellows of any college, dean and chapter of any cathedral or collegiate church, master or guardian of any hos-

pital, parson, vicar, or any other having any spiritual or ecclesiastical living, being seised or possessed of any such barns or buildings, or the site thereof, notwithstanding any thing in a certain statute made in the thirteenth year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, for making void fraudulent deeds made by spiritual persons to defeat their successors of remedy for dilapidations, or in any other statute.

XVI. *6 & 7 W. 4. c. 71. s. 77. extended to corporate and collegiate bodies.*—And be it declared and enacted, That so much of the said Acts or any of them as enables any owner of a particular estate in lands or tithes to charge so much of the expences of the commutation as is defrayed by him, or any part thereof, and the interest thereon, upon the lands whereof the tithes are commuted, or upon the rent-charge to be received by him instead of such tithes respectively shall in like manner extend and be applicable to and may be made available by any corporate body or person, master or fellows of any college, dean and chapter of any cathedral or collegiate church, master or guardian of any hospital, parson, vicar, or any other having any spiritual or other ecclesiastical living, and whether seised in fee or for a limited estate in such lands, tithes, or rent-charge, any thing in the said statute of Queen Elizabeth, or any other restraining statute, or in the tenure by which such lands, tithes, or rent-charge respectively are holden, to the contrary notwithstanding, but so nevertheless, that the charge upon such lands or rent-charge respectively, shall be lessened in every year following such commutation by one-twentieth part at least of the whole original charge thereon.

XVII. *Colleges and Corporations aggregate may charge expences on other lands than those in respect of which such expences are incurred.*—And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any ecclesiastical corporation aggregate, or any collegiate body, with the consent of the said commissioners testified under their hands and seal, to charge with the amount of the expences of commuting the tithes of any lands of which they are owners, or any part of such expences, with interest thereon, or any other lands holden by them to the same uses or on the same trusts as the lands in respect of which such expences were incurred, but so nevertheless that the charge upon such lands shall be lessened in every year following by one-twentieth part at the least of the whole original charge thereon.

XVIII. *For Recovery of expences of apportionment.*—And be it enacted, That payment of the expences of or incident to making any apportionment, or any other expences which the said commissioners are authorised and may have ordered or may order to be paid by any owner of lands under and by virtue of the recited Acts, or any of them, or this Act, may be enforced by the same ways and means as payment of rent-charge in arrear may be enforced under the provisions of the said Acts or either of them.

XIX. *Extension of 6 and 7 W. 4. c. 71. ss. 29. 62. for giving land in lieu of tithes.*—And be it enacted, That so much of the said first-recited Act as enables any land owner, either by parochial agreement or individually, to give land instead of tithes or rent-charge at any time before the confirmation of any instrument of apportionment, shall be and the same is hereby extended, and the powers and provisions for that purpose may be exercised in every such case at any time, as well after as before such confirmation of the apportionment as aforesaid, during the continuance of the commission constituted and with the consent of the commissioners appointed and acting under the said first-recited Act.

XX. *Lands taken by Ecclesiastical Tithe Owners instead of tithes to vest absolutely in them.*—And be it enacted, That in any case where any land shall have been or shall hereafter be taken by any ecclesiastical tithe owner under any agreement for the commutation of any tithes, or for giving land instead of any rent-charge, under the recited Acts, or any of them, or this Act, such Land shall upon the confirmation of such agreement vest absolutely in such tithe owner and his successors, free from all claims of any person or body corporate, and without being thereafter subject to any question as to any right, title, or claim thereto, or in any manner affecting the same; and the commissioners shall cause to be inserted in or endorsed upon every such agreement

the amount of the rent-charge instead of which such land was given, and the lands upon which the same was chargeable; and every person who if this Act had not been made would have been entitled to recover any such land given instead of rent-charge, or any rents or profits issuing out of such land, shall be entitled to recover against the party or parties giving such land instead of tithes or rent-charge, his, her, or their heirs, executors, or administrators, by way of damages, in an action on the case, such compensation as he or she may be entitled to for any loss thereby sustained; and such damages, and all costs and expences awarded to the plaintiff in such action, shall forthwith attach upon and be payable out of the lands exonerated by such agreement.

XXI. Corporations, Trustees, and Feoffees to charitable uses may convey lands.—And be it enacted, That all agreements and other assurances which shall be made for the purpose of effecting the taking of land instead of rent-charge under the provisions of the said recited Acts, or any of them, or this Act, shall be valid and effectual for the purpose of vesting an estate of inheritance as to such lands in such ecclesiastical titheowner and his successors, notwithstanding the same be made by any corporation sole or aggregate, or any trustees or feoffees for charitable purposes, otherwise restrained from or incapable of making any such valid conveyance or assurance.

XXII. Apportionments may be confirmed though Commissioners not satisfied of accuracy of maps.—And be it enacted, That the provisions and conditions of the said secondly-recited Act, whereby the said commissioners are enabled to, confirm any instrument of voluntary apportionment, although they shall not be satisfied of the accuracy of any map or plan annexed thereto, or that the several quantities of land specified in such apportionment or agreement are therein truly stated, shall extend to enable the commissioners, if they shall think fit, to confirm any compulsory apportionments to which any existing map or plan, agreed to be adopted at a parochial meeting, shall be annexed, although the said commissioners shall not be satisfied of the accuracy of such map or plan, or that the several quantities of land specified in such apportionment are truly stated in such map or plan.

XXIII. Expences of apportionment to be borne in certain cases as Commissioners may direct.—And whereas, in and by the said first-recited Act the words "land owner" or "tithe owner," or "owner of lands," or "owner of tithes," are defined to mean and include every person who shall be in the actual possession or receipt of the rents or profits of any lands or tithes, except (amongst other exceptions) any tenant for life or lives, or for years, holding under a lease or agreement for a lease on which a rent of not less than two-thirds of the yearly clear value of the premises therein shall have been reserved, and that without regard to the real amount of interest of such person; and in every case in which any tithes or lands shall have been leased or agreed to be leased to any person for life or lives, or for years by any lease or agreement for a lease on which a rent less than two-thirds of the clear yearly value of the premises comprised therein shall have been reserved, the person in receipt of such rent shall, jointly with the person liable to the payment thereof, be deemed for the purposes of the said Act to be the owner of such tithes or lands: And whereas certain allowances and expences to surveyors and tithe valuers necessary for making any award, and all other expences of or incident to making an award, are by the said recited Acts or some of them directed to be paid by the land owners and tithe owners interested in the said award, in such proportion, time, and manner as the commissioners or assistant commissioners shall direct; and the expences of or incident to making any apportionment are by the said first-recited Act to be paid by owners of lands in rateable proportions to the sums charged on the said lands in lieu of tithes by such apportionment: And whereas cases have occurred and may occur where by reason of the rent reserved in certain leases or agreements for leases not being less than two-thirds of the clear yearly value of the premises thereby demised or agreed to be demised at the date or time of coming into operation of such leases

or agreements, but which premises are at the time of putting in force the provisions of the said recited Acts of improved yearly value, so that the rent originally reserved or agreed for is less than two-thirds thereof, but by the operation of the said recited words, as defined in the said first-recited Act as aforesaid, such expences, or a part thereof, would, under the said Acts, be chargeable on the original lessor or original lessee, and not on the intermediate or sub-lessors or lessees whose beneficial interest in the said lands and tithes, or rent-charge in lieu of tithes, is proposed to be or has been dealt with under the said recited Acts, or some or one of them, or this Act: And whereas certain other cases have occurred, and may occur in which it is expedient that the commissioners should be empowered to vary and fix the proportion of the expences of apportionment, including therein the expences of or incident to the map or plan annexed thereto, and the copies thereof, between the owners of the lands affected thereby, as such owners are defined in the said first-recited Act as aforesaid, and according to such principles as to the said commissioners shall seem just and equitable; Be it therefore declared and enacted, That, notwithstanding anything in the said Acts or any of them contained, it shall be lawful for the commissioners, in such cases as they may deem it just and equitable, to order and direct that such expences of or incident to any award, or any part thereof, shall be borne and paid in such proportion and manner, by and amongst the persons interested in the lands, tithes, or rent-charge respectively dealt with in such award, and that such expences of or incident to any apportionment, or any part thereof, shall be borne and paid by and amongst the persons interested in the lands, in such proportions and manner respectively as the said commissioners shall direct; and such expences, and every or any part thereof, shall in every such case be recoverable in like manner as expences, or the share thereof to be borne by any person, are or is recoverable under the provisions of the said first-recited Act or this Act.

XXIV. Award may be made of rent-charge to certain owners of tithes by general description.—And whereas in certain cases of compulsory award where tithes are held by one tithe owner in different rights, or where by reason of owners of land having purchased or otherwise acquired such a beneficial interest in the tithes arising out of the same, for life or lives or for years, as under the said provisions of the said first-recited Act requires that such persons respectively should be dealt with and distinguished in such award as joint owners with the lessor of or the person having the reversionary interest in such tithes, but great difficulties have arisen in distinguishing the sums payable to each such tithe owner, as also in distinguishing the respective lands out of which the tithes accruing to any such tithe owner, either as holding such tithes in different rights or as joint tithe owner, arise, or whereon any several rent-charge should be awarded, and the completion of such award has been thereby impeded; Be it therefore declared and enacted, That in any such case it shall not be necessary in any such award to distinguish the lands or award a several rent-charge to each such owner of the tithes by name, or otherwise to distinguish such tithe owner, but it shall be sufficient to award a gross rent-charge to such owner of tithes in different rights in respect of such tithes so held by him, or, as the case may be, to the original lessor of such tithes, or the person in whom the ultimate reversion thereof shall be, by his proper name and description, and in any such case of joint ownership to the several persons claiming under him, and being so respectively joint owners of such tithes, by such general terms and description as to the commissioners or assistant commissioner making such award shall seem fit: Provided always, that the name of each such tithe owner, and the lands out of which his respective tithes, or the portion of such gross rent-charge instead of such tithes, shall respectively accrue or issue, shall be distinguished in the instrument of apportionment made in pursuance of such award; and every such tithe owner shall be as fully entitled to take, hold, and recover such portion of the rent-charge as shall be so apportioned in such instrument of apportionment, upon

the several lands the tithes or rent-charge whereof are so held by him respectively, according to his respective term and interest in such tithes or the rent-charge, in as ample a manner as if such tithe owner and lands had been respectively named and distinguished in such award under the provisions of the said first-recited Act.

XXV. Commissioners may adjourn meeting without attending to adjourn.—And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners to adjourn any meeting by notice in writing under their hands or the hands of any two of them, to be affixed and published in manner provided for notices in the said firstly-recited Act, without any commissioner or assistant commissioner giving attendance for the purpose of making such adjournment.

XXVI. Provision for dividing the tithe of fruit plantations in certain cases.—And be it enacted, That in case any of the lands in a parish the tithes whereof shall be in course of commutation under the provisions of the said first-recited Act shall be orchards or fruit plantations, and notice in writing, under the hands of any of the owners thereof whose interest therein shall not be less than two-thirds of the whole of the orchards and fruit plantations in such parish, shall be given to the valuers or commissioners or assistant commissioner by whom any apportionment provided for by the said Act shall be made at any time before the draught of such apportionment shall be framed, that the tithes thereof should be distinguished into two parts, the amount which shall be charged by any such apportionment upon the several orchards and fruit plantations in such parish shall be distinguished into two parts accordingly, and the same shall be called the ordinary charge and the extraordinary fruit charge; and the extraordinary charge shall be a rate per imperial acre, and so in proportion for less quantities of ground, according to the discretion of the valuers or commissioners or assistant commissioner by whom such apportionment shall be made as aforesaid.

XXVII. Newly-cultivated fruit plantations to be charged an additional sum.—And be it enacted, That all lands the tithes whereof shall have been commuted under the said Act, which shall be situate within the limits of any parish in which an extraordinary fruit charge shall have been distinguished as aforesaid, at the time of commutation, and which shall be newly cultivated as orchards or fruit plantations at any time after such commutation, shall be charged with an additional amount of rent-charge per imperial acre equal to the extraordinary fruit charge per acre in that parish: Provided always, that no such additional amount shall be charged in respect of any plantation of apples, pears, plums, cherries, and filberts, or of any one or more of those fruits, during the first five years, and half only of such additional amount during each of the next succeeding five years, of such new cultivation thereof; and that no such additional amount shall be charged in respect of any plantation of gooseberries, currants, and raspberries, or of any one or more of those fruits, during the first two years, and half only of such additional amount during each of the next succeeding two years, of such new cultivation thereof; and that no such additional amount shall be charged in respect of any mixed plantation of apples, pears, plums, cherries, or filberts, and of gooseberries, currants, or raspberries, during the first three years, and half only of such additional amount during each of the next succeeding three years, of such new cultivation thereof.

XXVIII. Fruit plantations when displaced to be relieved from additional charge.—And be it enacted, That all lands the tithes whereof shall have been commuted as aforesaid, which shall be situated within the limits of any parish in which an extraordinary fruit charge shall have been distinguished as aforesaid, and which shall cease to be cultivated as orchards or fruit plantations at any time after such commutation, shall be charged, after the thirty-first day of December next following such change of cultivation, only with the ordinary charge upon such lands.

XXIX. Provision for mixed plantations of hops and fruit.—Provided also, and be it enacted, That in case any lands within the limits of a parish in which an extraordinary fruit charge shall have been dis-

tinguished as aforesaid shall have been or shall at any time be planted with fruit, and also with hops, the same shall, during the continuance of such mixed plantation of hops and fruit, be liable to the extraordinary hop charge only, or to the extraordinary fruit charge only, payable in respect of the same lands, not to both those charges; and that the extraordinary charge to which the lands so planted shall be liable shall be the higher of the two for the time being.

XXX. When land subject to rectorial and vicarial tithes, acreable rent-charge to be fixed.—And be it enacted, That where any land liable to any such extraordinary charge for the tithes of a mixed plantation of hops and fruit shall at the time of the commutation produce both rectorial and vicarial tithes payable to different persons, the apportionment shall set out the same, distinguishing the amount of ordinary and extraordinary charge payable to each tithe owner, and shall divide the whole acreable extraordinary charge between such tithe owners, according to the quantity of land producing rectorial tithe, and the quantity producing vicarial tithe.

XXXI. Provision for future mixed plantations.—And be it enacted, That in all cases in which there shall be hereafter mixed plantations of hops and of such fruit as aforesaid in any parish or district in which an extraordinary fruit charge shall have been declared, the rectorial and vicarial tithes whereof but for the commutation would have been payable to different owners, the extraordinary charge payable in respect of the tithes of such mixed plantation shall be divided between such owners in proportion to the extent of land occupied by that produce which would have paid tithes to each of them respectively: Provided always, that payment of the share of each tithe owner, when so ascertained, shall be taken to be subject to the provisions contained in the said first-recited Act and in this Act, for lessening the amount of extraordinary charge payable in respect of hop gardens and orchards respectively at the beginning of such cultivation.

XXXII. How the rent-charge for hops and fruit may be fixed in certain cases.—And be it enacted, That for the purpose of fixing any charge for the tithes of hops or fruit, or of any mixed plantation as aforesaid, the commissioners may, if they see fit, assign the parish or lands in respect of which due notice shall have been given, requiring the tithes thereof to be separately valued, as required by the said first-recited Act, or any part or parts of such parish or lands, as a district under the provisions of the said Act, and may fix a charge upon such lands in respect of the tithes of hops or fruit as the rent-charge to prevail and to be established in respect of the same, without specific reference in the award to any other parish or lands, but having regard nevertheless to the general amount of compositions which they shall find to have prevailed in other parishes of a similar description, and not to the money payments in the parish under consideration, or the value of the tithes in kind therein.

XXXIII. Provision for giving effect to parochial agreements, and proceedings thereon in certain cases of extraordinary charge.—And be it enacted and declared, That the provisions of the said first-recited Act for distinguishing rent-charges apportioned upon lands cultivated as hop grounds into two parts, and for relieving lands from and subjecting the same to an extraordinary charge when ceased to be cultivated, and when newly cultivated as such respectively, shall be held to extend to parochial agreements already or hereafter made, and to the proceedings consequent thereupon, and to the lands discharged from tithes by virtue thereof; and that every such agreement and proceeding, whereby any district has been or shall be assigned for establishing or distinguishing into two parts any rent-charge in respect of lands cultivated as aforesaid, shall be deemed valid, operative, and effectual for all the purposes of the said recited Acts and of this Act, and that every district assigned by virtue thereof shall be deemed a district duly assigned, and every rent-charge created thereby a valid rent-charge for the like purposes.

XXXIV. For the settlement of disputes as to boundaries.—And be it enacted, That in case there shall be any question between any parishes or townships,

or between any two or more land owners, touching the boundaries of such parishes or townships, or the lands of such land owners respectively, or if such parishes or townships or land owners shall be desirous of having such boundaries ascertained or a new boundary line defined, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, or any assistant commissioner, on the application in writing of a majority of not less than two-thirds in number and value of the land owners of such parishes or townships in the case of parochial or township boundaries, or on the like application of such two or more land owners in the case of boundaries between their lands, to deal with any dispute or question concerning such boundaries, and to ascertain, adjust, set out, and define the ancient boundaries between such parishes or townships or the lands of such land owners respectively, or draw and define a new line of boundary, as they may see fit; and in every such case the powers and provisions of the said recited Acts and of this Act, so far as the same may, in the judgment of the said commissioners or assistant commissioner respectively, be applicable, shall extend and may be applied by them or him to such question; and the boundary line so ascertained or newly defined by the said commissioners or assistant commissioner shall thenceforward be the boundary line of and between such parishes, townships, or lands of such land owners respectively, for all purposes whatsoever; Provided always, that nothing in this provision contained shall extend to any boundary or part of a boundary being also the boundary line or part of the boundary line of any county, or to the boundary line of any copyhold or customary land, unless the consent in writing of the lord of the manor whereof such land is holden to such application being dealt with by the said commissioners or assistant commissioner shall have been first sent to them or him for such purpose: Provided also, that every such boundary line shall be duly set out and delineated on the map annexed to the schedule of apportionment, or upon a separate plan to be attached thereto, with proper descriptions and references, showing in what respects such map so annexed to the apportionment is varied, and in what respect the several closes whereon any rent-charge is fixed are affected thereby; and such map shall in every such case be deemed to be varied by such plan, and be as valid for all purposes as if the same had been originally drawn and sealed or certified by the said commissioners with such variation.

XXXV. How questions of boundary removed before Queen's Bench are to be dealt with.—And be it enacted, That in every case in which any judgment or determination of the commissioners or of any assistant commissioner respecting the boundary of any parish, district, or lands shall have been or shall be removed into the Court of Queen's Bench, it shall be lawful for the court to direct the trial of one or more feigned issues upon such points as the court shall think fit, and also to direct who shall be the plaintiff or plaintiffs, and who shall be the defendant or defendants on such trial, or determine the same in a summary manner, or otherwise to dispose of the question or questions in dispute, and to make such other rules and orders therein as to costs and all other matters as may appear to be just and reasonable.

XXXVI. Commissioners may award costs of inquiry into boundaries.—And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners and for such assistant commissioner as aforesaid to order and direct that all reasonable costs, charges, and expences already or hereafter to be incurred by any parties interested in or about any inquiry into any boundary which the said commissioners or such assistant commissioner are or is authorized to settle, shall be borne and paid in such proportion and manner by and amongst the several other parties interested therein (as well those who shall have signed a request to the tithe commissioners that the said commissioners should inquire into and settle such boundaries, as every other person interested who shall, either personally, or by his or her counsel, attorney, or agent, appear upon such inquiry before the said commissioners or before such assistant commissioner) as the said commissioners or any such assistant commissioner shall direct; and such costs, charges, and expences, and every part thereof,

shall in every such case be recoverable in the like manner as expences or the share thereof to be borne by any person are or is recoverable by the recited Acts or this Act.

XXXVII. This Act to be taken as part of 6 and 7 W. 4. c. 71.—And be it enacted, That this Act shall be taken to be a part of the first-recited Act for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales, and of the secondly-recited Act for amending the same, and of the said thirdly-recited Act to facilitate the merger of tithes; and that in the construction of this Act, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, the several words used in this Act shall have and bear the same interpretation as is given to such words respectively in the said recited Acts or either of them; and whenever a word importing the singular number or masculine gender only is used, the same shall be understood to include and shall be applied to several persons or parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as one matter or thing respectively, and the converse.

XXXVIII. Act may be amended or repealed.—And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act passed in this Session of Parliament.

LAW.

ARCHES' COURT, SATURDAY, NOV. 2.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY BURDER AGAINST SPEER.

This was a cause of office brought by letters of request from the Commissary of Surrey, promoted against the Rev. Wilfred Speer, perpetual curate of the parish of Thames Ditton. The articles, which now stood for admission, charged him with being an habitual drunkard, with having been repeatedly guilty of the crime of drunkenness, and with indecent conduct, demeanour, and language, in the parish church during the performance of divine service, as well before as after. The articles (the contents of which, till proved, are mere allegations) set forth that Mr. Speer was licensed to the perpetual curacy of Thames Ditton in March, 1835; that ever since his entrance he had addicted himself to the immoderate use of wine and spirituous liquors, and was in the habit of frequenting a public-house, or small inn, in Thames Ditton, called the Swan, and of drinking there to excess, and becoming intoxicated, to the great scandal and offence of the parishioners and others; that during the performance of divine service he was furnished with a bottle of port wine and some brandy, which he drank during the service, and thereby became intoxicated; that on a Sunday in July or August, 1836, he was intoxicated in church during divine service, when Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart., a captain in the royal navy, and a parishioner, being present, spoke to the churchwarden, who proceeded to the vestry, where Mr. Speer had retired, after the communion service, remonstrated with him, and urged that, by reason of intoxication, he was in an unfit state to perform divine service; and Sir C. Sullivan offered to induce the congregation to dispense with a sermon, to which Mr. Speer assented, and they did so; that in the summer of 1836, whilst the church was under repair, he called on a parishioner in a state of intoxication, by reason of which, when taking his departure, in attempting to mount his horse, he fell over on the other side; that in March, 1838, on the occasion of christening a child, he read the service in an indecent manner, being in a state of intoxication, and after the christening was over, and the party paid the regular fee, he called him back, and held up the money, saying, "Look ye, clergymen are said to rob the poor; this does not look like it;" that, complaints being made of his conduct to the Bishop of Winchester, his Lordship directed the rural dean (the Rev. Robert Tritton) to inquire into the same, shortly after which (March, 1839), the defendant abstained from the performance of divine service, and, after the report of the rural dean, these proceedings were instituted, the office of the judge being promoted by Mr. John Burder, the bishop's secretary.

Dr. ADAMS (with whom was Dr. Curtis), for

the defendant, characterized these articles as unparalleled. Here were general charges of circumstances capable of an innocent explanation, facts loosely stated, inferences of intoxication from conduct and demeanour, instead of specific facts, and yet this gentleman was charged with habitual drunkenness for four years. He contended that the articles were inadmissible.

Dr. Haggard (with whom was Dr. Nicholl), in support of the articles, argued that the only question was, whether they alleged an ecclesiastical offence in a legal form. It was impossible to say that the charges were not fit to be investigated, and it had not been contended that they were false. If the defendant could explain the circumstances, he would have an opportunity of doing so.

Sir H. Jenner said, the only doubt he had had at first was as to the form in which some of the charges were laid. There could be no doubt that the offences pleaded were ecclesiastical offences. He had had some doubt as to the general charge of frequenting the Swan, there being no allegation of the defendant having become intoxicated there on any particular occasion; but it was pleaded that he was in the habit of going there and getting intoxicated, and it might turn out that when he was seen in a state of intoxication he had become so there. The learned judge was clearly of opinion that the articles were admissible. They contained matter of grave and serious importance, which materially concerned the inhabitants of the parish of which the party was minister. He should admit the articles with a slight reformation, showing that the proceedings had been instituted in consequence of the report to the bishop.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

CONGREGATIONS will be held for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees on the following days in the present Term, viz.:—Thursday, 17; Thursday, 24; Thursday, 31. November.—Thursday, 14; Thursday, 21; Thursday, 28. December.—Thursday, 5; Tuesday, 17.

No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A. or M.A., or for those of B.C.L. or B.Med. (without proceeding through arts), whose name is not entered in the book, kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chancellor's House, on or before the day preceding the day of congregation.

On Tuesday, Oct. 8, the Rev. Ashurst Turner Gilbert, D.D., and Principal of Brasenose coll., having been re-nominated Vice-Chancellor of the university, took the oath of office in full convocation, and entered upon the duties of the Vice-Chancellorship for the fourth year, with the accustomed solemnities. The following heads of houses were afterwards nominated to act as Pro-Vice-Chancellors during his absence from the university; viz., the Rev. Dr. Jenkyns, Master of Balliol; the Rev. Dr. Bridges, President of Corpus; Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton; and the Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Provost of Oriel.

On Thursday, Oct. 10, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity, Grand Compounder.—Richard William Jelf, Canon of Christ Church.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Thomas Watson, St. Edmund hall; Rev. Henry Peter Dunster, Magdalen hall; William Hirszel Le Marchant, Exeter coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Rev. John Thomas Barclay, St. Edmund hall; William Francis Sims, Magdalen hall; George Frederick Goddard, Demy of Magdalen coll.; John Innes, Trinity coll.; Alexander L. Bean, Pembroke coll.

On Thursday, Oct. 10, Mr. Frederick Tuffnell, Mr. Henry Bond Bowlby, Mr. Robt. Trimmer, and Mr. Leonard Francis Burrows, were admitted Scholars of Wadham coll.

Boden Sanscrit Scholarship.—A Scholarship on this foundation is now vacant, and the electors have appointed Monday, November 18, for the examination. All members of the university, who on the day of election shall not have exceeded their twenty-fifth year, are eligible. Candidates are requested to call upon the Principal of Magdalen hall, with satisfactory proof of age, and a written permission to offer themselves, signed by the Head or Vicegerent of their respective colleges or halls.

On Thursday, Oct. 17, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. Thomas Byrth, Magdalen hall.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Marcus Richard Southwell, Exeter coll. grand compounder; Horace Lewis Knight-Bruce, Christ Church; Robert Alexander, Christ Church; John Robert Cornish, Student of Christ Church; William Charles Fynes Webber, Student of Christ Church; William Goodenough Penny, Student of Christ Church.

Bachelor of Arts.—Jacob Youde William Hinde, Wadham coll.

George Townsend Driffield, B.A., of Brasenose coll., has been appointed one of Hulme's Exhibitioners.

On Saturday, Oct. 19, the Rev. Thomas Byrth, of Magdalen hall, was admitted to the degree of Doctor in Divinity; and in a convocation held on that day, the Rev. Frederick

Charles Plumtre, D.D., Master of University, was nominated by the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and approved by the house, as a Delegate of Accounts, in the room of the Rev. the Master of Pembroke coll., resigned.

In a convocation held on Thursday, Oct. 17, the nomination of the rector of Exeter coll. (Dr. Richards), to be a Select Preacher in the room of Dr. Burney was agreed to; as was the nomination of the Rev. Richard Michell, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln coll., to be a Public Examiner in *Literis Humanioribus*.

In the same convocation, the following members of the university were nominated by the Proctors to be a Delegation, for the purpose of selecting, in conjunction with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors, and the Randolph Trustees, one plan from among those which have been sent in by architects for the Randolph Galleries and Taylor Institution, if they shall judge any one worthy, in order to its being finally submitted for the approbation of convocation; and also for the purpose of awarding two premiums for the best, and second best, plan:—

Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, Warden of New College; Rev. Dr. Cardwell, Principal of Alban hall; Rev. Dr. Cramer, Principal of New Inn hall; Rev. Dr. Bull, Canon of Christ Church; Dr. Kidd, Regius Professor of Medicine; Dr. Ogilvie, Aldrichian Professor of Medicine; Dr. Marsham, Warden of Merton coll.; Dr. Davies Gilbert, Pembroke coll.; Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A., Warden of All Souls' coll.; Rev. Wm. John Copeland, M.A., Fellow of Trinity coll.; Rev. Henry George Liddell, M.A., Student of Christ Church; Rev. Edw. Thos. Bigge, M.A., Fellow of Merton coll.

In the same convocation, the Rev. Charles John Daniel, M.A., of Trinity coll., Dublin, was admitted *ad eundem*.

In a congregation held on the same day, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—George Mellish, Scholar of University coll., grand compounder; Rev. Frederick Daubeny, Brasenose coll., grand compounder; Rev. Hart Ethelston, Brasenose coll.; Rev. Thomas Yard, Exeter coll.; Rev. William Robey Tucker, Wadham coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—William George Sinclair Addison, Magdalen hall; Arthur Henry Anson, Balliol coll.

Mr. Nathaniel Morgan, of Brasenose coll., has been appointed an Exhibitioner on Mr. Hulme's foundation.

Balliol College.—There will be an election on the 29th Nov. to one Fellowship and two Scholarships in this college. Candidates for the Fellowship are required to be Graduates, and in Priest's Orders, and must present to the Master, on the 20th Nov., their Letters of Orders, together with certificates of their birth and baptism, and testimonials from their respective colleges or halls. On the same day the Master will receive from candidates for the Scholarships, not having completed their nineteenth year, certificates of birth and baptism, and testimonials of good conduct from the school-master or tutor by whom they have been educated. The examination for the Scholarships will begin on the 21st, and for the Fellowship on the 25th Nov.

Corpus Christi College.—An election will be held in this college, on Friday, the 24th of January, 1840, of two Scholars, one for the county of Southampton, and one for the county of Lancaster. Candidates must be under nineteen years of age on the day of election; and they will be required to present in person, to the President, certificates of the marriage of their parents, and of their own baptism; an affidavit of their parents, or some other competent person, stating the day and place of their birth; and testimonials from their college or school; together with Latin epistles, at eleven o'clock on Saturday, the 18th of January.

On Thursday, Oct. 31, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Civil Law.—William Frederick White, Trinity coll.

Masters of Arts.—George Moyle, Lincoln coll.; Rev. Robert Fargher Humphrey, Lincoln coll.; Henry Sheraton Baker, Exeter coll.; Digby Charles Legard, Scholar of University coll.; John Whitlock Nicholl, Jesus coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—The Earl of March, Christ Church; Hon. Adolphus Frederick Octavius Liddell, Christ Church; Robert Matthew Milne, Magdalen hall; Charles Leopold Roys, Wadham coll.; Frederick Peel Round, Balliol coll.; Rev. John Charles Bentley, St. John's coll., incorporated from Trinity coll., Dublin.

In the congregation held on Thursday, Oct. 24, William Henry Cope, of Trinity coll., Dublin, B.A., was incorporated of Magdalen hall.

Queen's College.—There will be an election of two Exhibitioners on the foundation of Sir Francis Bridgman, on Thursday, the 28th day of November. The Exhibitions are 60*l.* per annum each, and are open to natives of Lancashire, Cheshire, or Wilts. Candidates are required to present to the Provost testimonials, and certificates of baptism, on or before Saturday the 23rd.

Mr. Charles Hanson Sale, scholar of Brasenose coll., appointed an Exhibitioner on the Hulme foundation.

Albany James Christie, B.A., of Oriel coll., elected and admitted a Scholar on Mr. Miel's foundation at Queen's college.

Mr. E. F. Coke, of Brasenose coll., has been elected an Exhibitioner on Mr. Hulme's foundation.

Samuel Waldegrave, Esq., B.A., of Balliol coll., elected a Fellow of All Souls' coll.

Mr. Jenkin Jenkins, Commoner of Lincoln coll., and Mr. Henry Baker Tristram, from Durham School, elected Lord Crewe's Exhibitioners of Lincoln coll.; and Mr. Mark Pattison, B.A., of Oriel coll., elected a Fellow of the former Society.

CAMBRIDGE.

On Thursday, Oct. 10, being the first day of term, the following gentlemen were elected university officers:—

Proctors.—Rev. John James Smith, M.A., Caius coll.; Rev. Edwin Stevenson, M.A., Corpus Christi coll.

Moderators.—Rev. Thomas Gaskin, M.A., Jesus coll.; Rev. A. Thurtell, M.A., Caius coll.

Scrutators.—Rev. J. Baldwin, M.A., Christ's coll.; Rev. John Hymers, B.D., St. John's coll.

Taxors.—Rev. William Percival Bailey, M.A., Clare hall; Rev. John Mills, M.A., Pembroke coll.

At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Divinity.—Rev. John Merton, Trinity coll., incumbent of Chorlton-cum-Hardy, near Manchester.

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. G. Langshaw, St. John's coll.

Masters of Arts.—Leeds Comyns Booth, St. Peter's coll.; William Oliver, St. Peter's coll.; John Pullin, Clare hall.

Bachelor of Arts.—Thomas Rump Drake, Corpus Christi coll.

A grace also passed to confer the degree of M.A. upon John Philip Gell, B.A., of Trinity coll., by Royal Mandate.

On Saturday, Oct. 12, the day appointed for the election of the Caput, the following were elected for the year ensuing:—

Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D., St. John's, the Vice-Chancellor. John Graham, D.D., Christ's, *Divinity*.

T. Le Blanc, D.C.L., F.A.S., Trin. hall, *Law*.

Henry I. H. Bond, M.D., Corpus, *Physic*.

R. Jeffreys, B.D., St. John's, *Sen. Non-regent*.

H. W. Cookson, M.A., St. Peter's, *Senior Regent*.

At a congregation, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—William Bond Clements, Trinity coll.; Jonah Edward Golding, Queen's coll.; Jas. Reynolds Young, Caius coll.; Henry Caddell, Corpus Christi coll.

Bachelor of Arts.—Edward Over, Catharine hall.

Pro-Proctors.—At the same congregation, the Rev. Michael Gibbs, of Caius coll., and the Rev. Joseph Pullen, of Corpus Christi coll., were appointed Pro-Proctors.

The following graces also passed:—

To appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Jesus coll., the Master of Pembroke coll., Mr. Blick, of St. John's coll., and Mr. Martin, of Trinity coll., a Syndicate, to take such steps as they may think necessary respecting the compulsory commutation of the tithes of Burwell.

To allow Mr. Rangeley, of Queen's coll., Mr. Arlett, of Pembroke coll., Mr. Hildyard, of Trinity hall, Mr. Skinner, of Jesus coll., Mr. Jerrard, of Caius coll., and Mr. Stokes, of Caius coll., to resume their regencies.

Sidney Sussex College.—On Wednesday, William T. Kingsley, Esq., B.A., Mathematical Lecturer of Sidney Sussex coll., was elected a Foundation Fellow of that society; the Rev. Matthew G. Lamotte, M.A., a Fellow on the foundation of Mr. Peter Blundell; and the Rev. S. N. Kingston, B.D., a Fellow on the foundation of Mr. Leonard Smith.

At the same time, Thomas Cross Peake, Esq., B.A., was elected Mr. Taylor's Mathematical Lecturer. Messrs. W. B. Ick, and B. E. Metcalfe, scholars of the society, were admitted Exhibitioners on the foundation of Mr. Taylor; and the following gentlemen, who were nominated as Scholars at Midsummer last, were on the same day admitted by the Master as Scholars of the society:—Alfred Stuart, William G. Goodchild, Benjamin E. Metcalfe, Thomas W. Boyse, and Charles Newton.

At a congregation on Thursday, Oct. 24, John Philip Gell, B.A., of Trinity coll., was created Master of Arts by Royal Mandate.

At a congregation on Wednesday, October 30th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Robert William Gussen, Trinity coll.; Wm. Browne, Trinity coll.; Wm. Stevens, Richardson, Trinity coll.; Richard Chapman, St. John's coll.; John Russell Shurlock, Queen's coll.; Edward Felde, St. Peter's coll.; Studwick Thornhill Warrington, St. Peter's coll.; Hugh Wynne Jones, Magdalen coll.; David Bruce, Jesus coll.; John Todd, Christ's coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Albert Francis Jackson, Caius coll.

At the same congregation, the following graces passed the Senate:—

To appoint Mr. Cookson, of St. Peter's coll., and Mr. Archibald Smith, of Trinity coll., Mathematical Examiners of the Questionists who are Candidates for Honours.

To appoint Mr. Pullen, of Corpus Christi coll., and Mr. Lund, of St. John's coll., Mathematical Examiners of the Questionists who are not Candidates for Honours.

To appoint Mr. Gibbs, of Caius coll., and Mr. George John Kennedy, of St. John's coll., Classical Examiners of the Questionists.

To appoint Mr. Stokes, of Caius coll., and Mr. Goodwin, of Corpus Christi coll., examiners of the Questionists in Locke and Paley.

To re-appoint Mr. Shilleto, of Trinity coll., and Mr. Beaton, of Pembroke coll., Examiners of the Classical Tripos.

To appoint Mr. Joseph Henry Jarrard, of Caius coll., and Mr. George Kennedy, of St. John's coll., Examiners of the Classical Tripos.

To appoint Mr. Tozer, of Caius coll.; Mr. Goodwin, of Corpus Christi coll.; Mr. Burdakin, of Clare hall; and Mr. Arlett, of Pembroke coll., Examiners at the previous Examinations in Lent and Michaelmas.

To grant to the University of Athens, for their library, such of the books, printed at the Pitt press on account of the University, as the Syndics of the Press may think proper to select.

To appoint the Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of Ely, Dr. Paget; Mr. Philipott, of Catharine hall; and Mr. Ray, of St. Peter's coll., a syndicate for re-letting the estate at Barton.

To appoint the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Webb, Professor Sedgwick, Mr. Arlett, and Mr. Calthrop, a syndicate for re-letting the estate at Ravingham, in Norfolk, being part of the Woodwardian property.

To confer the degree of D.D., on the Master of Caius coll., by Royal Mandate.

To confer the degree of B.D. on the Rev. John Chapman, M.A., Fellow of St. John's coll., by Royal Mandate.

The Sestonian Prize.—The prize for the best English Poem to a Master of Arts of this university, was on Saturday last adjudged to John Murray, M.A., of Trinity college. Subject—*Gideon*.

On Nov. 4th, the Rev. Ralph Tatham, D.D., Master of St. John's coll., was elected the Vice-Chancellor of this university for the year ensuing.

On Wednesday, Nov. 6, Alexander Turner Cory, B.A. and Richard Ferguson, B.A., of Pembroke coll., in this university, were elected Foundation Fellows of that society.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the examination for the Crosse Scholarship will take place on Tuesday the 26th instant.

On Nov. 4th, the following gentlemen of St. John's coll., were elected scholars of that society:—

Woolley, J. Ward, Coombe, B. Williams, Pitman, Oak, Dean, Griffith, W. S. Wood, Calder, Rhodes, Spencer, Pagan, R. Ellis, Wrigley, Stock, Hibbs, A. H. Frost, Slade, Gifford, Hardisty, Wingfield.

Christ's College.—The following gentlemen, who were nominated in May last, were last week admitted as scholars of that society:—Samuel C. Sharpe, Richard D. Fowell, S. Kirke Swann, George A. M. Little, Edwin H. Vaughan, Robert J. Snape, Henry G. Baily.

ORDINATIONS.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of St. David's, in the chapel of St. David's college, Lampeter, on the 22d Sept., the following candidates were admitted into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—C. J. Hilton, M.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; E. Jones, H. Morgan, J. Davies, J. G. Jones, T. Evans, sen., St. David's coll.; E. H. A. Gwynne, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; D. Morgan, T. Evans, W. B. Lawrence, H. Felix, D. Morgan, St. David's coll.

Priests.—J. Rees, I. Bickerstaff, D. F. G. Mytton, T. Jones, E. D. Evans, E. Davies, W. Meredith, H. Nathan, J. Lewis, T. Davies, St. David's coll.; W. Greenwood.

At a general ordination held in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, on Sunday last, the 20th Oct., the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders by the Lord Bishop of that diocese:—

Deacons.—Thomas Barton, B.A., B.M., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Gilbert Beresford, M.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Wm. Bond, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Robert Middleton Dukes, B.A., Lincoln coll., Oxford; John Innes, B.A., Trinity coll., Oxford; Robert Boswell Jukes, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Robert Milman, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; Robert Turlington Noble, B.A., Sidney Sussex coll., Cambridge; George Peregrine Phillips, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; David Pooley, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Jacob Banister Snelgar, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; Frederick Wm. Wilson, B.A., Christ's coll., Cambridge; George Smith, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; Wm. Layton Metcalf, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York.

Priests.—Wm. Henry Charlton, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Samuel Dendy, M.A., Trinity coll., Oxford; Richard Henry Howard, M.A., Christ's church, Oxford; Frederick John Norman, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Archer Thompson, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; George Villiers Thorpe, B.A., St. John's coll., Oxford; John Watson, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Newton Barton Young, M.A., New College, Oxford; Charles Brodie Cooper, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford, by letters dimissory from the Archbishop of York. Alfred Arrow Kempe, B.A., Magdalen coll., Cambridge, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Lichfield.

At an ordination held in the Cathedral of Exeter, on Sunday, Oct. 27, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders by the Lord Bishop of Exeter:—

Deacons.—Thomas Crump Powell, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Francis Payne Seymour, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; George Bussell, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; Edward Elton, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; J. Curtis, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; G. Heathcote, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; H. Stamburg, S.C.L., Trinity coll., Cambridge; G. Thompson, B.A., St. Peter's coll., Cambridge; G. T. Bull, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin.

Priests.—Richard Sleeman, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; R. Lane, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Lloyd Sanders, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; J. French, M.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; J. Bayden, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; J. H. Way, B.A., St. Peter's college, Cambridge; G. Johnston, B.D., Christ's coll., Cambridge; J. H. Mules, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; R. F. Wise, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; J. Ellis, B.A., Pembroke coll., Cambridge; C. C. Christie, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; J. Adams, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin.

The following gentlemen have been recently ordained by the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph:—

Deacon.—Charles Orlando Kenyon, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford.

Priests.—David Roberts, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford, Master of Wrexham Grammar School; Richard Heyward Williams, Magdalen coll., Cambridge, Master of the St. Asaph Grammar School; James Clancy, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLIS.

New Churches in Bethnal Green.—The Court of Common Council of London have come to the resolution to "subscribe the sum of 100l. in aid of the expenses of erecting and endowing each of the proposed ten churches upon the same being completed and opened for public worship." This grant of 1000l. was strongly opposed, but was carried by a considerable majority.

St. Peter's, Southwark.—On Thursday, Nov. 7th, the new Church of St. Peter's, Southwark, erected by the trustees of Mrs. Hyndman, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, who also preached

upon the occasion. The incumbent is the Rev. G. W. Lewis.

Results which have arisen from the building of the first of the new Churches in the Metropolis.—The Church of St. Peter, Globe Road, Mile End, has been erected by the Bishop of London's, or Metropolis Churches' Fund. It was the first of those built by his Lordship's exertions, having been consecrated in Aug. 1838. Since that time the following institutions have been formed in connexion with the Church, and supported by the congregation.

1. A Sunday school. Scholars, 600. Average attendance, 450. Number of gratuitous teachers, 41. Income about 50l.

2. A National school, lately opened, into which most of the Sunday scholars have been drafted, the whole forming one school on the Lord's day. The average attendance at the day-school is, boys, 230; girls, 120. Total boys on the books, 289; total girls, 150. Total, boys and girls, 439. Total educated, about 600. The minister hopes to increase this number to 1000. The number does not include about 40 or 50 of the children of the more affluent persons in the congregation, who meet weekly for christian instruction in the Church. The National schools adjoin the Church, and have cost 1000l. This sum has been raised by the congregation, with the exception of 350l., grants from the treasury and National Society. Should the minister deem it right to decline the government grant, the difference has been promised by members of the congregation. Income of the National school, at present, from 260l. to 300l.

3. A Congregational Lending Library, including books for the young and the poor. Number of volumes (chiefly standard Church books), upwards of 600. Managed gratuitously.

4. A Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Bibles sold or lent, about 80. Prayer-books, 300. Besides Tracts to a considerable amount. This association is about to be organized in conjunction with a branch.

5. Association for the Propagation of the Gospel.

6. District Visiting Society, by which every house in the district, suitable to the labours of such an institution, will be visited once a fortnight. Much has been already regularly visited.

7. A Society for the better Observance of the Sabbath. Many shops have been closed on the Lord's day through its instrumentality.

The aggregate gross sum contributed by the congregation, or through their instrumentality, in one form or other, for Church purposes, has been nearly 1500l. An organ is now being erected at the cost of 400l. It is but bare justice to say, that these results are greatly owing to the indefatigable exertions of the minister of this new Church, the Rev. T. Jackson.

Upon the whole, then, the case of the first of the new Churches is very encouraging, and gives the best practical exposition that could be afforded of the soundness of the Bishop of London's principle: "Build Churches, and the rest will come." It is too much to expect that every Church erected under the auspices of the Metropolitan Fund will call a similar apparatus into operation, but there is good reason for believing that most of them will do so. Thus there will be a sum annually expended, in connection with these sanctuaries, of not less than 30,000l. a year for Church purposes.

PROVINCIAL.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Board of Education.—

The first annual meeting of this excellent Society was held on Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the Town-hall, Wells, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese in the chair. The Rev. W. D. Willis read the report, which set forth the great importance of forming diocesan associations—among other sound reasons, as affording means of obtaining statistical information of the numbers of children educated within the pale of the Church, compared with those educated in other ways, and as a means of supplying efficient teachers. The diocese contains 750 schools, instructing in Church principles 40,000 scholars, one-tenth of the whole population of the diocese. The report bears honourable testimony to the labours as well as pecuniary assistance of the clergy in this cause. It then proceeds to the important

new improvement "schools for the middle classes," of which one has been formed for the deanery of Bedminster, and another at Bath. A training school for masters is about to be formed at Wells, to the master of which the Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will assign as a residence the first suitable canonical house at his disposal; the annual expense of the training school is estimated at 600l. The Board also contemplate establishing a training school for female teachers. The report states that the National Society have made proposals to the Privy Council Education Committee for the "inspection" of schools by the Diocesan Board; but the result of the application is not known. The resolutions were afterwards moved and seconded in several able speeches by the Hon. P. P. Bouverie; the Venerable Archdeacon Brymer; Sir P. P. Acland, Bart.; the Rev. C. M. Mount; Mr. F. H. Dickinson; the Rev. Dr. Ditcher; Mr. T. D. Acland, M.P.; the Rev. Lord John Thynne; Mr. William Moody; the Rev. C. O. Mayne; Captain Percival; and Sir James Bathurst. Mr. Acland, M.P., in the course of his speech, observed that in the diocese of Exeter it was found by an investigation made in 1838, that the proportion of education in the hands of the Church, as compared with that in the hands of the Dissenters, was as 25 to 1.—*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.*

New Church at Brinsley.—On the 3rd of October, the Bishop of Lincoln consecrated a new auxiliary Church at Brinsley, a populous hamlet in a distant part of the parish of Greasley. The Church has been built by subscription, on a plot of ground given by the Duke of Newcastle.—*Nottingham Journal.*

Consecration of St. Catherine Church.—On Thursday the new Church, named St. Catherine, in the town of Northampton, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough. On his Lordship's return from the ceremony, he was presented with a memorial of congratulation on his attaining the episcopal dignity, which was signed by Dr. Butler, the Chancellor of the diocese, and all the clergy. The Bishop appeared much affected at the kind sentiments pervading the address, and returned thanks to the clergy present, assuring them of his love for the established Church, and his great desire to merit their regard and co-operation.—*Northampton Herald.*

New Church at Daventry.—Miss Hickman, of Newnham Nell, has given the site for the new Church at Daventry, and 200l. towards its erection.—*Northampton Herald.*

Consecration of Four New Churches.—The Lord Bishop of Chester has, during the last week, consecrated four new Churches within his diocese—one at Broughton, one at Cheetham, one at Openshaw, and one at Stalybridge.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—A numerous and highly-respectable meeting, in behalf of the above Society, was held on Monday, Oct. 28, in the Town-Hall of Gravesend. Although the weather was unfavourable, the room was crowded in every part. Mr. W. M. Smith, of Camer, presided. On the platform we observed the Rev. Dr. Joynes, rector of Gravesend; the Rev. J. Stokes, rector of Milton; and the Rev. Messrs. Keats, Hindle, Rashleigh, Johnstone, Graham, Harvey, Tate, Mayo, Irish, Edmeades, Eyre, &c.; the Mayor of Gravesend, Mr. W. Gladdish, &c.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, and the Rev. Dr. Short, rector of Bloomsbury, attended as a deputation from the parent Society.

Loughborough and Ashby Protestant Tract Society.—The fourth anniversary meeting of this society was held at the King's Head Inn, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, and was attended by a most numerous and highly respectable company, consisting of the leading families and clergy of the surrounding neighbourhood, amongst whom we noticed—Sir Frederick and Lady Powke; Sir William and Lady Heygate; E. B. Farnham, Esq., M.P.; Mr. and Mrs. Danvers; W. Herrick, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Packe; the Revs. W. Holme, T. Holme, Hoar, Phillips, Vavasour, Gutch, Gwatkin, Ackworth, Bunbury, Robinson, Merrewether, Ingram, Kelk, &c. &c.

Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—Meetings in aid of this venerable and excellent Institution, the oldest Missionary Society in connexion with the Church of England, have been held, during the past week, at

Bridgwater, Langport, Taunton, Ilminster, and Wellington. The designs and operations of the Society, together with its strong claims to the increased support of the members of the Church of England, as set forth by those gentlemen, both of the laity and clergy, who have addressed the meetings, have excited the deepest interest and sympathy, and the result has been in proportion. The collections amount, on the whole, to nearly 350*l.*, exclusive of a very large addition to the number of the Society's annual subscribers. It is especially due to the zeal and activity of the local secretaries in the deanery of Crewkerne to state, that thirty-two new subscribers of one guinea each were announced at the meeting held in that town.—*Bath Chronicle*.

Bristol Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—The Annual General Meeting of this Society was held on Friday, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in the chair. The Report stated that the operations of the Society had been more extended during the last year than any former one. In British America they had ninety nine-missionaries; in the West Indies they had built Churches, and supported forty-two clergymen; at the Cape they had two missionaries; and in the East Indies twenty-two, and Bishop's College, Calcutta. The Meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Toronto, Mr. Harford, and others; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, broke up.

New Church at Stockcross.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the church of St. John, at Stockcross, in the parish of Speen. There were present the Archdeacons of Berks, Oxford, and Sarum, and a large number of the neighbouring clergy and laity. The district which this church is meant to accommodate, varies in distance from one to three miles from the parish Church, and contains nearly nine hundred souls.

Derbyshire.—Church Rates.—On Thursday week a meeting was held in the vestry of St. Werburgh's Church, Derby, for the purpose of considering a grant of 3*d.* in the pound for the repairs of the Church, and other necessary expenses connected with the edifice, as well as for the repairs of the Church of St. John. Mr. Baker demanded a poll, which took place the following day, when the anti-Church rate party were signally defeated by a majority of 113 votes. The numbers were, for the rate, 436; against, 323.

Example of Liberality.—Mrs. Price, relict of the late Thos. Price, Esq. of the Strand, Bulth, has lately presented the Vicar and Churchwardens of the parish Church in that town, with a handsome silver Paten and Chalice, neatly executed by Taylor and Son, Silversmiths, Bristol, for the holy communion; with a very appropriate inscription thereon, expressive of the purpose intended, viz. for the use of the communicants of the parish of Llanvair in Bulth, for ever: thereby deserving and receiving the gratitude of that congregation for so laudable a donation.—*The Silurian*, Oct. 26, 1839.

New Chapel, Deptford.—At a Meeting held in Bishopwearmouth Church vestry, by some of the gentlemen interested in the welfare of the populous neighbourhood of Deptford, Pallion, and Ayres Quay, the sum of 260*l.* was subscribed by such as were present towards building a chapel at Deptford, in a central situation, and we hear that further subscriptions have since been promised.—*Durham Advertiser*.

Subscription for a Parsonage-house at Shildon.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Eldon has subscribed 100 guineas, the Lord Bishop of Durham 25 guineas, Mr. Samuel Smithson 100*l.*, and Mr. John Trotter, of Ketton, 70*l.*, towards building a parsonage-house at Shildon.—*Durham Advertiser*.

Windsor New Church.—In addition to the amount announced in our last for this good purpose, we have the pleasure to state that 100*l.* has been added to the fund by Mr. W. H. Trant.—*Windsor Journal*.

Consecration of a New Church at Bradshaw.—On Tuesday last the new Church at Bradshaw was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The service was performed strictly according to the form published by authority for the diocese of Ripon.—*Hali-fax Guardian*.

North Hill District Church, Malvern.—A Meeting

of the Clergy and others connected with, and interested in, the spiritual welfare of a district, proposed to be formed for Ecclesiastical purposes, on the North West side of Malvern Hill; for taking into consideration the best means of providing a Church and Clergyman's house, and of endowing the same for the maintenance of a Clergyman to undertake the charge of this populous district, at a distance from their several parish Churches, was held in the School house, Malvern, the 30th of September; the Rev. A. B. Lechmere, Rural Dean of the Deanery of Powick, in the chair. A committee was formed for the above purposes, and a subscription has been entered into which will be found in our advertising columns. The resolutions which were passed on the occasion were moved or seconded by the Dean of St. Asaph, Rev. Dr. Card, Charles Morris, Junior, Esq., Rev. H. Cocks, J. H. Markland, Esq., Rev. E. Simms, Rev. T. Philpot, Rev. G. W. Kershaw, Rev. G. Reece, and the Rev. J. Betton.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster have given an allotment of ground and 300*l.*, and the Dean of St. Asaph 200*l.*, towards building the North Hill District Church at Great Malvern.—*Worcester Journal*.

New Church and Cemetery at Horseley.—On Wednesday, the 16th instant, the new parish Church and cemetery at Horseley were consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Malvern Church.—A font of great antiquity remains in this noble Church, but which has been disused for years. Within the last month, it has been completely repaired by Mr. Stephens, the sculptor, of this city; and under the sanction of the Vicar it has been placed upon a suitable pedestal at the entrance of the middle aisle of the church, where it is intended that in future the rite of baptism shall be administered. This font, like all those which were in use amongst our ancestors, having been adapted for immersion, is of large dimensions. The form is circular, without ornament of any kind, and an orifice remains in the centre for carrying off the water. If not of Saxon construction, it is doubtless of a period not later than the 12th century. This sacred and interesting relic has been rescued from neglect, perhaps from destruction, at the suggestion of Mr. J. H. Markland, fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, at whose expense it has been restored.—*Worcester Journal*.

Liverpool Collegiate Institution.—A new educational establishment is about to be founded in this town, under the title of the Liverpool Collegiate Institution. John Gladstone, Esq. has contributed 500*l.* towards its funds. Lords Francis Egerton and Sandon have likewise placed their names amongst the donors, and consented to become vice-presidents. The Bishop of the diocese has accepted the office of visitor.—*Liverpool Mail*.

New School-house at Baxterley.—Through the liberality and patronage of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, and the Rev. Thomas Levett of Packington, a spacious school-house has been erected at Baxterley, for the united accommodation of Hurley and Baxterley, which was opened on 4th ult., when the farmers who carted the materials, the children and their parents, to the number of 150, were entertained in the Rectory with a dinner, &c.

Scissett.—The new Church at Scissett, in the parishes of High-Hoyland and Elmley, in the diocese of Ripon, erected by subscription, and which will be endowed with 1300*l.* by T. W. Beaumont, of Bretton Park, Esq., was opened on Wednesday afternoon, the 4th of September, by licence from the Bishop of the diocese. The Rev. Joseph Birch, M.A., Curate of High-Hoyland, read prayers, and the Rev. Disney Robinson, M.A., Incumbent of Woolley, preached an appropriate and impressive sermon, to a very crowded and attentive audience. In the evening the Church was opened, a second time, for divine worship; and the Rev. George S. Bull, of Bradford, officiated. Collections, amounting to nearly ten pounds, were made in aid of the endowment.

Bristol.—The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has held confirmations during the last month in several parishes in the city of Bristol and its neighbourhood, and great numbers presented themselves as candidates for, and were admitted to that

holy rite. On each occasion the attendance of the clergy was very numerous; and crowded congregations were present to witness the solemnities. The young persons behaved with the greatest decorum, and appeared to be fully sensible of the obligations they were taking upon themselves.

COLONIAL.

Barbados.—On Thursday, the 29th instant, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Barbados and the Leeward Islands, consecrated the Parish Church of St. Joseph, in the Island of Barbados, erected on a new site on land given by John Briggs, Esq. for that purpose, and at the same time his Lordship consecrated the Burial-ground thereto belonging.

Jamaica, July 22.—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to present, on the nomination of the Lord Bishop, the Rev. John Smith, an Island Curate of St. James, to the living of St. Ann's, which has lapsed, owing to the prolonged absence of the Rev. G. W. Bridges from the Island beyond the period allowed by law. Mr. Smith will be forthwith instituted by his Lordship.

To the Island Curacy of St. James, vacant by Mr. Smith's promotion, his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas C. Sharpe, Island Curate of Westmoreland; on the same recommendation, his Excellency has appointed the Rev. Edward Galbraith to be Mr. Sharpe's successor in the Island Curacy of Westmoreland.

FOREIGN.

France.—The Minister of Justice and Public Worship has sent a circular to the Archbishops and Bishops, requiring the necessary information for the distribution of 150 new district churches in the different dioceses, for which a grant has been made in the budget for 1840.—*Paris paper*.

Prussia.—The Archbishop of Posen.—Berlin, Oct. 5.—M. Dunin, Archbishop of Posen, left his residence in this city early on the morning of the 3rd of this month, and has been missing ever since. The chaplain says that he accompanied him in the carriage to Potsdam, where the archbishop left him, and that he has not been able to find him since. Oct. 7.—The unauthorized and clandestine departure of Archbishop Dunin has very disagreeably surprised even those persons who protect him on account of his character. It has been ascertained since yesterday morning, that the archbishop arrived at Posen on the 4th, in the evening, that he there celebrated mass, and had been arrested by virtue of an order received by express from Berlin. It is further said, that the Archbishop of Posen left behind him a letter to His Majesty, announcing his intention to go to Posen. An officer of high rank in the police department set out early in the morning the day before yesterday with special instructions relative to this affair.

Hamburg, Oct. 11.—The *Leipziger Allgemeine Zeitung* has a letter from Berlin, which says that the clandestine departure of the Archbishop of Posen is a most unfortunate step, since there is good reason to believe that it was intended, on the approaching celebration of the third centenary of the reformation, to proclaim a general amnesty for all persons arrested in consequence of the religious affairs of the diocese of Cologne and Posen.

Colburg, Oct. 8.—Archbishop Dunin arrived here this morning at ten o'clock, our town being assigned him for his residence, since he was no longer pleased with being in the capital. M. Von Minitoll, the Director of the Police, himself accompanied him from Posen to this place, and a counsellor, who arrived here the preceding day from Stettin, had done his utmost to hire a suitable residence for him, and it seems most probable that he will remain here during the whole time of his captivity. To satisfy all the friends and partisans of the archbishop respecting his situation here, we will only add, that he occupies the handsomest house in the Market-place, and he is treated with all possible indulgence. There is not even a guard at the door of his residence. He himself seems to be very cheerful and contented.—*Leipziger Allgemeine Zeitung*.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—*Roman Catholic Marriages.*—Two more Roman Catholic families, consisting of 19 persons, have lately joined the Protestant church, be-

cause, on occasion of the marriage, the Roman clergy required a promise that the children should be educated in the Roman Catholic religion, a promise which the parties refused to give, had the ceremony performed by a Protestant clergyman, and, with their relations, quitted the Roman church.—*Times*.

Cologne, Sept. 24.—The Roman Catholics of Cologne, it is well known, have addressed a petition to the king for the release of our revered Archbishop, and his restoration to his diocese. To this petition an answer has been returned, that it was notorious that His Majesty had most unwillingly adopted rigorous measures against the archbishop, and not till every other means had been employed, with great forbearance and patience, to keep the archbishop within the bounds of legal order. As the reason for suspending the archbishop's functions are not removed, His Majesty regrets that he cannot comply with the request of the petitioners. As due provision is made for the administration of the diocese, His Majesty expects that the clergy will live in due obedience to their Sovereign and the spiritual authorities placed over them, that they will perform their clerical duties, and exhort their parishioners to be peaceable and orderly, and that all the petitioners will leave the settlement of this matter to the paternal care of His Majesty, and the more so as they must be certain that His Majesty would not suffer anything to be done in violation of the rights of the Roman Catholic religion.—*Allgemeine Zeitung, Oct. 3.*

Belgium.—A young English lady, 20 years of age, yesterday abjured the errors of the Anglican church, in which she was educated, and was baptized at the convent of the Sisters of Charity, at Tapelaere. She has lived six months in that convent to learn the French language; while there she resisted all the exhortations of her worthy teachers, but she had scarcely left it when the recollection of the virtues which she had seen practised there by the sisters, and the counsels of a worthy ecclesiastic, the Rev. Canon Collard, of Namur, completed her conversion.—*Courrier Belge*.

Romish Interdict in Poland.—From the Banks of the Warthe, Oct. 15.—In what times do we live? We have good reason to ask this question, for what is passing among us is incredible in our age, and quite contrary to the usual course of things. What Prussian would have conceived a few years ago that an echo of the interdict would appear in his country, and yet the first step is taken to bring down the dark cloud upon us! On Sunday last, after high mass, notice was given from the pulpit in our church, and we are assured at the same time in all the churches of the archbishopric, that the church should put on mourning, in consequence of the violent removal of the great shepherd, and that consequently from that moment not a church bell should be heard in the whole diocese; that the churches during divine service, and all the usual religious pomp, should be suspended. At the same time all the faithful, who desire to preserve the approbation of the church, are enjoined to take part in all the transactions of their life in the mourning of the church. Since that day the church bells are mute. From the neighbouring country we hear that some of the clergy have positively refused to celebrate marriages, and will have this time considered like the season of Lent before Easter; others only require the parties to be married to refrain from all merriment and festivity at the celebration of their marriage. Music at funerals or public processions, as those which are usual among the Catholics, are forbidden. Those who know with what rejoicings the Polish farmers are used to celebrate their marriages, and how they go on those occasions through the town with their village musicians, know how sensibly they will feel this prohibition. What responsibility falls on those who have given occasion to this state of mourning! The archbishop is said to have written a letter to his sister, in which he says that he has no complaint to make respecting his residence, and that in some respects it is preferable to the preceding. Other accounts, however, say that he is unwell, and has sent to this place for medical advice.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

THE ORIENTAL CHURCHES.

Alexandria, Oct. 6.—Herewith I send you a *berat*,

(the Sultan's letter patent,) and what is more, one which is thoroughly Christian. This, however, ought not to surprise you; for you know that the east is the cradle of religion, and that from it sprung the light which illumines the world. The document I enclose is important, as it will give you some precise idea of the privileges which have recently been granted to Christians in the Ottoman empire, and of the aggressions to which they have been exposed. It is true this *berat* relates only to Roman Catholics, but it is a commencement of relaxation, and is connected with a piece of history, which is interesting to the Porte, Russia, France, and to all Catholics of the east, and indeed of every part of the world.

In 1837, Maximos Mazloum was appointed patriarch of the Greek Melkites, Catholics of the dioceses of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem. As Antioch was then in a state of ruin, Maximos went to Damascus, where the patriarchs of that celebrated ancient city reside, and where Methodios, an orthodox patriarch, was then established. Maximos was received with great honours, and Hanna Bey (a Melkite), one of Ibrahim Pasha's officers, acted as master of the ceremonies. The greater part of the Melkites, who resided in and about Damascus, abandoned Methodios, and 1,500 families joined Maximos. Methodios was then left at the head of only 90 orthodox families. Before the arrival of Maximos, the Christians of Damascus depended entirely on Methodios; and without the permission of the orthodox patriarch the Melkites could not have baptism, marriage, or burial, except through the intervention of an orthodox priest. This, of course, gave the patriarch a great revenue. The two patriarchs soon quarrelled, and Methodios wrote to the Porte, accusing Maximos of having appropriated to himself the *kanulafki kallusa*, or coif, a kind of cap, which was generally worn in the time of the Lower Empire, adding, that he was misleading the faithful, obtaining unfairly possession of churches, and acting altogether in a spirit of proselytism, &c. The Sublime Porte soon issued a firman against all such abuses. On an answer being given by Maximos, the Porte ordered that the affair should be settled by the Cadis and Mufti before the local authorities. The two prelates, however, could not be brought to any settlement about wearing the coif, and they repaired to Egypt. There a third firman was presented by Methodios to the Viceroy, who laughed heartily at the affair of the coif, but pretended to give effect to the Sultan's firman. Maximos now found himself and all his clergy obliged to submit; but French diplomacy took pity on this humiliation of Catholicism, and a fourth firman was obtained by Admiral Roussin, and presented by M. Cochelet to Mehemet Ali. France having interfered in this affair, Russia would not be behind on a question relating to the Oriental church, and Bouteneff obtained a fifth firman from the Porte, which was presented by Count Medem, which, however, was too obscure in its terms to settle the question. It was at last ordered by Kosrew Pasha to put an end to the dissensions between the Greek and the Catholic patriarchs, by an arrangement to this effect; the Greek clergy retain their ancient costume, and the Catholic bishops, that they might be distinguished from the others, to be dressed in violet, with a gold cross on the breast and a ring on the finger; the common priests to be dressed in blue, but all bishops and priests to have the *kanulafki* (coif), as heretofore, with this difference, that on coming into the streets it was to be covered with a blue veil, called the *latie*. The order of the Visier is dated the 13th of August. The Viceroy, who is disposed to be favourable to the French, very readily executed this order of the Visier, though he did not let the opportunity pass of casting ridicule on the affair and the firmans of the Porte.

"The letter patent ordered as follows:—

"1. The Archbishop Maximos Mazloum, the bearer of this letter patent, shall, as delegate of the patriarch of Constantinople, be free to govern all Catholics within the jurisdiction of the patriarchal dioceses of Antioch, Alexandria, and Jerusalem the Noble.

"2. The steady and faithful sect of Christians called Catholics, who dwell in the said patriarchals,

and who are under the jurisdiction of the patriarch of Constantinople, will, priests of all degrees, monks and nuns and all of them, recognize the Archbishop Maximos Mazloum as their spiritual chief, and as invested by his superior with the power of governing them: they will be subject to his tribunal, and must submit to his decisions in matters which come within his spiritual authority; they must all obey him."

The patent contains 35 additional articles, by which considerable privileges are bestowed upon the Roman Catholics. It is lamentable to contrast the activity of foreign diplomatists, to secure religious privileges for their countrymen abroad, with the worse than indifference of some of our own envoys and statesmen.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

The Rev. S. J. Allen, M.A., incumbent of Salesbury, and master of the Free Grammar School, Burnley, Lancashire, a silver inkstand, a gown and cassock, and 150*l.*, on his leaving Burnley for the Vicarage of Easingwold, Yorkshire.

The Rev. Thomas Byrth, rector of Wallacey, the amount of fees consequent on his becoming D.D. Also a complete set of robes.

The Rev. Charles Burton, LL.D., minister of All Saints' Church, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, a costly suit of canonical robes, with a Bible and Prayer Book.

The Rev. R. Downes, M.A., late vicar of Leamington, and now rector of Fetcham, a splendid candelabrum.

The Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, perpetual curate of St. James's Clerkenwell, an elegant Bible, in eight languages, and a complete set of robes.

The Rev. John Jones, late curate of Whiteford, Flintshire, 36*l.*, to be applied to the purchase of books.

The Rev. G. W. Lewis, M.A., late curate of the chapel of ease, Ramsgate, on his leaving that town, an elegant silver tea service of plate.

The Rev. W. Stewart, of Hale, Lancashire, an elegant Bible and Prayer Book.

The Rev. Edmond Strong, on leaving the curacy of Bushey, in Hertfordshire, three very handsome silver salvers, which cost sixty guineas, and some very handsomely bound books.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. N. Adams, D.D., to the Rectory of Rempstone, Nottinghamshire. Patron, Master and Fellows of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge.

Rev. Geo. Richard Anstey, to the Perpetual Curacy of Wilden, Yorkshire. Patron, the Vicar of Bradford.

Rev. W. J. Ballard, M.A., to the Rectory of Albourne, Sussex. Patron, John Goring, Esq.

Rev. Mr. Bartlett, to the Chaplaincy of St. Thomas's Union Workhouse, Exeter.

Rev. Charles Henville Bayly, M.A., to the Rectory of Stratton St. Michael and St. Peter, in Norfolk. Patrons, Warden and Fellows of New College, Oxford.

Rev. Edward Rlou Berens, M.A., to the Rectory of Downham, Essex. Patron, R. B. Berens, Esq.

Rev. William Dodsworth Bates Bertie, M.A., to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Earl of Mountcashel.

Rev. H. A. Bishop, M.A., to the Rectory of Long Stowe, Cambridgeshire.

Rev. Richard G. Leaton Blenkinsop, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of the new church at Shadforth, Durham. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Rev. P. G. Blencowe, to the Rectory of Putley, Herefordshire. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. John Bluck, M.A., to the Vicarage of Mountnessing, Essex. Patron, Lord Petre.

Rev. Champness Playdell Bragge, B.C.L., to the Rectory of Chilton Cantloe, Somersetshire. Patron, John Bragge, Esq.

Rev. Brook Edward Bridges, M.A., to the Vicarage of Holywall, in Oxford. Patrons, Warden and Fellows of Merton College.

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Rev. Josiah James, M.A., to the Rectory of Dore Abbey, Herefordshire.

Rev. Henry Jenkyns, M.A., Professor of Greek in the University of Durham, has been collated to a Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral of Durham, attached by Act of Parliament to the Professorship.

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Rev. C. A. Ogilvie, to the Rectory of Boes, Hereford. An option of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. W. B. Otter, to the Vicarage of Cowfold, Sussex. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. W. L. A. Parker, to the Perpetual Curacy of Wednesford in the Parish of Wolverhampton. Patron, J. Gough, Esq.

Rev. W. Spencer Phillips, B.D., to the Vicarage of Newchurch and Ryde, in the Isle of Wight. Patron, Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. Richard Broome Pinniger, M.A., to the Rectory of Whitford, Warwickshire. Patron, Earl Beauchamp.

Rev. Mr. Poole, to the Mastership of Mansfield Free Grammar School.

Rev. T. Pope, to the Vicarage of Christ Church, Monmouthshire. Patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Eton College.

Rev. William Pridden, to the Vicarage of Broxted. Patron, R. B. de Beauvoir, Esq.

Rev. J. Raven, B.A., to the Rectory of Langford-cum-Ighburgh. Patron, Lord Ashburton.

Rev. Richard Rawle, M.A., to the Rectory of Cheadle, Staffordshire. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. R. A. Roberts, to the rectory of Kentsbeare, Devon. Patron, the Earl of Egremont.

Rev. Thomas James Rocks, to the Rectory of the Holy Trinity, Exeter. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Rev. Joseph Rouse, to the Rectory of Monkehampton, Devon. Patron, Sir Stafford Northcote.

Rev. W. Serjison, M.A., to be one of the Chaplains to the Duke of Richmond.

Rev. Slingsby Duncombe Shafto, B.A., to the Rectory of Brancepeth, Durham. Patron, R. E. D. Shafto, Esq.

Rev. Thomas Moulden Sherwood, B.A., to the Vicarage of Oxenhall, Gloucestershire. Patron, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Rev. William F. Sims, B.A., to the Curacy of Ruislip, Middlesex.

Rev. H. C. Smith, Morning Lecturer of Kingsbridge Church, is appointed Evening Lecturer of the same Church.

Rev. Mr. Sneyd, to the Perpetual Curacy of Witton Gilbert, Durham. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Rev. Samuel Stead, M.A., to be Perpetual Curate of Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire. Patron, the Marquis of Anglesey.

Rev. J. Stratton, to the Rectory of St. Paul with St. Margaret, Canterbury. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Rev. W. H. Teale, M.A., to be assistant Curate of the Holy Trinity Church, Leeds.

Rev. William Thomas, to the Incumbency of the parish of Llanguick. Patrons, Henry and Francis Edwards Leach, Esqrs.

Rev. Mr. Thomas, to the Perpetual Curacy of Thornton, Yorkshire. Patron, the Vicar of Bradford.

Rev. Henry Thompson, B.A., to the Rectory of Fobbing. Patroness, the Queen.

Rev. M. C. Tompson, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Kington, Warwickshire.

Rev. George Tyndall, M.A., to the Rectory of Lapworth, Warwickshire. Patrons, Warden and Fellows of Merton College.

Rev. William D. Veitch, M.A., to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Marquess of Bute.

Rev. Thomas Walker, M.A., to the Rectory of Abbott's Morton, Worcestershire. Patron, George I. A. Walker, Esq.

Rev. John L. Walton, M.A., to be Chaplain to Lord Lovat.

The Lord Bishop of Ely has appointed the Rev. Charles Ward, M.A., Rector of Mauldon, a Rural Dean for the Deanery of Fleet; the Rev. C. C. B. Pawnell, M.A., Vicar of Milton Ernest, for the Deanery of Clapham; and the Rev. W. S. Chalk, of Wilden, for the Deanery of Eaton.

Rev. William Fitzwilliam Wharton, M.A., to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Earl of Zetland.

DEATHS.

SEPT. 28, in Norwich, in the 36th year of his age, Rev. H. J. Mott, Rector of Baconthorpe and Bodham, Norfolk.

SEPT. 29, from mortification, in consequence of a compound fracture of the leg, occasioned by being thrown from a gig on the preceding Wednesday, Rev. John Dodsworth, M.A., 28 years Perpetual Curate of Roundhay, Yorkshire.

SEPT. 29, Rev. John Troughton, 34 years Perpetual Curate of Walney, Lancashire. Patron, the Vicar of Dalton.

Oct. 3, at Boldon Rectory, in the county of Durham, Rev. Nathaniel John Hollingsworth, Rector of that parish, and formerly Fellow of St. John's College. Mr. Hollingsworth was educated at Merchant Tailors', from which School he was elected to a Scholarship at St. John's, in 1789, and was matriculated June 29, in that year. He was chosen Actual Fellow June 25, 1792, took the degree of B.A., April 10, 1793, and that of M.A. June 17, 1796. He was presented to the Rectory of Boldon by the Lord Bishop of Durham in 1829.

Oct. 5, aged 83, Rev. Richard Constable, M.A., Prebendary of Chichester, 38 years Vicar of Cowfold, Sussex. Patron, the Bishop of Chichester, and 34 years Vicar of Hallsham, in the same county. Patron, E. Mitchell, Esq.

Oct. 8, aged 92, at his seat, Belmont, near Hereford, Rev. Richard Prosser, D.D. He was born at Market Drayton, in the county of Salop, and entered at Balliol College, April 4, 1767, being then 19 years of age. He proceeded to the degrees of B.A. Oct. 10, 1770, and of M.A. July 1, 1773, having, in the preceding March, been elected to a Chaplain Fellowship in his college. In 1783 he served the office of Proctor, at the expiration of which, in 1784, he was admitted to the degree of B.D. He was for many years one of the delegates of the press, and held, in succession, various College offices, especially that of Tutor, in which he was uniformly distinguished for a faithful discharge of his duties, and a strict, but courteous, maintenance of academical discipline. In January, 1792, he was presented by his College to the Rectory of All Saints', Colchester, which he vacated in 1796, on his being collated to the Rectory of Gateshead, by Bishop Barrington. In the same year, also, he proceeded to the degree of D.D. By the patronage of the same prelate, Dr. Prosser was, in 1804, collated to a Prebend in the Cathedral of Durham, and afterwards to the Archdeaconry, together with the Rectory of Easington, Durham. This latter preferment he resigned, and during the remainder of his life, with the exception of his official residence at Durham, he resided at his beautiful seat, Belmont, near Hereford.

Oct. 10, aged 70, Rev. John Roby, fourteen years Vicar of Austrey, Warwickshire; Patron, the Lord Chancellor; and forty-six years Rector of Congerston, Leicestershire; Patron, Earl Howe.

Oct. 13, in the 64th year of his age, Rev. Cuthbert Johnson Baines, M.A., of Pembroke College, Cambridge, and Vicar of St. Ives, with Old Hurst and Wood Hurst, Hants. Was matriculated of Pembroke College Oct. 31, 1793, at the age of 18; proceeded B.A., June 15th, 1797; M.A., April 23rd, 1800.

Oct. 14, in the 76th year of his age, at Codford St. Peter, Wilts, Rev. John Dampier, M.A., 51 years Rector of that parish. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford; and also Rector of Langton Matravers, Dorsetshire.

Oct. 21, Rev. Charles Agar Hunt, B.A., aged 37, Incumbent of St. Peter's church, Blackburn.

On Sunday evening, aged 33, Rev. Thomas Bennet Edwards, B.A., late of Exeter college, and Vicar of St. Stephen's, near Saltash, Cornwall. He entered as Commoner of Exeter College, Nov. 17, 1823; and took his Degree of B.A. June 14, 1827.

At Glasgow, on his way to Australia, Rev. Donald Maclean, of Small Isles.

At Lichfield, Rev. Henry Jevon Greene, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, aged 32.

Rev. Morgan O'Donovan, Rector of Dundurrow, and Chaplain to the Corporation of Cork, aged 71.

At Cardiff, aged 65, Rev. Richard Samuel, Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and formerly Curate of Swansea.

Rev. J. Skinner, Rector of Camerton, Somerset.

At Arneston, near New Ross, Rev. Thomas Wallis, Rector of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 81.

Rev. Thos. Wetherhead, Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company, late of Leeds.

In the 97th year of his age, Rev. Thomas Williams, upwards of 34 years Rector of Llanfrynach, Breconshire.

THE HON. CHARLES LE POER TRENCH, THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON OF ARDAGH.—It is with pain and deep regret I have to announce to you the demise of this amiable, high-minded, and excellent Christian, which took place at his seat, Macknay. Typhus fever was the disease which removed him from the scene of his usefulness, and carried him off in a very few days. He caught the infection during his spiritual vocation, while attending at the sick bed of one of his poor parishioners. As a minister he was unceasing in his endeavours for the spiritual welfare of those to whom he was sent to minister, and his own life and conversation exhibited practically what the Christian should be

in word and deed. His loss will be irreparable in this neighbourhood, considered alike in all the relations of a private gentleman, a magistrate, and a clergyman.—*Correspondent of the Leinster Express.*

Oct. 26, at Cheltenham, the Rev. John Mears, Rector of Headford, Galway.

Oct. 27, at Westerfield Hall, in the 91st year of his age, the Rev. William Betham, Rector of Stoke Lacey, Herefordshire, and for many years resident at Stonham Aspal, Suffolk. He had collected materials for a history of this country; he was the author of "Genealogical Tables of the Sovereigns of the World," (folio, 1795) and of the Baronetage of England. He was the father of Sir William Betham, Ulster King at Arms.

Nov. 1, at Ipsley, Warwickshire, the Rev. Thomas Dolben Dolben, Vicar of Ipsley, aged 54.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN FOR FIFTY YEARS.

The following statement shows the nature of the seasons since the year 1790, as also the annual average prices of Wheat, Barley, and Oats, in each of the seasons, from 1790 to 1839 inclusive. The averages, it will be seen, are brought down to the 10th of October in the present year. Its publication at this season may be somewhat interesting and important:—

Years.	NATURE OF THE SEASON.	PER QUARTER.		
		Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1790		53	32	6
1791	Peace and favourable seasons ...	47	32	5
1792		42	26	10
1793	War, but favourable seasons	47	10	9
1794		51	03	10
1795	Deficiency of the crop	73	03	6
1796		76	35	9
1797	Seasons less favourable	53	62	10
1798		50	29	3
1799	Bad seasons	67	35	9
1800		110	60	0
1801	Good crop, followed by peace, also good seasons in 1802-3	115	11	6
1802		67	63	6
1803	Average crops	57	64	2
1804		60	50	6
1805	Deficient crop, followed, however, by average crops in 1805-6-7 ...	76	93	6
1806		73	13	2
1807		78	11	3
1808	Partial deficiency	94	57	3
1809	Great deficiency	103	34	9
1810	Good crop	92	54	10
1811	Deficiency	112	86	6
1812	Favourable crop, but currency depreciated	106	63	3
1813	Nearly an average crop, but great import and decrease of the charges of production consequent on peace	72	13	7
1814		63	29	0
1815	Full average crop	76	20	9
1816	Great and general deficiency	94	04	6
1817		83	85	3
1818	Not exceeding an average	72	34	8
1819	Somewhat below average crop ...	65	10	3
1820	Exceeding average crop	54	25	1
1821		43	62	1
1822	Average crop	61	93	7
1823	Scarcity	62	05	3
1824	Average	66	58	10
1825	Nearly an average	56	11	3
1826		55	05	5
1827	Average crop	60	52	10
1828	Scarcity	66	32	6
1829	Average	64	32	7
1830	Full average	66	48	0
1831	Nearly an average crop	58	83	1
1832		52	11	7
1833	Above an average crop	46	29	0
1834		39	42	1
1835	Considerably above an average ...	48	63	10
1836	Above an average	55	10	3
1837	Under an average	64	71	6
1838	Under an average	71	93	1
1839	Jan. 4, to Oct. 11, both inclusive, 41 weeks			

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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24, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

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If it has been effected 6 years, to the sum of £120	
... .. 7	140
... .. 8	160
... .. 9	180
... .. 10	200

The present value of which sums, payable in money, amount on an average to more than 25 per cent. of the premiums paid for the respective periods.

In the event of death before the next division of Profits in 1840, one per cent. will be added for each year after 1835.

In June, 1840, the Third Quinquennial division of Profit will be made, when all Policies which then shall have existed five years will be entitled to share.

It should be particularly observed, that Policies effected during the present year, ending 1st May, 1840, will be in time to participate fully in the division of Profit which will be made in 1845.

Proposals for Assurances to be addressed to the Secretary, or to John Wray, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, 24, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East, London; or to the Corresponding Directors, the Rev. J. W. Hughes, Oxford, and H. Gunning, Esq., Cambridge, from whom proposals may be obtained.

Personal appearance at the office is not required except in particular cases.

TO THE CLERGY AND OTHER FRIENDS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, the largest within the city of Gloucester, containing an increasing population of 3,500 souls and upwards, is destitute of Sunday School-rooms. Yet it was the Rector of this Parish, the Rev. Thomas Stock, who, in the year 1780, projected, and, in conjunction with his friend, Robert Raikes, Esq., established the first Sunday School in Great Britain. The parishioners consist, in a great proportion, of small householders, and the Living itself is under £130 per annum, and no glebe house thereon. The present Rector, being wholly unable from his own resources, or those of the Parish, to raise the requisite funds, is constrained to appeal thus publicly to the liberality of the friends of sound and scriptural education. He is persuaded that they will not be insensible to the wants of a Parish which may justly claim the distinction of having originated the whole system of Sunday School teaching.

In aid of the object in question, a Reverend Incumbent, residing at Salisbury, and connected with the Cathedral, has happily suggested a plan, the principle of which was immediately acted upon in his own Parish, and has been adopted already in various other places, viz.:—"That a General Subscription be set on foot, to which each child in every school in the United Kingdom be invited to contribute One Penny." This proposal is now respectfully and anxiously submitted to the favourable consideration of every Incumbent and officiating Minister throughout the two countries, who are hereby earnestly intreated to bring the case of the above-mentioned Parish before such of their young people, as are now sharing in the blessings of Sunday School instruction. By this simple free-will offering an ample Fund would be raised, and the Sunday School-rooms of St. John's Parish would exhibit, to future generations, an interesting and singular memorial of the gratitude of children for their "nurture and admonition in the Lord."

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St. Michael's	1 0 0	Upton, St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire ...	1 0 6
St. Mary de Lode	0 11 6	Brookthorpe, Gloucester	0 3 6
St. Nicholas	0 15 3	Huntley, ditto	3 3 0
Christchurch	0 7 6	Quedgley, ditto	
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Parish Church Sunday School.		Malsmore, ditto	
St. Paul's.		Dursley, ditto, and friends	1 12 0
Trinity.		Young Gentlemen of the Coll. School, Gloucester	1 16 6
Alstone Sunday School.		Young Ladies of Miss Bazeley's School, Salisbury	0 10 0
Waterloo ditto.		Salterfield, Warwickshire	0 7 0
All Cannings, Wilts.		IRELAND.	
Hurst, Berks.		Enniscoorthy Sunday School and Teachers ...	3 5 0
St. Thomas, and friends, Salisbury...	3 15 0		

Sunday School Contributions, and other Donations, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John's, Gloucester; and may be remitted, however small the amount, by Post-office Order, to the National Provincial Bank of England, Gloucester; or to Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, London, "to the Account of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, in aid of St. John's School Building Fund."

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TO CLERGYMEN, PARISH CLERKS, &c.

THE ADVERTISER wishes to obtain a Certificate of the Marriage of — Welch with — Percy, which is supposed to have taken place in some parish in the County of Wilts or Berks, at some time between the years 1659 and 1700. A fee of Five Pounds will be given for the certificate on application to Mr. Young, 29, Oval Cottages, Hackney Road, Middlesex, London. [41]

CLERICAL AGENCY CHAMBERS, No. 4, Magdalen-street, Oxford. Conducted by a Master of Arts, of long standing, for the purpose of affording facilities to Incumbents in procuring Curates, for permanent or for temporary engagements, &c.; to Principals of Schools in providing Assistants, Transfer of Pupils, &c.; to Graduates in procuring Titles for Orders, Curates, and Appointments in Public or Private Schools; to Church Patrons in the disposal of Advowsons or Presentations.

All communications, strictly confidential, to be addressed (free of postage) to the Rev. M. A., Clerical Agency Chambers, 4, Magdalen-street, Oxford. [57]

SUFFOLK.—IMPORTANT SALE OF LAY TITHES.

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, in one Lot, the IMPROPRIATE TITHES of the Parish of MIDDLETON, near Yoxford, in Suffolk, comprising the Great and Small Tithes extending over 1201 Acres of very fine Land, in a delightful Neighbourhood, and which have recently been commuted into an Annual Rent Charge of 34*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.* (with the exception of so much of the above Rent Charge as may be apportioned upon 39*s.* 0*d.* 2*d.* of Land which has lately been sold). The Purchaser will be entitled to the Rent Charge from the 1st October next, and it is payable half yearly.

The right of nominating a perpetual Curate to the Church of Middleton, is attached to this Impropriation. For Price and Particulars, apply to Mr. Revans, Yoxford; or Messrs. R. and J. C. J. J. J., Halesworth, Suffolk. [19]

WANTED, an ASSISTANT CURATE, in a Country Town, 30 miles from London. Salary, 100*l*. No house. Testimonials to his being orthodox in doctrine, and of sound Church principles, will be required. Address (post paid) X. X., 9, Great Quebec-street, Montague-square. [107]

WANTED, a CURATE of Evangelical Sentiments, to take charge of a large Proprietary Church, near Town. There will be some great advantages attached to the Curacy. Apply, Rev. A. B., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office. [102]

WANTED a CURATE to assist the Incumbent of a Market-town in a most delightful midland county. Salary, 100*l*. a year. A good voice and active habits of piety are requisite. It is requested that references may be given in the first instance. All letters will, if required, be answered within ten days. Apply (free), Rev. A. B., Post-office, Mansfield. [102]

WANTED to take a CURE in a Market-town in a most delightful midland county, a gentleman of good voice, and active habits of piety, to whom an excellent furnished House would be an object in part of remuneration. Provision can be made, if required, for all or any part of the weekly duty.

Or the Advertiser would exchange, from six months to two years, for a Curacy or Chapel in or near a good town, or on the coast. Good lodgings would be sufficient. First rate references will be given and required, and all particulars by addressing (free), Rev. A. B., Post-office, Mansfield. [108]

WANTED, a SECOND CURATE, for the Six Winter Months, during the Incumbent's absence from ill health, with the prospect of a more permanent engagement, the present Curate leaving in the Spring. Population under 2000. Salary at the rate of 80*l*. A single man may have lodgings in the Village. A Title might be given, but a Priest would be preferred.

Address (post paid), R. M., Post Office, Rotherham. [78]

CURATE WANTED.

IN a very small Rural Parish, in the most beautiful part of Staffordshire, a CURACY will be vacated about Christmas next. There being no house of residence, the party must be unmarried. Unexceptionable references will be required as to piety, &c. Salary, 80*l*. a year. Excellent lodgings may be procured in the village. Address (post paid) to the Rev. T. G., care of Mr. Mort, Stationer, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. [53]

CURACY.

WANTED, for St. Paul's Church, Liverpool, a CURATE, capable of preaching in the Welsh Language. Salary, 100*l*. per annum. A Title for Orders might be given. [22] Applications (post paid) addressed to the Rev. J. H. Stafford, Minister of St. Paul's, Liverpool, will be attended to.

TO CLERGYMEN, &c.

WANTED, immediately, for a new Episcopal Church, Glasgow, an ASSISTANT, who will take an active part in the General Duty of the Church. It is required that his principles be in full accordance with the Articles and Homilies of the Church of England. Salary, 100*l*. per annum. Address (post paid) to the Rev. Robert Montgomery, Glasgow. [13]

CURACY.

A CURATE required for a small village. There is a furnished House, with land, &c. attached. A title could be given. Address (post paid), with references, to the Rev. A. M., Post-office, Atherstone, Warwickshire.

CURACY.

WANTED, by the Incumbent of a Populous Manufacturing District, in the County of Derby, a CURATE, to assist him in the discharge of his Ministerial and Pastoral duties. It is requisite that he should be in Full Orders, and have had some experience in the Church. A young unmarried man, of active and zealous habits, will have the preference. Stipend, 100*l*. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Robert Ratcliffe, Esq., Solicitor, New Mills, near Stockport. [130]

CURACY.

A CURATE is wanted for Village duty near a Market Town, where Lodgings or a House may be had. The Country is pleasant, healthy, and cheap. Stipend, 100*l*. per annum, with the Surplice fees. It is requested that no one will apply whose Testimonials will not bear the strictest investigation as to orthodoxy and zeal. Apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, removed to 36, Bedford Street, Strand, London. [113]

WANTED, immediately, in the Neighbourhood of the Lakes, a CURATE, in Priest's or Deacon's Orders, and of Orthodox principles, to assist in the duties of a populous parish. Stipend, 70*l*. per annum. Apply (post paid) A. B., Messrs. Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria Lane, London. [69]

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE IS WANTED, for a few months, by a Clergyman out of health. The situation is convenient and pleasant. There are two services on the Sunday. The Vicarage House, ready furnished, may be had. Decided piety is required. Address (post paid) B. C., Post-office, Leicester. [74]

CURACY WANTED.—Wanted, by a Clergyman in full Orders, the Curacy of a Country Parish not containing above 1000 inhabitants, and within 100 miles from London. His principles are similar to those of THE CHURCH MAGAZINE, for which he wrote the dialogue between Theophilus and Evangelicus, which appeared in the April and May Numbers of that Publication. Salary not less than 80*l*. a year, and a House. A daily post is almost indispensable. References to Clergymen of unquestionable respectability. Letters addressed (post paid) to the Rev. S. B. to the care of the Editor of the Church Magazine, 14, Paternoster Row, London. [125]

CURACY WANTED.

WANTED, in the Diocese of Lichfield, by a Married Man, a Graduate of Oxford, A TITLE TO HOLY ORDERS. A Country Parish would be preferred. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Stipend no object. Address B. A., Post-office, Ilfracombe, Devonshire. [67]

CURACY WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, in Full Orders, will want a Country CURACY at Christmas. A separate charge would be preferred. Letters (post paid) containing particulars to Rev. X. Y., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. Should gentlemen receive no answer in ten days, they will conclude that the advertiser is suited. [106]

A CLERGYMAN, who has lately left his CURACY, is very desirous of meeting with another immediately. His tenets are orthodox, in strict accordance with the Articles of the Church. A liberal salary will be required; and satisfactory references given. Direct (post paid) to Rev. G. B., Bintry, near Guist, Norfolk. [103]

A CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, who has been in the Ministry two years, wishes to obtain a CURACY. A rural parish, in the neighbourhood of a town, would be preferred. Address (post paid) to A. B. C., Post-office, Stone, Staffordshire. [104]

A CLERGYMAN, M.A., and a Graduate of Cambridge, who has had some experience in the ministry, wishes to obtain a curacy; one of the midland counties would be preferred. Address (post paid) to the Rev. Y. Z. at Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly, or D. B. Batten's Library, Clapham. [124]

CURATE OR TUTOR.

A CLERGYMAN, educated at Eton, a Scholar of Trinity College, and Graduate in Mathematical Honours at Cambridge—for some time a Master in a Public School, and shortly about to terminate his engagement as Tutor in a family going abroad—wishes to obtain a CURACY, with which he could combine the tuition of a few Pupils, intended either for the Public Schools or Universities. A Mastership in an endowed establishment, where Clerical duty might be added on the Sabbath, would be willingly accepted. Testimonials will be offered from some of the most distinguished Scholars of the day. [116] Address (post paid) to Rev. A. B. Post Office, Wye, Kent.

A GRADUATE of Oxford, in Priest's Orders, who has had some experience in the Ministry, and is now employed as Assistant Minister to a District Chapel near Town, is anxious to meet with a CURACY in the Country. Kent would be preferred. No agent need apply. Address (post paid), to the Rev. J. T., care of Mr. Bohn, Bookseller, King William-street, Strand. [82]

THE INCUMBENT of a LIVING, about 90*l*. per annum, in a delightful part of a Southern County, bordering on the Sea Coast, is desirous of EXCHANGING the same for a Country Curacy of greater emolument, within a hundred miles of the Metropolis, where there is a prospect of permanency, and where a moderate-sized house may be obtained. There is no house of residence attached to the living, but a most convenient one can be rented. The successor of the advertiser must be thoroughly orthodox in his views. Address (post paid) A. B., 26, Swan-place, Old Kent Road, London. [105]

ADVOVSON.

MR. VALPY is anxious to obtain Particulars of any ADVOWSON which may be offered for Sale, of the value of from 300*l*. to 700*l*. per Annum, with a prospect of early possession. A good House would be desirable. Answers are requested to be sent (if by letter, post paid), to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, removed to 36, Bedford Street, Strand, London. [114]

VALUABLE ADVOWSON IN DEVON.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, the ADVOWSON and RIGHT of PRESENTATION to a Rectory, eligibly situated, in a salubrious and fertile part of the county of Devon, value 480*l*. a year, and the Incumbent aged 81. Population about 500. The parish is agricultural, has a daily post, and is four miles from a Market Town. For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Carew and Jones, Solicitors, Exeter. Letters to be post paid. [88]

TO CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS.

WANTED, at Christmas, by a person well qualified to teach on the Madras system, a Situation as Mistress of a School. The Advertiser has been some years engaged in a similar situation, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials for character and capability. Address (post paid) to S. S., Post-office, Bedford. [95]

ADVOVSON IN DEVON.—G. J. ROBINSON is instructed to dispose of by private Contract, the Advowson of a Living in Devon, near Torrington, the income of which is above 300*l*. per annum, and the incumbent is upwards of 70 years of age.

THE NEXT PRESENTATION to a desirable Living in Norfolk within five miles of Norwich, to be disposed of with prospect of very early possession; the Tithes are commuted, and, with the Glebe-lands, produce an income of about 270*l*. per annum, exclusive of the House. For further particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Robinson, Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Agent for the Valuation and Transfer of Ecclesiastical property, No. 11A, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square. [127]

NEXT PRESENTATION.

TO BE SOLD, a great Bargain, the next PRESENTATION to a RECTORY in Somersetshire, beautifully situated, of the annual value of 280*l*. The incumbent is in his 65th year. Population under 200; tithes commuted. Address (post paid) D. H., care of Mr. Burns, 17, Portman Street, Portman Square. [131]

THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of a RECTORY, with an Income of nearly 500*l*., and with a good House, to be SOLD, with very early possession. For particulars, apply (post paid) to R. C., Esq., Post-office, Leamington. [99]

TO THE CLERGY.

WANTED, from the present time, by a Resident Incumbent of an Agricultural Parish, as ASSISTANT CURATE, an Unmarried Clergyman (there being no house at present at liberty in the Parish fit for the residence of a Gentleman's family), who can produce unexceptionable testimonials of zeal and ability in his sacred profession. Address (post paid) A. B. Post Office, Ashbourn, Derbyshire. [134]

WANTED, by a Clergyman in Full Orders, B.A., Oxon., to undertake Temporary Duty, or a Curacy. Sentiments of Undevotional bias. A town or populous neighbourhood (especially London or Birmingham) preferred. Address (post paid) Z. Z. A., Post-office, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. [93]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, 42 years of age, holding a Living worth about 400*l*. per annum, in a fine and healthy part of the County of Norfolk, wishes TO EXCHANGE it for one of similar value, with an Incumbent not younger, in any of the Northern Counties. The Tithes are commuted. Address (post paid) Rev. X. Y., care of Mr. Garrett, Coach Builder, Diss, Norfolk. [73]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

THE INCUMBENT of a most desirable Rectory, in the West Riding of the County of York, of the annual value of 800*l*. and upwards, arising from Corn rent, and 100 acres of Glebe, and where there is a most excellent house, is willing TO EXCHANGE for the Advowson and immediate presentation of a Living of less value. The parish must be small and agricultural. Address (post paid) Rev. C. B., Post-office, Doncaster. [58]

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

TO BE SOLD, in one of the most desirable parts of the County of Somerset, viz. in the Taunton Dean Vale, the Perpetuity of an ADVOWSON, with very early prospect of possession. Tithes commuted, and annual value of the Living 600*l*. House and Gardens well situated and extensive, together with valuable Orchards, capable of bearing 250 Hogsheads of Cider in a favourable year. N.B. A Title for Orders will be given if required. Reference for further particulars may be made to G. Stone, Esq., Solicitor, Taunton; or, H. M. Daniel, Esq., Worcester. All letters post paid. [18]

THE PERPETUAL CURATE of a highly respectable and well-frequented Chapel, in a London parish, being desirous of residing in the Country, would be glad to effect an EXCHANGE with the Incumbent of a moderate Living, with a tolerably good house, in a rural situation. Within from 5 to 30 miles of London would be preferred. Apply by letter (post paid) to M. A., care of Mr. Parker, Publisher, 445, West Strand. [91]

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, of independent fortune, exempt from Residence, is desirous of obtaining Duty in or near London, or a Watering Place. Emolument is not so much an object as a pleasant neighbourhood, a small furnished house, and active duty. Fifteen years' testimonials can be produced. Apply by letter (post paid) Rev. A. M., 66, Milbank-street, St. John's, Westminster. [96]

WINDSOR NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

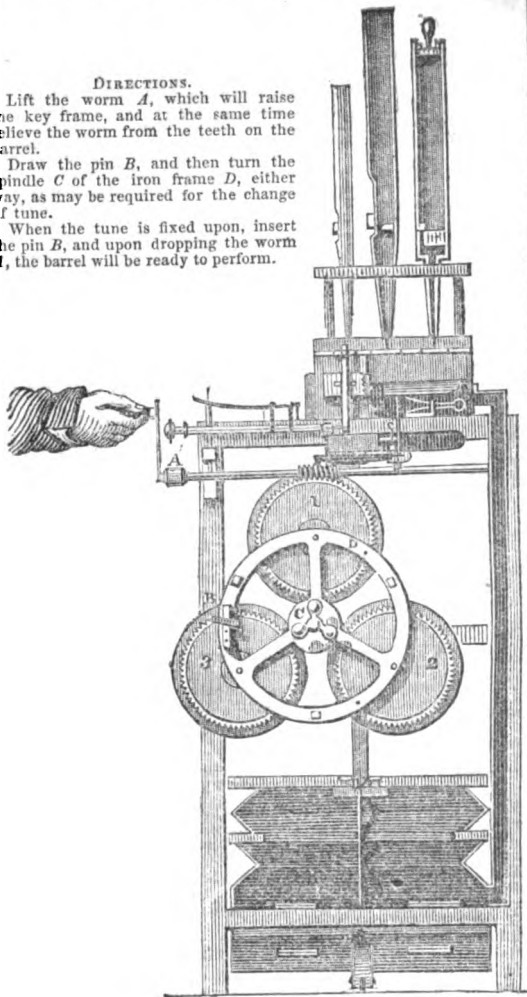
WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, as Master and Mistress; or, a Single Man as Master. The joint salary for Master and Mistress is 120*l*., with a house; or for a Master only, 70*l*. per annum, with apartments. Testimonials, &c., to be addressed (post paid) to E. Bovingdon, Esq., Windsor, endorsed "Testimonials," on or before Dec. 2. [92]

GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.

DIRECTIONS.
Lift the worm *A*, which will raise the key frame, and at the same time relieve the worm from the teeth on the barrel.

Draw the pin *B*, and then turn the spindle *C* of the iron frame *D*, either way, as may be required for the change of tune.

When the tune is fixed upon, insert the pin *B*, and upon dropping the worm *A*, the barrel will be ready to perform.



No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.

2. Ditto size larger ditto 75 ditto.
3. Ditto ditto ditto 90 ditto.

The instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventors, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square. [133]

ANTRON HOUSE.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY.

A MOST DESIRABLE ASYLUM will be afforded to invalid persons suffering under NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other Disorders requiring constant Medical superintendence, by the opening of the above-named house. Dr. Henwood intends to receive only a limited number of patients, who will be treated in every respect as members of his own family, so far as their health may admit. Antron House and Grounds are situated on one of the most healthy banks of the Mount's Bay, and near to the town of Helston, Cornwall. Unexceptionable references will be given and required.

Antron House, October 11, 1839. [10]

WINCHESTER DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

IT IS designed to establish, without delay, a SCHOOL, in Winchester, for the Training and Education of Young Persons desirous to undertake the duties of SCHOOLMASTERS.

Proposals from Candidates for the Situation of FIRST MASTER, are to be addressed to the Rev. Philip Jacob, Secretary to the Diocesan Board, Close, Winchester.

It is required that the Master should be in Holy Orders. His salary will be not less than 180*l.* a year, with a furnished House. He will be required to take charge of the Board and Instruction of the Pupils, at the rate of 20*l.* a year each. [15]

NORWICH CENTRAL NATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED SCHOOL MISTRESS, to take charge of the above Model School at Christmas next. The school is calculated to contain 130 children. The salary has hitherto been 40*l.*, but the Committee are disposed to recommend some increase, should a superior School Mistress offer herself.

Applications and testimonials as to character and efficiency may be addressed to the Rev. C. F. Millard, Fife's Green, Norwich, on or before November 26th. [84]

The Clergy are respectfully invited to an inspection of these instruments, which will be found the best and cheapest of the kind yet manufactured. The main defects in the old instruments are, the uncertainty of the keys passing correctly over the pins arising from the brass bolt-work, which, however well manufactured, soon becomes rickety and imperfect in its action; the unavoidable damage to the cogged heads of the barrels in passing them under the brass worm every time they are changed (from these causes alone the hobbling performance of the tune, so frequent in the ordinary barrel-organ, arises), the liability of damage to the pins on a barrel when changed; the noise occasioned by bolt-work at every change of tune, and the inconvenience and, in some instances, the impossibility of changing the barrels during divine service, in which case the range of tunes under command is so limited that, with the greatest care in the selection and distribution of the various metres to be set on the barrels, a change of them is almost always necessary in each service; for instance, in many churches it is the custom to commence with the Morning Hymn, and when this is the case, the barrels must be frequently changed, or none but the limited collection of tunes on one barrel will ever be heard during the service.

JOHN GRAY & SON have by their invention removed all these defects so long complained of in the ordinary barrel-organs, and the truth of which every possessor of one will readily acknowledge. The annexed section will best explain the improvements.

The spindle of the iron frame *D*, being cut with an endless screw, a single revolution of it changes the tune on each barrel from the first to the second, and so on in succession, to the whole extent of them (thirty in number), a contrary revolution will, of course, produce a return to the first or any intermediate tune that may be desired, its number being ascertained by reference to an index on each barrel. No bolt-work whatever is necessary; and every change either of tune or barrel, is effected with perfect silence and the greatest ease. Upon raising the worm *A*, it is immediately arrested by a self-acting sling, and there held until relieved by the finger of the barrel turner after he has changed the tune or barrel, and at no time does any necessity arise for touching any part of the barrels with the hand; the possibility of damage to the pins (unless wilfully done) is therefore wholly removed.

Uniformity of plan enables **JOHN GRAY & SON** to supply these instruments at even less cost than the ordinary barrel-organ, the whole of the mechanism being comprised in one package, and may be set up without the assistance of an organ builder, a matter of no little consideration when required at a distance from the Metropolis. The instrument is wholly independent of an external case, which may, if preferred, be made in the country.

The same unerring principle is applied to an organ of a higher class, for both Finger and Barrels.

ROMFORD UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of this UNION are desirous of appointing a Chaplain for the New Union Workhouse at Romford. He will be required to do duty, and to preach twice every Sunday, and to attend at the Workhouse once a day, for the purpose of reading prayers, visiting the sick, and superintending the moral and religious education of the children. A stipend of 100*l.* a year will be given. Testimonials, addressed to the Board of Guardians of the Romford Union, are requested to be left at my office, at Great Ilford, Essex.

EDM. GRIFFIN, Clerk of the Union.

Romford, Nov. 1, 1839. [60]

CHESTER DIOCESAN TRAINING COLLEGE.

WANTED in January next, an ASSISTANT MASTER. He must be a member of the Church of England, and will be required to teach Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra, Trigonometry, English and Latin. Mapping and Drawing will be desirable qualifications. Salary 100*l.* per annum, with Board and Residence in the College.

For other particulars apply to the Rev. Arthur Rigg, 28, Great George Square, Liverpool, to whom testimonials must be sent (post paid) on or before the 3rd of December, 1839. Liverpool, 8th November. [110]

CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD, MARYLEBONE.

AN ELECTION OF CHILDREN into the SCHOOLS of this SOCIETY will take place in the month of February, 1840. Forms of petitions for admission may be obtained by application to Mr. Stretton, 67, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London; and the petitions, properly filled up and attested, must be sent on or before the 31st of January, directed to the Secretary, Clergy Orphan School, St. John's Wood, London. [89]

A CLERGYMAN, in Full Orders, not unfavourable to Tuition, is desirous of obtaining Ecclesiastical or Scholastic Duties, either singly or attached, at home or abroad.

Address (post paid) Mr. T. H. Cricklas, Tregaron, Cardiganshire. [59]

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE CHURCH.

THE ERECTION of a CHURCH in the Hamlet of ASTON, in the Parish of Bampton, Oxon, long since projected, is now completed, the expense attending which exceeds, to a considerable amount, the Funds already raised.

Every exertion has been made by the resident Farmers and other Inhabitants to advance the good work. The Population of Aston at the last census amounted to between 700 and 800 persons, and the distance from the Parish Church (the access to which in Winter is unusually bad), is such as to render attendance at Divine Service very difficult. The want of a Church has been so much felt, that the Committee determined to proceed with the Building, confidently trusting, that the Friends of the Church will contribute their aid towards defraying the Additional Outlay they have ventured to incur.

Subscriptions will be received by the Rev. D. Adams, Bampton, Oxfordshire; Messrs. Clinch and Company, Bankers, Witney; and Sir Joseph Lock, University and City Bank, Oxford.

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

	£.	s.	d.
Church Building Society	250 0 0
Oxford Diocesan Church Building Society	300 0 0
Dean and Chapter of Exeter	100 0 0
Rev. C. L. Kerby, Vicar of the first portion of Bampton	200 0 0
Rev. D. Adams, Vicar of the Second portion of Bampton	50 0 0
W. D. Adams, Esq.	20 0 0
Jonathan Arnatt, Esq., Bampton	20 0 0
Mr. R. Townshead, Cote	10 10 0
Mr. W. Sparrowhawk, Aston	10 10 0
Mr. W. Prior, Aston	10 10 0
Mr. W. Monk, Aston	10 10 0
Mr. W. Bullock, Aston	5 5 0
Mr. E. Bartlett, Aston	5 5 0
Mr. D. Townshead, Cote	5 5 0
Mr. D. W. Townsend, Aston	5 5 0
Mr. Wm. Townsend, Aston	5 5 0
Smaller Subscriptions from Aston	28 10 0
Rev. W. Manley, Chilton, Hants	5 5 0
Rev. J. Edwards, Rector of Newington	5 0 0
Rev. C. Golightly, Oriel College, Oxford	5 0 0
Mrs. Richards, 19, Russell-square, London	50 0 0
Joseph Parker, Esq., Oxford	10 0 0
Rev. J. F. Cleaver, Vicar of Great Coxwell, Berkshire	10 0 0
T. Hayward Southby, Esq., Carswell, Berkshire	10 0 3
J. H. Langton, Esq., Saraden House	20 0 0
Collection at Consecration	85 18 8

DONATIONS.

In the year 1832 a Special Donation was given in Trust to the Society for Building Churches, of 100*l.* Consols. for the above object, by the Rev. C. L. Kerby; and in 1834 a Special Donation of 500*l.* Consols. was given in Trust, to the said Society, by the Rev. G. Richards, D.D., formerly Vicar, for Building two Churches in the Parish of Bampton.

Henry Hippley, Esq., Lambown Place, Berk—The Land and Communion Plate.

Rev. T. Nelson, Childrey, Berks—The Font.

Rev. E. J. Edison, Rector of Stock, Essex—The Furniture for the Pulpit, and Communion Cloth.

Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge—Bible, two Prayers, and two Altar Services.

A Rent Charge of Four Pounds per Annum, towards the Repair of the Building, by Mr. Thomas Fox, Aston.

DACRES ADAMS, Secretary. [87]

Bampton, Nov. 7, 1839.

HAND IN HAND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY,

1, NEW-BRIDGE-STREET.

ESTABLISHED ON THE PLAN OF AN ANNUAL DIVISION OF THE PROFITS AMONGST THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE MADE FIVE COMPLETE PAYMENTS.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Felix Booth, Bart.	The Hon. Charles John Murray,
The Hon. Sir Edward Cust,	William Scott, Esq.
Evan Edwards, Esq.	Henry P. Sperling, Esq.
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T. Williams Helps, Esq.	Henry Wilson, Esq.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.	Robert Winter, Esq.
E. Fuller Maitland, Esq.	William Wix, Esq.
Peter Martineau, Esq.	

AUDITORS.

John Lettsom Elliott, Esq. James Esdaille, Esq.

Colonel Forman.

PHYSICIAN.

Robert Richardson, Esq. M.D. Bedford Square.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Oddie, Forster, and Lumley, 18, Carey Street.

ACTUARY.

J. M. Terry, Esq. Robert Steven, Esq.

The following important peculiarity in the constitution of the Hand in Hand Life Office, distinguishes it from every other Institution in the Kingdom.

Whilst the Members are in effect Mutual Insurers, and entitled to the whole of the Profits, they are protected from personal liability by the Guarantee of an Accumulated Capital of nearly 150 years' growth, without interest to pay to Proprietors, or deduction of any kind. [169]

GREAT ADVANTAGES OFFERED by the UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, Pall-Mall, and 2, CHARLOTTE-ROW, Mansion-House, London.—This Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect security from an ample capital, and only requires, when an insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interest at five per cent. annually, to be deducted at death, or may previously be paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure by this arrangement a provision for his family; and should he at any time after effecting the insurance succeed to, or acquire, a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one-half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years, and afterwards by paying yearly the full premium of 57l. 12s. 6d. secure to his widow and children at his death payment of no less than 3,000l. subject only to the deduction of 144l. 1s. 3d., with interest, being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out, in various other respects, great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	£1 18 5	£2 2 11 per cent.
30	2 3 10	2 8 2
40	2 19 1	3 3 4
50	4 9 8	4 14 5
60	6 15 3	6 17 9

Annuities are granted on very liberal terms.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

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Earl of Courtown	Lord Elphinstone
Earl Leven and Melville	Lord Belhaven and Stenton
Earl of Norbury	Sir J. H. Dalrymple, Bart.
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It appeared by calculation then made, that there were at least 7,000 persons without the means of regular attendance on religious ordinances; and that this number, from the quantity of land laid out for building, must soon be increased to 10,000 souls; and

It was resolved—

1st. That in order to meet, in part, this case of spiritual destitution, a subscription be immediately entered into, for the erection of a new Church, Parsonage, and School-house.

2nd. That an earnest appeal be made to the religious public at large, setting forth the inability of the great majority of the Parishioners to procure the means of grace and the opportunity of public worship for themselves, they being chiefly the families of labourers and mechanics; and soliciting aid towards carrying into effect the objects proposed in the foregoing resolution.

October, 1839.

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OR MONTHLY REGISTER OF
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No. 18.—VOL. II. LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1839. PRICE SIXPENCE.

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Advertisements will be received at the Office, in South-ampton-street, until the Saturday previous to the day of Publication.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Archbishop of York will hold an Ordination on Sunday, December 22nd.

The Lord Bishop of Chester proposes to hold his next Ordination on Sunday, December 15th, at Chester.

The Lord Bishop of London will hold an Ordination on Sunday, December 22.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester will hold his next Ordination at Farinham, on Sunday, December 22nd.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester will hold an Ordination on St. Thomas's day.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold his next Ordination in Lincoln Cathedral on Sunday the 22nd of December.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford will hold his next Ordination on Sunday, December 22nd.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will hold his next General Ordination in the Cathedral at Gloucester, on the Sunday next before Christmas-day.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next Ordination at Norwich on Sunday, the 5th day of January, 1840. The candidates are to attend at the palace for examination at half-past nine o'clock in the morning of Wednesday, the 1st of January next.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon proposes to hold his next Ordination at Ripon, on Sunday, January 5th.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford will hold his next Ordination on Sunday, the 26th of January, 1840, and not on the 22nd of Dec. as previously stated.

The Bishop of London requests the Clergy of his diocese who have not already sent in their answers to the Queries issued by "The London Diocesan Board of Education," to do so at their earliest convenience.

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NOVEMBER, 1839.

The Rev. DR. RUSSELL in the Chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society, held on Tuesday, the 12th of November, 1839, the Rev. W. Dodsworth withdrew the motion of which he had given notice on the 2nd of July last.

The motion, of which notice had been given by Mr. Hull on the same day, was not brought forward, he having been prevented by special business from attending the meeting.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Australia, to the Secretary, dated Mulgoa, New South Wales, 17th June, 1839. The following are extracts:—

WE beg to call the attention of the Clergy to the Discipline Bill, which we now insert, with the alterations made by the Committee of the House of Lords. And in order to afford them a fair opportunity of considering the different views which have been taken of the question, we also insert the Breviate of a Bill, as proposed by the Bishop of Exeter. There seems to be now no difference of opinion as to the necessity of some legislative measure; and we hope that our Ecclesiastical Rulers will be enabled in the approaching session of Parliament to propose and carry such a bill as will be really effectual for the purposes of Discipline, and at the same time acceptable to the great body of the Clergy.

We have been obliged to defer the insertion of several articles which are in type, in order to make room for these Bills, but we trust that the importance of the subject will justify us in the eyes of our Correspondents.

A suggestion has been urged upon us from several quarters, to publish the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE twice amonth instead of once. We should readily adopt this suggestion, were it possible to do so without endangering the stability of the work; because we think our Correspondents are right in stating that this would increase its usefulness as a medium of communication for the Clergy. It would also afford us what we at present feel very much the want of, namely, an increase of space for the admission of subjects of general interest. But our Correspondents will easily see that in the present state of our subscriptions it would be impossible; for notwithstanding the number of names which we have received, our circulation still continues to be more than three-fourths gratuitous.

We trust that we shall be excused for reminding many of our subscribers of their second year's subscription. We are aware that it is very troublesome to many of them to obtain post-office orders for the transmission of so small a sum, or to send it in any other way; and we are endeavouring to organize a plan for the appointment of collectors for different parts of the country, which will obviate this inconvenience; but it will be some time before we can accomplish this object, and until then we hope that our subscribers will continue to send their subscriptions as usual.

"I have availed myself of an hour's leisure, during a journey in which I am now engaged for the inspection of churches and schools, to convey to the Society a brief minute of recent proceedings. Before I notice occurrences nearer home, I am anxious to have an opportunity of stating the satisfaction and thankfulness which I experienced during a visit in the month of January last to the penal settlement of Norfolk Island, to find even in that dreary abode of wrath and punishment, a striking practical testimony afforded to the value of the Society's exertions. Even among the outcast offenders who inhabit that insulated spot, your Bibles and Prayer-Books, and Manuals of Devotion, are among the chief sources of comfort enjoyed by the otherwise all but hopeless prisoner. I never before had so strongly conveyed to my mind a sense of the diffusiveness of that benevolence which you, my dear Sir, on behalf of the Venerable Society, are so active an agent in extending, as when I beheld the eagerness with which those books are sought, and the thankfulness with which they are received among more than 700 criminals, who are there under the spiritual charge of the Rev. Thos. Sharpe. So extensive, indeed, have been the fruits of his attention, that, under the Divine blessing, and with thankfulness to the Society which has so aided his exertions, I may express a confident expectation of many hundred men receiving the light of the truth, and being recovered to a reverence for it, to which, during the previous portion of their lives, they had been practically strangers. Indeed, so far as it is granted me to judge of the sincerity of men's intentions, I felt so confident, as to a considerable number presented and recommended to me by Mr. Sharpe, that, at their humble and earnest desire, I admitted them to the rite of confirmation, the nature and design of which had been carefully explained to them; and afterwards received such of them, as were desirous, at the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

"The Diocesan Committee have authorized me to forward, from time to time, such supplies of the Society's Tracts as may appear likely to promote the influence of religion among the convict population at Norfolk Island; of which permission I shall thankfully avail myself. During the past year the operations of our Committee have been gratifying and successful in a very high degree. The exertions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts have continued to augment the number of our clergy; and by the successive arrival of the additional labourers whom they authorize me to expect, I have hope of filling up during the present year most of those stations, within what are called the limits of location, where the most painful deficiency of religious instruction has heretofore prevailed, and the presence of a clergyman was most needed. Of course it would be vain to expect at present to supply fully the existing and growing wants of this vast country, even within the aforesaid limits; far less, when the almost unlimited range beyond them is regarded, which in all directions is being occupied to the extent of many hundred miles by sheep and cattle stations, and the numerous though widely-scattered attendants who have the charge of them. My present journey has been undertaken chiefly to inspect the progress of several churches in this part of the country, which are now fast approaching their completion; and the times for consecrating which I hope to be now able to fix. I am also engaged in establishing two or three new schools, perhaps more, towards which object the assistance which the Society enables me to offer will very materially contribute. In continuation of my sketch of the proceedings of the Diocesan Committee, I ought to add, that we have perseveringly devoted, and are still devoting, our anxiety and attention to the great object of erecting school-houses. During the past year those at Hunter's Hill, Dural, Wollongong, and Brisbane Water, have been completed; at Bathurst and Narrellan good substantial buildings of the same class are advancing; and at Windsor I expect, in the course of this week, to visit one which will cost £100, provided by the joint contributions of the Diocesan Committee, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the Go-

"The Society will also rejoice to hear, that, during the year just concluded, the issues of books from our depository have exceeded, in a nearly threefold proportion, those of the previous year, which itself had doubled the issues of the year foregoing. I entertain sanguine hopes of a constant, steady augmentation; and am convinced that we are, and shall be, doing good in a like proportion."

The bishop concluded his letter by assuring the Society of grateful feelings for its bounty, his steadfast attachment to its principles, and of his prayers that its exertions may be ever more and more crowned with success, in spreading abroad a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ Jesus our Lord.

This letter having been read,

The Hon. Mr. Justice Burton, of New South Wales, who had been invited by the Standing Committee to attend this meeting, addressed the Board on the subject of the religious destitution of Australia. He began by thanking the Society for the repeated grants which it had made in behalf of the cause of religion in the colony. After acknowledging similar services rendered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, he paid a just tribute to the zeal, judgment, and perseverance of Bishop Broughton, and stated that on his lordship's arrival in his diocese, the Church was in a very depressed and degraded condition; whereas now, in consequence of his exertions, aided by the benevolence of the two Societies at home, and the efforts of many pious and charitable persons on the spot, circumstances had arisen of a hopeful and promising kind. The paucity of clergy employed in ministerial duties in New South Wales had long been a serious evil. This reproach seemed likely gradually to be removed, the number of clergymen having been recently increased. But though much had been done of late in promoting the increase and efficiency of the clergy, churches, and schools in the colony, much more yet remained to be done for the spiritual interests of the Australian population, a large number of whom, though bearing the Christian name and profession, were totally destitute of religious instruction, and debarred the privilege of the Christian ordinances. This he stated to be the case with too many of the free settlers, and descendants of the original colonists, who being, by the lamentable neglect of the mother country, left to themselves, and to the impulses of their own bad passions, appeared to have totally forgotten God, and had fallen into a fearful depth of wickedness. An instance of dreadful cruelty and ignorance had occurred shortly before Mr. Burton quitted the colony, in the murder of several unoffending natives, by certain convict servants, and, unhappily, some free men, who looked upon the coloured people as beasts, and considered themselves unjustly dealt with when sentenced to punishment for such crimes. The knowledge of Christianity, through the medium of churches and schools, and the superintendence of the clergy, must be diffused in these remote regions towards effecting real moral and religious good.

He also alluded to the situation of those prisoners of the crown, who, for offences committed either in this country or in the colonies themselves, are under sentence to labour, generally in irons, upon the public roads and works. The supply of the means of religious improvement for these "iron gangs" is vastly disproportionate to the want which is felt.

He had great pleasure in recording the pious munificence of an individual in the colony, who had already made great sacrifices in behalf of the church, and was prepared to manifest yet greater liberality in its cause. There were other cases of Christian generosity which he could enumerate. He then adverted to the successful efforts made by a clergyman in this country*, in procuring, through his own charity and that of his friends, the sum of 3,000*l.*, besides a library of theological works, as a contribution in aid of the designs of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and especially for the purposes of Australia.

The judge concluded by appealing to the Board for means towards building additional churches, erecting and endowing a college for the education

of native clergy, and aiding the schools, the expenses attendant upon which now fall very heavily on the friends of the Church in the colony.

The observations made by the judge, of which, on account of the limits of the Monthly Report, this is only an imperfect outline, having been concluded, it was agreed unanimously, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Justice Burton for his able and effective speech. He was also informed, that the subjects of it would be taken into consideration.

He was afterwards elected a member of the Society in the usual manner.

A letter was read from the Rev. J. F. Churton, who has been appointed chaplain to the Episcopal Church in the New Zealand colony, requesting the grant of a Bible and two Common Prayer-Books for the performance of divine service in the church. He also requested a grant of Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer-Books, and Religious Books and Tracts, for the use of labourers and other poor in the colony, whose number he estimated at about 1,000 persons.

It was agreed to grant the books for the church, and books and tracts for the poor, to the value of 50*l.*

It was then agreed to grant three sets of books for the performance of Divine Service at Adelaide, Port Lincoln, and Milner, in South Australia, on the application of Admiral Hawker.

The Rev. John Armstrong, British chaplain at Buenos Ayres, informed the Society, that circumstances having occurred which had tended to diminish the resources of the friends of the Church in that place; and an engagement having been made to erect schools for the poor, which it was now found difficult to complete, he was compelled to ask the aid of the Society towards supplying the deficiency.

The Board agreed to grant the sum of 50*l.* towards completing the schools.

A communication was received from Captain Washington, R.N., Secretary to the Royal Geographical Society, accompanied by letters which had recently arrived from Mr. Ainsworth and Mr. Rassam. From these letters it appeared that the travellers, in the course of their progress towards Kurdistan, had been compelled by the state of the country to take refuge with the Turkish army, and that in the great battle which had taken place at Nezb between the Turks and Egyptians, they had lost nearly the whole of their goods, and had suffered great hardships and privations. They therefore applied for some further means to enable them to pursue the object contemplated by the Society in making the original grant in behalf of the Christians in Kurdistan.

It was agreed that an additional sum of 250*l.* be granted.

A Bible and Common Prayer-Book were granted, on the application of the Rev. Dr. Locke, for the use of a new Church, intended for the English residents at Coblenz.

A letter was read from the Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, requesting, in behalf of the Down and Connor Church Education Society, a further grant of books for the use of the schools connected with that institution. It appeared that the Board, in making a grant of books in June last, on the recommendation of the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, had held out a hope of additional aid, should it be required.

The Board agreed to grant books to the value of 50*l.*

A memorial from the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland was laid before the Board.

This Society was formed in the year 1838, for the purpose of assisting schools at present existing in Ireland, and of establishing new schools on an improved system; the whole to be under the direction of the bishops and clergy, and under the tuition of teachers who are members of the united Church. It was stated by the applicants that the institution is not privileged to apply for a grant from the National Society, although admitted into union with it, such grants being confined to England and Wales. A large supply of books was therefore solicited towards rendering the schools efficient.

The Standing Committee gave notice of their intention to propose, at the next general meeting, a grant of books to the value of 500*l.*, in aid of this important object.

* The Rev. E. Coleridge, M.A., of Eton College.



Two hundred Common Prayer-Books, in English, and two hundred in the Irish character, were granted to the Committee of the Irish Society, for the use of the poor, on the application of H. M. Mason, Esq.

A letter was read from Archdeacon Oldfield, acknowledging the Society's grant of 500 Common Prayer-Books, for distribution among the poor members of our Church of the diocese of Elphin. Speaking of this seasonable supply, he said:—

"It was a noble response to the humble appeal on behalf of those distressed people. May I take the liberty of tendering to the Right Reverend and other members of the Venerable Society, the expression of my most respectful and grateful acknowledgments for their having thus so readily and munificently ministered to the spiritual necessities of our poorer Protestants? This liberal grant will afford to some hundreds, who would otherwise not have had it, the opportunity not only of searching the Scriptures, which are able to make us wise unto salvation, through faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, but also of offering up their petitions to the Father of all mercies, in the pure and pious strains of our own Apostolic Church. May the blessing of the Lord rest upon the Venerable Society, and prosper its efforts for the promotion of His glory and the extension of our beloved Church!"

The Rev. J. Davies acknowledged the Society's grant of books for the use of the poor watermen on the Bridgewater canal and the river Weaver; and expressed his earnest hope that, through the Divine blessing, much good would result from this donation.

A communication was received, informing the Society that the Lord Bishop of Barbados had, on the 31st of August last, consecrated the parish church of St. Joseph, in that island. This completes the restoration of the seven Churches which had been destroyed by the dreadful hurricane of the 11th of August, 1831, and towards the rebuilding of which the Society had made a grant when the calamity occurred.

A letter was read from the Rev. H. Budd, White Roothing, Ongar, presenting to the Board two copies of a tract recently written by him, being an "Explanation of the Thirty-nine Articles." Mr. Budd suggested in his letter the expediency of "the General Meeting committing it to one or more of its most competent members to draw up a literal explanation of the Thirty-nine Articles of our Church; to be printed and circulated by the Society as its standard of faith; and to be illustrated by corresponding extracts from the Homilies, Liturgy, and Catechisms of our Church, by way of notes."

It was agreed that this letter be acknowledged, and that the thanks of the meeting be returned to Mr. Budd for the present of his book.

A letter was read from the Rev. James Garbett, stating that a chaplain had been lately ordained for a portion of the rail-road between Brighton and Clayton, and requesting a grant of books for the use of the men employed on that line.

It was agreed to grant books to the value of 15*l*. for this purpose.

Mr. S. H. Murley, of Cheltenham, applied to the Board for a further grant of books for distribution among the railway labourers in the neighbourhood of that town. He said,—"As the men employed about the works continue to attend the place of worship with so much regularity, our clergy are unwilling to close it during the winter. The Rev. Mr. Brown has kindly consented to do the duty until a clergyman is appointed steadily for this purpose. I am in the habit of distributing short sermons or tracts for the men to take with them after each service. I am sure it will be gratifying to you to hear that I have received from Mr. Baillie, the contractor, a testimony to the remarkable discontinuance of profane swearing amongst the men of late."

Books to the amount of 5*l*. were granted.

The Rev. C. Wharton wrote to the Society in behalf of the large and poor population of Lower Mitton, including the town of Stourport, Worcestershire. The inhabitants are chiefly labourers and watermen employed on the Staffordshire and Worcestershire canal, whose spiritual condition he stated to be such as to call for a more than ordinary attention on the part of the Church. Great efforts have been made by the clergymen and benevolent

laymen in the district to induce the proprietors of the canal to close the locks on the Lord's-day, and to give the poor men employed by them the rest of the Sabbath. Plans have also been set on foot for raising the moral and religious character of the boatmen and the families of those employed about the wharfs and warehouses on the line of the canal, by establishing schools, and distributing useful books and tracts.

The Board agreed to grant books to the value of 15*l*. for these good objects.

The Board agreed to grant sets of books for the performance of Divine Service in the following new Churches:—

Somerby, near Halifax; Yeaveley, Shirley, Derbyshire; Halliwell, Deane, Lancashire; Holmbridge, Almondbury, near Huddersfield; Minchinhampton; Emsworth, near Havant, Hants; Henham, Walton-on-Thames; Glasson Dock, Lancashire; Shelvey, Bishop's Castle; Dalton, near Richmond, Yorkshire.

Quarto books were presented as follow:—

Turton, near Bolton, Lancashire; two licensed school-rooms. Wheelock, Sandbach, Cheshire. Christchurch, Hants; for two chapels. Ardley, Darfield, Yorkshire. Keighley, Yorkshire; for two licensed school-rooms. Haslingden, Lancashire. Plympton, St. Mary, Devon; a licensed school-room. Walmesley, near Bury, Lancashire. Tideswell, Derbyshire, Shrewsbury; books for the communion table. Anstwick, Clapham, Yorkshire. St. Austell, Cornwall.

Thirty-seven grants of books and tracts were then made on the application of members.

Several donations from District Committees and individuals were announced.

An Abstract of the Society's last Annual Report was laid before the meeting.

A letter was read from R. S. Holford, Esq., of Bolton-street, sending a donation of 100*l*. in lieu of annual subscription.

Eighty-six new members were elected.

LEGACY.

The late Henry Gordon, of Stoke Court, Somerset, Esq., 500*l*.

December, 1839.

The Rev. Dr. D'O'LY in the chair.

At the general meeting of the Society, held on Tuesday, the 3rd of December, 1839, a letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, dated Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, June 4, 1839. The following are extracts:—

"A most important design is now on foot for giving permanence and stability to our Protestant Episcopal Church in India, which I am persuaded the Venerable Society will allow me to submit to them. The Christian population of Calcutta has been for some years pushing itself out into a suburb called Chowringhee, running parallel with the superb esplanade of the Fort. Several attempts have been made by my honoured and right reverend predecessors to build a church for this increasing body; who, being distant nearly two miles from our Calcutta churches, do not, in fact, attend divine service—perhaps not one family in six. Besides this vicinity, we have another spot somewhat more distant—perhaps two miles and a half or three miles from Calcutta—where we have hundreds of houses, whose inhabitants yet more rarely have the public worship of Almighty God.

"The plans have failed, from various causes. Still 80,000 rupees were subscribed in 1826; and, again, between 40,000 and 50,000 rupees in 1832 and 1833.

"An occasion arose about three months since, which seemed to me to open a prospect of a church being erected, which, with a little management, might be formed on a plan to be an ornament to Calcutta, and to become the cathedral of the see.

"I applied, accordingly, to Government for a commanding site on the esplanade itself, in the very panorama of the Fort, which sweeps round with a radius of nearly a mile, on the north and south face of this city of palaces.

"Last evening a favourable reply was received from the Governor-general. The site is granted.

"I am now arranging the plans for a cathedral,

small as compared with our vast structures at home but superb and majestic when contrasted with the mean and inconvenient church which is now the cathedral of Calcutta. Captain Forbes, of the Engineers, is my able architect.

"I propose a church about 200 feet in length, 60 wide, and 60 high; with north and south transept, and a suitable choir; and a spire resembling that of Norwich cathedral, so far as 220 feet can resemble 313. At the west end I hope to construct this in such a beautiful and massive Gothic style as to give a dignity to our religious worship in the sight of the heathens and Mohammedans, and to attract the indifferent and lukewarm—too large a class—in the Christian community around us.

"Five clergy I hope to attach to this cathedral—the archdeacon as a kind of dean—and four native priests as prebendaries; to be called by these names, if I should ever obtain the due authority for it from home.

"The whole expense I put down at four lakhs (40,000*l*.)—two, or two and a half, for the buildings themselves; half a lakh for organ, chime of bells, clock, painted windows, and fittings-up; and one lakke for endowment to the clergy—for 100,000*r*. at 8 per cent. will allow six parts of about 130*l*. a-year each—of which I would assign two to the dean, and one to each of my native canons, to whom I should propose to assign also missionary duties as well as cathedral—so that schools may be taught, native service performed, lectures to the heathens and Mohammedans delivered, as well as aid rendered to the dean and chaplain in the daily English prayers and services.

"So far as I can judge, no one thing, in a country of magnificence like this, is so likely to give local habitation to our Church as this plan, and to present it in its appropriate attitude.

"When I say four lakhs, I hope I say the utmost of the actual expense; but I would not spoil the design for a few rupees; and therefore five, or even six lakhs may possibly be required.

"I give myself, altogether, two lakhs: one immediately, the other probably not till after my death. I shall have to raise by subscription here and at home the remainder.

"If the Venerable Society should find itself in circumstances to allow of its devoting an annual sum for four years to this vast undertaking, I think I can assure them it would be well bestowed. The sum they have entrusted to me already, I propose to dedicate to this good work in the first instance. It is with great submission I prefer this request; and if the Society should find itself unable to comply with it, I shall still remain, as ever, theirs most faithfully."

The following Report from the Standing Committee was then laid before the meeting:—

"The Standing Committee having taken into consideration the letter of the Bishop of Calcutta, and being fully impressed with the great importance of the undertaking, in its bearing upon the progress of Christianity in India, are of opinion, that the Society should second the munificent intentions and the energetic efforts of the Metropolitan. They therefore beg to recommend to the Board, that a grant of 1,000*l*. per annum, for five years, making the sum of 5,000*l*., be made towards the building and endowment of a cathedral church in Calcutta."

The Secretaries stated, that the Standing Committee proposed that this grant should be made in February.

A memorial from the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland, laid before the Board at the last general meeting, was taken into consideration.

This Society was formed in the year 1838, for the purpose of assisting schools at present existing in Ireland, and of establishing new schools on an improved system; the whole to be under the direction of the bishops and clergy, and under the tuition of teachers who are members of the united Church. It was stated by the applicants, that the institution is not privileged to apply for a grant from the National Society, although admitted into union with it, such grants being confined to England and Wales. A large supply of books was therefore solicited towards rendering the schools efficient.

The Standing Committee, pursuant to notice, pro-

posed that a grant of books should be made to the value of 500*l.*, in aid of this important object.

This grant was made accordingly.

The Secretaries reported that the Foreign Translation Committee, in pursuance of the proceedings of July 2, 1839, had respectfully requested his Grace, the President, to nominate a few additional members of the Society to be appointed members of that Committee.

A letter was read from his Grace, suggesting the following names:—

Rev. Dr. Mill.	Rev. Josiah Forshall.
Rev. Dr. McCaul.	Rev. R. Cattermole.
Rev. Benjamin Harrison.	Rev. Henry Melvill.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, dated Bishop's Lodge, Jamaica, Sept. 30, 1839. The following are extracts:—

"I beg leave to submit the accompanying letter and report from the Inspector of National Schools in this island—an office which their rapid increase and the size of the island have rendered necessary, and from which I have derived the most satisfactory results.

"My object is to impress on the minds of members of Assembly the necessity for these institutions in every part of the island, and I am happy to say that I perceive a growing disposition to encourage them. The Chief-Justice and magistracy are about to move for two committees at the Council Board on the first day of the approaching session; one to inquire into all charities, foundations for schools, &c. with a view to their concentration, and greater efficiency in promoting the ends for which they were designed; the other, to place the whole ecclesiastical establishment on a better footing. Our object is to assign to all their respective districts of duty; in short, to accommodate our institutions to the active circumstances of the colony.

"Whatever you may read to the contrary, I fearlessly affirm that the negro population are conducting themselves with propriety; that they are working, generally well, and irritation will, I trust, subside. The House of Assembly resume their important and most responsible duties under our new Governor, Sir Charles Metcalf, who was installed on the 25th, and, from his mild and conciliatory manners, is particularly calculated to throw oil on our troubled political waters.

"I am establishing branch committees of the Diocesan Society here."

Appended to this letter was a communication to his lordship from the Rev. G. D. Hill, Inspector of the National Schools in the island, by which it appeared that there are 6494 scholars under daily tuition; showing an increase of six schools in actual operation, and of 1300 pupils since the Report of 1838.

The Board agreed to place books at the disposal of the bishop, to the value of 250*l.*

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, dated New York, Nov. 6, 1839. The following are extracts:—

"On entering on the affairs of my new diocese, which are confessedly in a very perplexed condition, and require more than ordinary care and toil for their administration, I must again appeal to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for an assistance to which, in a humbler and more timid sphere of usefulness, I have been frequently and deeply indebted.

"The miserable destitution of the Protestant inhabitants of many populous settlements on the coast of Newfoundland, their want of books, of schools, of pastoral ministrations or instruction in the truths of religion, of any character at all, are not unknown to your Board; and it will certainly much encourage my hope of stimulating and reviving a religious feeling in these really desolate parts of the earth, if I shall be empowered by the Society to apply some portion of their funds to the exigencies which I may find most urgent, and which it may be important immediately to relieve. Whatever may be the means which the Society may think fit to place at my disposal, I should wish to be permitted to expend a small part of them in Bermuda—a colony limited indeed as to extent, in comparison with Newfoundland, but, which is endeared to me by many interesting associations, and especially by the growth of an ecclesiastical establishment with

which I have been long connected, and which is well worthy of the fostering care of your Society. In entreating you to bring my request at the earliest opportunity to the notice of the Board, it is hardly necessary to assure you that it will always be my anxious desire to carry out the designs of the Society at the least possible expense, and carefully to investigate the fitness of every channel through which I would direct their benevolence. I fervently pray that the Almighty will long preserve and prosper your great Society in His holy keeping."

The Secretaries then stated that the Standing Committee recommended to the Board to place the sum of 300*l.* at his lordship's disposal, for the purpose of promoting the Society's designs in his diocese.

This recommendation was agreed to; it being considered a preliminary grant.

A similar sum was then voted for the same purpose to the Lord Bishop of Toronto; it being understood that the Board would be happy to render further aid when it should be required.

The Rev. A. M. Campbell communicated to the Board that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts had authorised the Bishops of Montreal and Toronto to engage twenty additional missionaries in each of their dioceses; and had assured them that sums of money should be placed at their disposal, for the purpose of assisting in the building of churches.

Five additional clergymen have been sent out to Newfoundland since the appointment of the bishop to that see.

Mr. Hull renewed, for the next general meeting, the notice of motion which he had given at a former meeting; namely,

"That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to appoint responsible editors to prepare commentaries on the Old Testament, the Epistles, and the Revelation, in order to complete the Society's new edition of the Bible, so that the whole Bible may be ready for publication at the same time at which Mr. Lonsdale and Mr. Hale may publish their commentary on the four Gospels and the Acts."

But on its afterwards appearing that many members of the Society would then probably be absent from London, Mr. Hull stated that he would not propose this resolution in January, but on the 4th of February, when a fuller meeting might be expected.

Mr. Hull afterwards moved that a certain extract from the minutes of proceedings of a special meeting of the Standing Committee, which had been communicated to the Board on the 2d of October, 1832, on the subject of the proposed Bible Commentary, should be printed in the Monthly Report of December, 1839, and prefixed to the above notice.

This was seconded by Mr. G. J. P. Smith, and negatived.

Mr. Hull's notice accordingly stands to be renewed in January, and to be brought forward at the February meeting.

The Standing Committee applied to the Board for power to add some members of the Society at large to the Sub-Committee appointed on the 4th of June, 1839, "to consider the best means which may be devised for the counteraction of the anti-Christian and immoral principles that are at present obtruded on the young and inexperienced in our populous towns and throughout the country."

This power was granted accordingly.

A memorial from the Rev. Dr. H. Robinson, the Rev. H. Budd, the Rev. G. Bryan, the Rev. C. J. Yorke, and the Rev. H. B. S. Harris, on the subject of the Society's tracts, was read to the meeting.

The memorial having been read, Mr. Percival White moved as follows:—

"That the memorial from the five Essex clergymen, this day presented, alleging certain errors in doctrine, as contained in the Society's tracts therein particularly specified, be referred to the Standing Committee to consider, and report to this Board whether such memorial ought, in their judgment, to be referred to the Tract Committee for examination."

This was seconded by Mr. Thomas Dornford.

The Rev. Sanderson Robins then moved, by way of amendment, that this memorial do lie on the table.

This was seconded by Mr. N. Goldamid, and carried.

A letter having been read from Mr. F. Sandoz, requesting a grant of books on behalf of the Rev. W. C. Osborne, chaplain to that portion of the line of the Great Western Railway which lies between Bath and Bristol; and a grant of books to the value of 30*l.* having been recommended by the Standing Committee, the Rev. W. Dodsworth moved—

"That these books be granted on the application of the Rev. W. C. Osborne himself, sanctioned by the diocesan" (Mr. Osborne not being a member of the Society).

This was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Short, and carried.

A letter was received from the Rev. R. Hogg, curate of Brixham, Devon, furnishing particulars of the benefits resulting from the grant of books recently made by the Society (combined with similar grants from other sources), in behalf of the fishermen of that place. The following passages will be read with interest:—

"A Lending Library has been established, in connexion with the Sailors' Sunday School, from which 200 or 300 men or boys are more or less supplied with suitable reading. The attendance of men upon the Sunday School has in consequence been very much increased, and the moral improvement in their character become decidedly apparent. A desire for religious knowledge has shown itself among them to a great and gratifying extent. Their attendance at church is more regular, and in greater numbers, while their attention to the service is shown by their extensive purchase of Prayer-Books, and their constant use of them. The intercourse between the fishermen and their clergy has been increased, and rendered more intimate by means of the library attached to the school, and the supply of tracts which each vessel has received. A practice has been established (and thus far with the happiest effects) of having a public thanksgiving service in the church, on the safe return of the fishermen from their winter's cruise of six months, off Ramsgate, and a similar farewell service on their departure for that coast. At the latter (which took place about a month since) the seamen conducted the congregational part of the morning prayer in a most solemn and orderly manner, superseding the necessity either of parish-clerk or choir, and singing in a simple but very affecting manner. As the fishing-sloops leave Brixham for Ramsgate, by two and three at a time, the crews were afterwards invited to meet their clergy in private, for the purpose of reading a chapter of the Bible, and commending them in prayer to God, on the eve of their departure: and this invitation has been, in most instances, readily responded to.

"Another encouraging feature among these rough but warm-hearted men has been their increased attention upon the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This is taking place among the younger men especially. On the whole, there is great cause for humble and heartfelt gratitude to Almighty God for the blessing which He has been pleased thus far to bestow upon our labours; and while we desire to thank your Society for the kind and liberal help they have given, we would ask for the prayers of its members in behalf of the interesting and important class of men to whom their valuable aid has been extended. It may be mentioned, that since the library has been formed, the men have been contributing their pence every week, to create a fund for the future supply of books. And though this fund may not be quite sufficient, as the wear of books is great, yet it is a pleasing proof of the interest they take in the library itself. At present we have one want, which we would venture to bring before the Society, as it is but small in its extent. Some of our old fishermen, who are constant attendants upon the church and the school, are unable to read the small print of our Prayer-Books and Testaments. We have supplied them with a few of the latter in large type, but are still in want of a few more; and of the former we have none. If the Society could supply us with a small number of its large type, it would be a real benefit, and would prove a great comfort, as well as encouragement, to our old men."

It was agreed to grant some New Testaments in a large type to the value of 5*l*.

Several other letters of acknowledgement were laid before the meeting.

A quarto Bible and Common Prayer-Book were granted for the performance of divine service in a new chapel at Newtown-heath, near Manchester.

Thirteen gratuitous grants of books and tracts were made, in addition to those noticed above.

Sixty-four new members were admitted.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

Dec. 1839.

We are requested to correct an erroneous statement which appeared in our last number (p. 79), respecting the Church in New Zealand. The provision of a glebe for the Rev. J. F. Churton is the act of the settlers themselves, who have further engaged to provide him with a house and 200*l*. per annum, in addition to the Society's grant of 100*l*. per annum. It is true that 101 acres of land have been secured, to be applied hereafter to the benefit of the Church in New Zealand, according to the circumstances of the colony.

CANADA.

The Bishop of Montreal writes thus in a letter dated 22d Oct. 1839, addressed to the secretary of the Society:—"I have been greatly encouraged by your letters, as they respect the augmentation of labourers for the harvest, which is whitening around me in all directions: but while I bless God for this encouragement, I feel the need of the continued prayers of His Church and people for enlarged means of supply, the resources at command or in prospect being still lamentably inadequate to meet the demands of the diocese."

A few facts will make this lamentable deficiency obvious to all.

Upper Canada contains an area of 100,000 square miles; or, in other words, is twice as large as England. The whole of its episcopal Protestant clergy (including the 43 missionaries on the Society's list) are 76, who minister at 150 stations. Now let this be contrasted with the state of things in England.

The county of Hertford contains 134 parishes, with several chapelries; and thus, without taking into account the services of assistant curates, employs double as many clergy as the whole of Upper Canada. In a recent authorized return of the population, it is stated that there are in this province no fewer than 34,000 who belong to no denomination of Christians: and it is plain that if this number, who are without even the profession of Christianity, be not diminished, it will rapidly increase.

The following papers sent home by the bishop give an account of the spiritual destitution as existing in particular neighbourhoods:—

Upper Province.

Extract from a memorial of some settlers at Elora, district of Gore:—"Elora is situated in the township of Nichol, fourteen miles from the town of Guelph, being the nearest place to us where the service of the Church of England is performed. . . . No minister of that Church, nor even a travelling missionary or catechist, has visited us for at least the last ten months, to keep us in mind that 'one day out of seven is to be kept holy unto the Lord.' The population is very considerable, and but a short time ago more than three-fourths of them were Episcopalians, but they have deteriorated. The Presbyterians have got a very neat church in this township, while we who still adhere to the only true Church, have not so much as even the shadow of a head to keep us together. Many have grown up without baptism. . . . The proprietors have set apart ground, and will afford every facility towards the erection of a church. The number of Episcopalians in this quarter is 394.

From the Rev. H. Scadding.

"Toronto, June 10, 1839.

"During the past winter, and through the earlier part of the spring, I regularly officiated in Scarborough at the L'Amoureux settlement: a congregation of from 100 to 120 regularly met me there

in a school-house. Sites for churches are given in two places, and timber has been got out for the building, and considerable effort has been made by several of the inhabitants; but the misfortune of this settlement is, that there is no one to take the lead. They are all plain farmers, and there is no family of superior rank living among them. Church people are very numerous, and there is the kindest feeling evinced towards a clergyman whenever he comes among them.

"The Presbyterians have a church and a resident minister in that township, a Mr. George; and our people attend him very largely. I am quite sure that if a clergyman could be supported for a couple of years among them from some extraneous sources, he could by that time make arrangements by which he could obtain from the people and from pew-rents (supposing a second church built) an income not inconsiderable. Of course I mean if he were a man whom they would like, and who understood their manners and habits. They are most willing to do any thing to better their present spiritual condition, and I am sure that a clergyman (of the kind I mentioned) would have great influence among them; and it is a township that sadly wants in it some constantly operating influence for good."

* * * There are many zealous Churchmen and really pious people whom a clergyman would find ready to co-operate with him in his plans, and I think this is the very moment when one ought to be sent to reside there. There is for the most part a new population there, and a favourable disposition towards the Church at this moment existing. Many entirely separate, and (for the country) large congregations could be formed, and not inconveniently served. The church near Colonel M'Lean's would be within a few hours' ride; and besides the congregation which I met at L'Amoureux, there is another that I have occasionally officiated to, about half way between the Kingston Road and L'Amoureux, on the town-line between York and Scarborough. And not far from this spot there has been given a very beautiful site for a church by a Mr. Parkin. And in this neighbourhood I have the names of sixty-five persons, for the most part fathers of families of from three to twelve, who state that they would be regular attendants were there a church built; and who, I know, would contribute to the support of a clergyman according to their means, provided he were a man not disliked by them."

From the Rev. John Grier.

"Aug. 22, 1839.

"In the township of Hillier, to which I give a Sunday evening service once in four weeks, we have a most respectable body of Churchmen, amounting to nearly 700 souls. In 1824, though well settled, there were only three families of our communion. My services are held in a large school-room, but it has not on any occasion during this summer been sufficient to contain more than half the persons who came. The days have been fine, and they had benches around the door, and crowded round the windows. I trust that ere long this important township will have the services of a clergyman to itself."

* * * To Frankfort, at the mouth of Cold Creek, on the Trent, I give an evening service (on Sunday) once in two months, where I meet large congregations, never less than eighty, and baptize a great many children. This is a very important place, and offers an excellent field for the labours of an active clergyman.

"My own congregation [at Carrying Place] is in a prosperous state. I rarely meet under eighty, and often much above that number. At the Trent, too, the attendance is good: so it is at Ameliusburgh, where I have two stations. Indeed, every where around me the services of the Church are sought after to a much greater amount than I can supply. I assure you that I do not eat the bread of idleness."

Extract from a Letter of the Rev. Geo. Street.

"Coburg, N. C., Aug. 26, 1839.

"My Lord—I shall trespass upon your time a little longer, in order to represent the very desirable opening for the settlement of a clergyman in the township of Emily, in this district. Of course

I speak from experience, having visited it in my late missionary tour. I can assure your lordship that in no place have I seen a greater and more sincere desire evinced for the ministrations of the Church. Nor is the anxiety of the people limited to merely talking about it, since, as you may be aware, the frame of a very neat little church is erected and shingled. The persons who seem to be most influential there are Methodists, but even these told me that they would be glad to subscribe their share, or even more, towards the support of a Church clergyman; and when I left them, they stated their intention of taking immediate steps to ascertain what sum could be raised for the support of a clergyman, and to have the church completed. I at the same time thought it my duty to tell them, that although their zeal was much in their favour, yet that they must not be too sanguine, as the demand was so pressing from all quarters and the labourers in the vineyard were so few.

"The reason of my singling out this instance for your lordship's especial consideration is, not that I have failed to meet with constant expressions of a desire for the ministrations of the Church in every quarter, but that whereas the members of our communion are generally scattered far and wide through the district, in this township they appear to be concentrated."

With regard to this township, the venerable and laborious missionary of Cavan, the Rev. S. Armour, whom the bishop describes as "long since grown grey in the service of Christ," writes thus to his diocesan:—

"I am truly anxious that 'Emily' should be supplied with a regular clergyman. They are building a church; I supply them on week days as well as I can. I have been engaged for some time past in preaching five times a week in Ops, Emily, and Manvers, until I must say I am worn down. Consider, my lord, that Emily, Ops, Maraposa, Manvers, and Cartwright, are without the means of grace. When each Township was settled, had a missionary been sent to it, I am fully of opinion that it would have saved war expenses." * * *

At its last monthly meeting the Society resolved to provide for twenty additional missionaries to be employed in the diocese of Toronto (Upper Canada), to each of whom it will allow a stipend of 100*l*. a year, in addition to what can be raised on the spot—in general from 30*l*. to 50*l*.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

The want of clergy in this extensive province is equally urgent. A Church Society has been formed at Fredericton, which is warmly supported, one of its chief objects being to raise a fund for the support of travelling missionaries. And the home Society are prepared to offer a stipend of 150*l*. to any well-qualified clergyman who would devote himself to such duty. A grant of 100*l*. would also be made for the expenses of passage and outfit, whether to the Canadas or New Brunswick.

HOME REPORT.

Parochial associations are rapidly forming in various parts of the country, particularly in the dioceses of Salisbury, Winchester, Exeter, and Worcester; and there is no doubt that they will continue to spread, recommended, as they have been in so many instances, by the Bishops and Archdeacons.

The following extracts from letters will give some idea of what may be done by a regular parochial organization.

Menheniot, Dec. 2, 1839.

"Rev. Sir.—It will I am sure, be very gratifying to the Society to learn that the formation of parochial associations as recommended by them, has been begun in this district with the best success. Immediately after the powerful appeal made to us by the Rev. S. Wilberforce, it was determined by the express desire of our bishop, to make the attempt as soon as possible, but the very protracted harvest obliged us to put off doing anything till towards the end of October, when a meeting was held after public notice had been given, and I had left a printed address on the subject, at nearly every house in the parish. Several of the neighbouring clergy, as we had agreed among ourselves, attended

and gave me their assistance. The result has been that 34 names have been enrolled, and 81. additional subscriptions promised. This sum I have every reason to hope will be considerably increased, when our list is completed. The next meeting was held at Lerrin a small village in the parish of St. Veep, for that parish, and the united parishes of Boconnoc and Broadoak. The same preparatory steps were taken, and the result was most gratifying. The meeting was attended as before by the neighbouring clergy, and also by the Rev. E. Shuttleworth, who happened to be on a visit in the neighbourhood, and whose assistance in advocating the cause was most valuable. The cause was also most warmly promoted by the Hon. G. M. Portescue of Boconnoc, who presided at the meeting. Seventy subscribers from St. Veep enrolled their names, promising 121. additional subscriptions. The number of subscribers enrolled in Boconnoc and Broadoak has not been sent me, but the additional subscriptions amount to 81. The case of St. Veep deserves especial notice. It is a small parish, with a population of 696 persons, and with the exception of the vicar, the Rev. James Kitson, there is no resident gentleman or landed proprietor, and yet through the vicar's exertions and the interest excited by the meeting, the number and amount of subscriptions above mentioned have been obtained. Another meeting has been since held at Looe for the parishes of St. Martin's, Talland, and Morval, where, with the same assistance as before of the neighbouring clergy, and the Rev. E. Shuttleworth, and the warm and hearty support of Mr. John Buller of Morval, who presided at the meeting, the following large additional subscriptions have been promised,

Looe, from 150 subscribers.....£24 7 9
Morval, from 128 ditto 17 1 2

Thus, after three meetings, and from 6 parishes, most of them poor agricultural parishes, the sum of nearly 701. has been promised in annual subscriptions, being more than double the amount before subscribed throughout the whole district of upwards of 30 parishes; and in addition to it.

For the above success the Society is indebted first and principally to the impulse given by the Rev. S. Wilberforce and enforced by the earnest request of our Bishop, and secondly, to the united exertions of the clergy of the neighbourhood and the other valuable assistance already mentioned.

"Arrangements have been made for two other meetings in the course of the next fortnight; and with regard to the remaining parishes of the district, I can assure the Society that the object shall not be lost sight of, though it may perhaps be found advisable to postpone any further meetings till a more favourable season.

"I will only remark in conclusion, that we set about the work with much stronger wishes for its success, than anticipations of it. The result has far exceeded any thing we had ventured to hope for: all classes, but the poor especially, have joined with the greatest heartiness in the cause.

"Trusting that this statement will be gratifying to the Society, and if known may possibly have the effect of encouraging similar efforts in other places, and particularly the united efforts of the clergy, I remain, Rev. Sir

With the earnest wishes and prayers for the increased prosperity of the Society,
Yours faithfully.

Kinwarton Rectory, Alcester, Dec. 3, 1839.

"My dear Sir,—I am happy to report to you, that the Bishop of Nova Scotia's visit to this neighbourhood has been most successful, and is likely to be followed by the happiest results. His lordship was so kind as to pass 10 days in the deaneries of Warwick and Kineton, for which I am secretary; and the following statement will in a measure show you the interest everywhere excited by the Bishop's most able exposition of the needs and claims of the Society.

	Collected.	£.	s.	d.
Nov. 17. Warwick, Sermon at St. Mary's Church	44	6	8	
Ditto, ditto. St. Nicholas Church	10	10	2	
18. Ditto, Public meeting, Evening	6	15	6	
19. Henley in Arden, Evening Meeting, donation £30 11 6; collection £13 9 10½	44	1	4½	
20. Alcester, Evening Meeting.....	10	4	0	

21. Bidford, do. do.	7	1	8
22. Studley, do. do.	14	10	0
24. Stratford on Avon, Sermon	16	12	0
Alveston, do.	15	10	0
25. Stratford on Avon, Evening Meeting	30	5	11½
26. Kineton, Sermon	22	8	5
Wellesbourne, do.	24	10	0
27. Leamington, 2 Sermons	72	1	6
	318	17	3

"These collections are the more satisfactory, when it is borne in mind that the point chiefly pressed both in his lordship's sermons and at the meetings was, the importance of regular subscriptions of all amounts, and from all classes, collected by means of parochial associations. Such associations were formed at each of our meetings, and others have already been formed, or are being formed, in several other parishes. I feel confident therefore that these collections are the least valuable of the fruits, which are, with God's blessing, likely to follow the Bishop's most useful exertions amongst us. I have not mentioned the new annual subscribers, because, though they are numerous, I shall report them to you in the usual form in January or February next.

"The Vicar of Leamington will send you the money collected in his parish; and I shall in a day or two, request our treasurers, Messrs. Greenway, Warwick, to transmit to you 2401. on account of money received for the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, by the Warwick and Kineton Committee.

"Believe me, my dear Sir,
"Very faithfully yours, &c."

Financial Report for the Month of November.

A lady has recently presented to the Society the munificent donation of 12001., to be employed in any way which may be thought most advisable for the benefit of the Church in Canada.

Donations to the Society's general designs:—

W. A. N., by the <i>Record</i> newspaper.	£20	0
Henry Vizard, Esq.	21	0
The Marquis of Cholmondeley	25	0
The Marquis of Westminster	20	0
G. B. Grunville, Esq.	10	10
Rev. W. Gibson	10	10
T. S.	50	0
A. G. Stapleton, Esq.	20	0
J. Wood, Esq.	5	0
Mrs. Webb	50	0
Miss Prichett	5	0
Henry Holland, Esq.	20	0
Rev. Joshua Fawcett	5	0

Legacies:—

Miss Susanna Marsh, of Sturminster, Newton Castle, Dorset	£50
Miss Elizabeth Marsh, of the same place	50
Rev. William Frederick Mansel, of Sandhurst, Gloucester	10

General Receipts (exclusive of the foregoing)

For November, 1838.	£2640
	2381
Increase in 1839	£259

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.

THIS Society continues to make great exertions for carrying its objects into effect. A synopsis of its operations and its present condition will be found in our advertising columns, p. 118.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

THIS Society resumed their meetings on the 21st October last. A meeting was also held on November 18th,—the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. There were present, the Venerable the Archdeacon Cambridge, the Revs. Dr. D'Oyly, Dr. Spry, H. H. Norris, and B. Harrison; Joshua Watson, Benjamin Harrison, H. J. Barchard, J. Cocks,

N. Connop, jun., Arthur Powell, and William Cotton, Esqrs.

Among other business transacted, grants were voted towards building a chapel at Porthleven, parish of Sithney, Cornwall; building a church at Ardsby, parish of Darfield, York; building a church at Marshwood, Dorset; rebuilding the chapel at Wynford Eage, Dorset; building a chapel at Dolfor, parish of Kerry, Montgomery; building a chapel at Holbeach Fen, parish of Holbeach, Lincolnshire; building a chapel of ease in parish of Holy Trinity, Coventry; building a chapel at Cornish Hall End, parish of Finchingfield, Essex; building a church at Tipton, parish of Ottery St. Mary, Devon; rebuilding a chapel at Yeaveley, parish of Shirley, Derby; rebuilding the church of St. Cuthbert's Barton, parish of Stanwick, York; increasing the accommodation in the church at Barton, Beds; increasing the accommodation in the church at Kimbolton, Hereford; building a chapel at Peckforton, parish of Bunbury, Chester; increasing the accommodation in the church at Wem, Salop; enlarging the church at Messing, Essex; increasing the accommodation in the church at Bray, Berks; increasing the accommodation in the church at Backford, Chester; building a chapel at Camborne, Cornwall; building a church at Leckhampton, Gloucester; building a church at Marshwood, Dorset; the purchase of a dissenting place of worship for a chapel of ease at Nass Maya, parish of Revelstake, Devon.

METROPOLIS CHURCHES' FUND.

THE following is a brief account of the origin and progress of this fund.

In the summer of 1836 the Bishop of London called the attention of the public to the fearful extent of spiritual destitution which existed in the Metropolis, especially in the North and North East parts of it, and proposed a subscription in order to the formation of a fund, sufficient for the erection of 50 additional Churches. It was proposed that each church should have its own district, and its resident clergyman. This call was promptly answered; numerous subscriptions were offered; including one of 10001. from his late Majesty, several contributions from single individuals of from 40001. to 10001. each, more of 5001., a great number of 2001. and 1001., and other sums far larger than had been usually subscribed to objects of public interest. Subscriptions have continued to come in, and still continue. At the present moment the amount subscribed is 137,2131. 8s. 9d., of which 7861. has been given specifically for the purposes of endowment. In the early part of the present year some pious and charitable individuals, struck by the extremely destitute state of the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal Green, and desirous of proving by experiment, what might be done towards remedying the evils of ignorance and vice and pauperism, by applying to them the remedy which they believe to exist in the salutary energies and influences of the Church, determined to make an effort, for the purpose of providing for that parish a number of additional churches, clergymen, and schools, adequate to the wants of the population, amounting to more than 70,000. For the attainment of this object, a sum of at least 75,0001. would be required. An appeal was made by them to the public, with the full approval of the bishop. The Committee of the Metropolis Churches' Fund determined to appropriate to this object the sum of 10,0001., being 10001. for each of the intended new churches. Her Majesty's Commissioners for building additional churches have granted 50001., the Corporation of the City of London 10001., the Principal and Fellows of Brasenose College, patrons of the living, 5001., the Bank of England, the Grocers' Company, and some individuals the same sum, and many of the companies, merchants, bankers, &c. various sums of from 3001. to 1001. Messrs. Hanbury, Buxton, and Co. 10001., in addition to their former subscriptions to the Metropolis Fund; and from anonymous donors the following munificent subscriptions have been received; from "a successful emigrant of former days" an exchequer bill of 10001.; from a merchant under the designation of "Commercial prosperity," 20001., by the hands of the Rev. Bryan King; and from a

Clergyman and his sister, by the hands of the Bishop of London, 6000*l*. Altogether, the fund for erecting additional churches, schools, and parsonage houses in Bethnal Green, already amounts to 43,300*l*. 15*s*. 10*d*., and the total sums raised since 1836 for supplying the want of religious instruction and pastoral instruction in the metropolis, exceeds 170,000*l*. Besides this, in some instances, sites for churches have been given, in others sold at a cheap rate, to the Committee.

The application of the fund up to the present time is as follows:—Eight new Churches have been built exclusively from the fund, and consecrated. Six others have been consecrated, which were built partly by means of the fund. One is now in progress, the expense of which will be defrayed entirely from the same source. Six are building, and nearly ready for consecration, to which grants in aid have been made. Three are in contemplation, to be built wholly from the fund; assistance has been promised to seventeen others, including the ten, to be built in Bethnal Green; so that on the whole, if the remainder of the money requisite for the last-mentioned churches be raised, of which the committee entertain a confident expectation, forty-one new churches, each with its district and clergyman, will have been added, under the divine blessing, to the means of spiritual instruction and public worship which existed before in the metropolis; an addition by no means adequate to the actual necessity of the case, but affording abundant cause of thankfulness, and ground of encouraging hope, to the friends of the undertaking. It should be added, that two parsonage-houses are already finished, and two more are in course of erection.

Of the churches which have been built, or may be built, by means of the Metropolis Churches' Fund, in the parishes which are in the patronage of Brasenose College, the Principal and Fellows of that society have voluntarily placed in the hands of the bishop the nomination of the first clergymen; and have agreed to vest in him the perpetual patronage of those for which a competent endowment may be procured.

It is hoped that this statement will be an encouragement to the promoters of church building, and an inducement to the many opulent members of our Church who have not yet contributed to that good work according to their means, to come forward with their subscriptions.

* * See the list of subscriptions in our advertising columns.

WINDSOR AND ETON CHURCH UNION SOCIETY.

THE anniversary meeting of the members and friends of this Society was held at the Town-hall, Windsor, on Tuesday, November 5.

The Report states that, in the course of one year nearly the whole of the comprehensive plan put forth in the report of the formation of the Society has been carried into effect. Her Majesty has most graciously condescended to accept the office of patron; the Bishop of Oxford, the president, and the Bishops of Winchester and Lincoln, the vice-presidents of the Society, have expressed their entire approbation of its principles and constitution. The dean and canons of Windsor, and the provost and fellows of Eton, have given it their most cordial support. Thirty parochial clergymen, incumbents and curates of twenty-seven of the neighbouring parishes, have most readily joined the Society as corresponding secretaries. Fourteen of these have already found coadjutors among the influential laymen in their parishes. Twenty-nine other clergymen, resident within the union, have been admitted as members *ex officio* of the Committee; together with twenty-eight lay members of the Church of England, elected at the general meeting indiscriminately from all classes of the subscribers. And lastly, the four societies included in the union, have been provided with special secretaries, appointed more particularly to superintend the distinct branches of the one great work of promoting Christian knowledge at home and abroad.

The Committee after long and attentive consideration of the claims for assistance which were laid before them at their last meeting, have resolved to

recommend the following grants, subject to the approbation of the general body of subscribers:—

To the National Society for the education of the Poor	£50
To the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	50
To the Church Building Society	100
To the Propagation of the Gospel	150
	£350

The following are the grants recommended for local purposes, in conformity with the designs of the parent societies:—

For additional free sittings in the parish church of Bray	25
For a School-room, to be licensed for Divine worship, in the parish of Iver	25
For a School-room, to be licensed for Divine worship, in the hamlet of Dedworth, in the parish of New Windsor	20
For a New Church, in the parish of New Windsor, or Clewer	50
For a School-room, to be licensed for Divine worship, in the hamlet of Eton Wick, in the parish of Eton	20
For the New Church now being erected in the parish of Old Windsor	50
For additional free sittings in the parish church of Dorney	20
For a Lending Library, in the parish of Stoke	4
For a Lending Library, in the parish of New Windsor	6
Towards the expenses of the Training-school of the Oxford Diocesan Board of Education	50
To the Windsor and Eton District Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	25
	£295

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Copy of a letter addressed by the Rev. John Sinclair to the Rev. —, an Applicant for aid from the Parliamentary Grant for the year 1839.

“London, Nov. 15, 1839.

“REVEREND SIR,—Having been requested, by various parties, to give advice as to their acceptance or rejection of the offers made to them, upon certain conditions, by the Committee of Council on Education, and having been asked to explain at large the grounds on which the National Society is now proceeding, I was induced to take the sense of the Board, as to the propriety of returning a public answer to the letter of their lordships, dated the 4th of November; but, in reply to my suggestion, it was remarked, that as no conciliatory tendency was traceable in their lordships' communication, nor any hope to be gathered from it that their lordships would concede to the conscientious scruples and objections of the Society, as well as of Churchmen in general, or would substitute, for their own scheme of merely secular inspection, the more comprehensive plan pressed by the Society on their adoption, it appeared altogether useless to prosecute the correspondence. Under these circumstances I have considered it my duty to offer you, upon my own responsibility, a few explanatory remarks.

“The whole of their lordships' letter, dated as above, is founded on a series of misapprehensions, into which it seems surprising that they should have fallen. The Committee of the National Society had proposed to their lordships a very efficient mode of inspection, emanating from the Church, and had distinctly stated that they would not sanction or approve any system not proceeding upon Church authority: but the Committee did not fix on any one specific mode by which that authority should be exercised,—whether it should be by the primate for the whole kingdom, or by the archbishops for each province, or by the bench of bishops collectively, or by the Committee of the National Society, of which all the prelates are members, or, lastly, by each bishop for his own diocese. The Committee of Council, therefore, had no reason for insinuating that the National Society, in a dictatorial spirit, was ‘not prepared to approve any inspection of National Schools, otherwise than by inspectors appointed by each bishop for his diocese.’ The fact

that the Bishop of Chichester could not extend his episcopal authority beyond the boundaries of his own see, was remarked upon, because their lordships appeared to overlook, on this point, the constitution of the Church.

“Another misapprehension into which the Committee of Council have fallen, relates to the quarter from which the funds at their disposal have arisen. Their lordships observe, that ‘an inspection so appointed’ (that is, by each bishop in his own diocese) ‘was not contemplated by Parliament, when it voted the grant on the report presented by the order in Council.’ I wish I had opportunity to remind their lordships that the grant of 1839 has not been voted like the preceding grants, with the free concurrence of both houses, but contrary to the declared wishes and solemn remonstrances of the House of Lords; and that, besides, it is exceedingly unjust to the popular branch of the legislature of Great Britain, for their lordships to represent it as so distrustful of the National Church that it could put no confidence in the fidelity of reports made by inspectors ecclesiastically appointed, but must have ‘an inspection conducted under the authority of responsible ministers of the Crown.’

“Their lordships seem further to misapprehend the nature of their own grants. They state that they ‘require inspection, in order that Parliament’ (meaning, I presume, the House of Commons,) ‘may be enabled to determine how far it is expedient that such grants should be voted in subsequent years.’ Their lordships, therefore, appear to assume, that they are making annual grants for the support of particular schools: in which case, the inefficiency of any school might, in that particular instance, be a valid reason for the withdrawal of the annual supply. But the fact is, that the grants in question are not annual, and are only made at the first erection of the school-buildings; and surely the inefficiency of a school in one parish, and under one body of managers, would not be looked upon by the House of Commons, as any reason for withholding aid from another parish and from another body of managers. It appears to me extraordinary, that this erroneous assumption forms the only argument advanced by their lordships in favour of the inquisition by state-inspectors, so anxiously insisted on.

“The next misapprehension on the part of their lordships has reference to the degree of influence likely to be exercised by a state-inspector. They rely ‘on the authority of the Established Clergy, and on the sound principles of the schoolmasters selected with their concurrence,’ to prevent that neglect of religious instruction which the inspector's secular influence might otherwise produce. But it by no means follows that these counteracting agencies of religion will prove effectual in all cases, and to the full extent required. I would, if I had opportunity, respectfully recall to their lordships' memories the critical period of their own preparation, in the days of their youth, for academical examination in secular knowledge. I would respectfully ask, whether any other knowledge, not taken into account by their examiners, occupied at that eventful period any large measure of their attention? It is notorious, that students of every rank and description confine their thoughts and energies to those subjects only on which they expect their faculties to be tried, and generally regard time as wasted which is otherwise disposed of. Hence has originated a well-known maxim among the intelligent schoolmasters of this great metropolis: ‘whoever appoints the inspector has the direction of the school.’

“Again, the Committee of Council misapprehend the feelings and principles of the clergy, when they imagine that the clergy will not only be not discouraged, but will actually derive encouragement ‘to increased exertion, and to a more vigilant and constant superintendence of schools,’ by the introduction of a system against which the heads of the Church have solemnly protested, and the result of which, when carried to its ultimate consequences, will be to wrest from their own hands the pastoral supervision of the young,—a duty one of the most important connected with their sacred office.

“Their lordships express themselves ‘at a loss to conceive what is meant by the assertion, that the system of inspection about to be established by the

National Society is more complete in its authority than an inspection emanating from her Majesty in Council.' But here, again, their lordships misapprehend the meaning of the Society. For surely, if the Society could have prevailed upon their lordships to give the royal sanction to the Society's system of inspection, it must be clear, and not at all inconceivable, that an inspection authorised by Church and State in conjunction, must have more authority than a system authorised by the State alone. And it is yet more important to remark on this point, that their lordships, in their letter to the National Society, bearing date the 21st October, 1839, absolutely disclaim all authoritative interference, either by themselves or their inspectors, in consequence of the reports made to them by the latter on the state of schools. These reports, it thus appears, are to be absolutely inoperative, and are destined to remain a dead letter, buried in the public archives of the kingdom.

"A yet more grievous misapprehension of their lordships has regard to the claims of 'applicants for aid from the Parliamentary Grant, who may have presumed that the appropriation would be confided to the Treasury, and administered as in past years.' These applicants, as I will undertake to show, have deserved far better treatment than they have received at the hands of the Committee of Council, who coldly dismiss them with the assurance, that they are 'not insensible to their claims.' The facts, as I may remind you, are these:—For the space of five years, the Lords of the Treasury had made grants for the erection of schools, without requiring further conditions, than that the tenure of the site should be secure, and the edifice suitable and substantial. The continuance of this practice naturally produced a general conviction throughout the country, that no sudden change of system would be attempted, no new conditions exacted. Relying, therefore, upon the bounty of Parliament, many excellent persons, most of them ministers of parishes, undertook the erection of schools and schoolhouses, in full conviction that, when the difficulties attendant on the completion of building should be surmounted, the maintenance of the seminary might be independently provided for. In this very rational hope they have been miserably disappointed. Instead of being commended, encouraged, and rewarded by the Committee of Council for their open-hearted and open-handed zeal in the great cause to which their lordships are understood to be devoted, these meritorious and spirited projectors are accused of precipitation and improvidence. They are reminded—some of them, perhaps, living in obscure hamlets, seldom visited by the *Court Gazette*,—that a correspondence which had taken place between two of her Majesty's Privy Councillors constituted a warning which it was stupidity to neglect; and that, having thus neglected it, they must abide the consequences. Nothing can be more painful or humiliating to me, than to read, as my official duty obliges me, the remonstrances of numbers among our clergy, in their correspondence with the National Society, on this subject. Some describe themselves compelled to accept the hated conditions; others speak of their appeals to a poor and already overburdened population; others, who have in some degree committed themselves by accepting the proffered grant from government, have besought the Society to devise some means by which they might rid themselves of the offensive obligation, and return the money; others lament, in terms of bitter disappointment, that large expenses have been incurred, not only by their parishioners, but by themselves, out of their own scanty means; and yet, that all their sacrifices are now to end in partial failure or total overthrow. And, not to enlarge on further examples, several have magnanimously declared that, rather than do violence to conscience, they will complete, or in some instances, that they have completed, the entire buildings at their own expense. It would be but justice to these excellent individuals that the present statement should go forth to the public, and that corresponding sentiments of attachment to Church principles should be called into simultaneous exercise at the present critical moment.

"One more misapprehension of their lordships has regard to the importance of their departure from former regulations issued by the Lords of the Treas-

ury. They inform us that, considering the case of applicants who had begun their school in expectation of a grant on the accustomed terms, they 'have adopted, for the present year, regulations differing in no important particular from those issued by the Lords of the Treasury, except in the condition of inspection.' But this condition, as the National Society have demonstrated, is of vital moment, and involves a principle which the Church is not prepared to concede. And yet even this important deviation from previous usage is admitted to be preparatory to still further deviations. Regulation A, it appears, is introductory to Regulation B; and Regulation B will inevitably be followed by Regulation C: each letter of this portentous alphabet withdrawing from the clergyman some fresh portion of his influence over schools, until at last the State Inspector absorbs the whole.

"It is here a momentous question to consider, who the parties are that urge their lordships forward in this precipitate course. I fear that one most influential party consists of the philosophical educationists; men whose theories are so dangerous, not to the Church alone, but to Christianity itself. 'It is they,' to use the words of an eminent divine in the Scotch Establishment, 'It is they who first laboured out the distinction between secular and religious instruction; it is they who first lauded the beneficial consequences of keeping the religious distinct from the secular; it is they who first projected the Board, and gave in the draft of the machinery of the Board,—machinery set up, a central organisation, which (their philosophy guiding the hands of rulers) is to be worked by them, and on which our poor unhappy schools are to be placed, and turned, and moulded, till, in the revolving of it, there be whirled off from our schools every, even to the last, fragment of their Christianity.' The evidence for this startling statement is to be found in a volume of very alarming materials, printed by the House of Commons. It is there proposed in plain terms, by certain philosophical projectors, that 'no inquiry shall be made as to the religious opinions of the projected Board; but that it shall be declared to be indifferent whether the ordinary teacher of the school be a man of sound religion, a Romanist, a Socinian, a Jew, a Deist, or an Atheist, provided only he never have received holy orders; that if the ordinary schoolmaster, even while inculcating morality, shall make the slightest allusion to the doctrines of Revelation, this shall be declared by law to be a sufficient ground of dismissal: and that in any provision which is contemplated for the teaching of religion within the school at extra hours, accommodation and encouragement shall alike be given to the teachers of all religions, whether sound or unsound, whether Christian or Anti-Christian.' There can be no doubt, indeed, that the Committee of Council intend to stop far short of this terrible consummation; but there is every reason to fear that the impetus once given will drive them to it at last. When the inspector has once begun to exercise the authority committed to him by Regulation B, enforcing some generalized system of Christianity, such disputes on the topic of religion must of necessity arise between this officer and the clergyman, as well as among the managers, teachers, and scholars, that their lordships will be exhorted, and at last compelled, for the sake of peace and good neighbourhood, to banish religion altogether from the arena of the school-room.

"It may be right to repeat, what I have already hinted, that the Committee of the National Society is not answerable, collectively or individually, for any errors in the above statements, which proceed entirely from my own pen, and express exclusively my own personal opinions, with a view of giving you information that may be useful to yourself and the friends of education generally.

"One short question I may, in conclusion, fairly ask: How happens it that their lordships should at this time betray such incurable jealousy of the National Society; such inveterate suspicion that it will not pay due regard to secular instruction? Their lordships cannot but know, that in every quarter of the kingdom fresh exertions are at this moment making by the National Society to advance the education of the people; they cannot but know, that the Society is organizing diocesan and

district Boards, is establishing Model-schools, and arranging a system of inspection of the most searching and satisfactory kind, and has already presented to the public a complete report, district by district, as to the state of popular instruction throughout England and Wales. But from some extraordinary political aberration, these various measures, instead of allaying, seem almost to have generated a surmise in the minds of their lordships, that the National Society actually dislikes and dreads the enlightenment of the people. It is in consequence of this jealous spirit, that all the efforts of the Society and of the Church to conciliate their lordships seem utterly to have failed: In short, the Church of England, in the same degree that she has testified a spirit of gentleness and forbearance, appears to have invited hostility. She has reason to complain, that uncharitable suspicions have the more increased in proportion as they have been the more notoriously unfounded; and may faithfully apply to herself, throughout this investigation, the prophetic words of the Psalmist, 'I labour for peace; but when I speak unto them thereof, they make them ready to battle.'

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your faithful and obedient Servant,

"JOHN SINCLAIR.

"P.S. Since writing the above, I have received a letter from a most respectable clergyman in the country, soliciting aid from the National Society, in the painful situation of being actually at this moment in personal danger of legal proceedings, on account of heavy liabilities incurred upon the faith of the usual Government grant. 'I fear,' he adds, 'I greatly fear, that the least delay will be of very serious consequence to myself individually, and to other parties concerned in the matter.' If this and other affecting cases, which have come to my knowledge within the last few weeks, were revealed to the public, I consider it impossible that the Christian beneficence of many influential persons should not interpose for their relief. It would be bounty well bestowed, and proud indeed should I feel to be the channel for conveying it."

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

"Committee of Council on Education,
"Council-office, Whitehall, Nov. 2, 1839.

"REV. SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 31st of October, in which you urge that your application to the Lords of the Treasury for aid was made at a period when other conditions were in force, and when it was presumed that no new conditions would be imposed on applicants for a portion of the parliamentary grant for the erection of schools.

"My lords direct me to inform you, that applicants were never assured by the Lords of the Treasury, that the conditions required by their lordships were finally settled; nor could the applicants have the smallest assurance that the intentions of Parliament would not change. My lords have, however, not been insensible to the fact, that many of the present applicants for aid from the parliamentary grant may have presumed that the appropriation of the public funds voted for the promotion of education would be confided to the Treasury, and administered as in past years, and their lordships have therefore adopted for the present year regulations differing in no important particular from those issued by the Lords of the Treasury, excepting in the condition of inspection.

"My lords cannot abandon the condition of inspection in your case. I have the honour, &c.,

"J. P. KAY."

"Rev. T. Wharton, St. John's Wood."

"St. John's National School, Nov. 12, 1839.

"Sir,—I have this day submitted your letter of the 2d inst., to the monthly committee of this school, and am desired to express their deep regret that the Lords of the Council on Education should still adhere to a condition which, as regards this and all other schools which were projected before this condition was imposed, inflicts upon them a peculiar injustice.

"With reference to the expression in your note, 'that applicants could not have the smallest assu-

rance that the intentions of Parliament would not change,' we beg leave to remind you that it was not Parliament, but only one branch of the legislature, and that by a very small majority, which made the change; against which the other branch of the legislature, by a large majority, entered their solemn protest; and against which also the opinion of the people was recorded in numerous petitions. Under these circumstances, we confidently rely upon the wisdom of Parliament for a remedy to a state of things the tendency of which must be, not only to aid the educational funds of the various sects of Protestant Dissenters, to the entire exclusion of the schools of the Established Church, but probably to extend amongst the infant population the corrupt doctrines of the bitter enemies of the Protestant faith. I have the honour, &c.,

"THOMAS WHARTON."

"To J. P. Kay, Esq."

A BILL

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE]

INTITULED

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFECTUALLY ENFORCING CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

*•• *The Additions and Alterations made in this Bill are inclosed in brackets.*

1 H. 7. c. 4. repealed.—WHEREAS the present mode of proceeding in causes for the correction of clerks is attended with great expense, delay, and uncertainty, occasioned as well by the number of courts which now have jurisdiction in such causes as by the multiplicity of appeals allowed by law from the decrees of such courts: And whereas it would tend very materially to diminish the evil aforesaid, and to promote a more uniform, speedy, and effectual administration of justice, if one court in each province were appointed to have exclusive jurisdiction in all such causes, subject to an appeal to her Majesty in Council: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That an Act passed in the first year of the reign of King Henry the Seventh, intituled "An Act for Bishops to punish Priests and other Religious Men for dishonest Lives," shall be and the same is hereby repealed.

II. *Definition of the terms "Preferment," "Bishop," and "Diocese."*—And be it enacted, That, unless it shall otherwise appear from the context, the term "Preferment," when used in this Act shall be construed to comprehend every deanery, archdeaconry, prebend, canonry, office of minor canon, priest vicar, or vicar choral in holy orders, and every precentorship, treasurership, sub-deanery, chancellorship of the Church, and other dignity and office in any cathedral or collegiate Church, and every mastership, wardenship, and fellowship in any collegiate Church, and all benefices with cure of souls, therein comprehending all parishes, perpetual curacies, donatives, endowed public chapels, parochial chapelries, and chapelries or districts belonging or reputed to belong, or annexed or reputed to be annexed, to any Church or chapel, and every curacy, lectureship, readership, chaplaincy, office, or place which requires the discharge of any spiritual duty, and whether the same be or be not within any exempt or peculiar jurisdiction; and the word "Bishop" when used in this Act shall be construed to comprehend "Archbishop;" and the word "Diocese" when used in this Act shall be construed to comprehend all places to which the jurisdiction of any bishop extends under and for the purposes of an Act passed in the first and second years of her present Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to abridge the holding of Benefices in Plurality, and to make better Provision for the Residence of the Clergy."

III. *Jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts (except Court of Arches and Chancery Court of York) in suits for correction of clerks abolished.*—And be it enacted, That from and after the passing of this Act no ecclesiastical court whatsoever, whether royal, peculiar or otherwise, now possessing any jurisdiction to

hear, determine, or adjudicate upon any suit against any spiritual person below the rank or degree of a bishop, for the purpose of procuring any sentence of excommunication, suspension *ab officio* or *ab officio et beneficio*, deprivation, or any spiritual censure, shall possess or exercise any such jurisdiction, save and except the Court of Arches [so far as relates to the province of Canterbury, and so far as is hereafter provided to both provinces, and the chancery court of York, so far as relates to the province of York], which courts shall exclusively possess and exercise respectively original jurisdiction in all such suits in the manner hereinafter directed, subject nevertheless to an appeal to her Majesty in Council, to be referred to the judicial committee of her Majesty's most honourable privy council: [Provided always, that no person shall be cited in any such suit into the said Court of Arches or the said Chancery Court until request shall have been made or permission given to institute a suit, or until the security shall have been given to institute and prosecute a suit in one of the said courts, as hereinafter provided: Provided also, that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed or held to authorize the judge of the Court of Arches or the judge of the Chancery Court of York, to decree sentence of excommunication or to pronounce sentence of deprivation in any other form or manner than that in which they are now respectively authorized by law to decree or pronounce such sentence.]

IV. *Jurisdiction of the Court of Arches and Chancery Court of York.*—And be it enacted, That in all such suits as aforesaid the jurisdiction of the said Court of Arches [and of the Chancery Court of York, shall extend to all parts of the provinces of Canterbury and York respectively, and all their citations, processes, and sentences shall be executed in every part of those provinces respectively, and with respect to all preferments therein, and may be enforced by the same means as any citation, process, or sentence of the said Court of Arches and the Chancery Court of York respectively may now be enforced; and in case of a suit against any spiritual person holding preferment in both provinces, the jurisdiction of the said Court of Arches shall extend to], and all its citations, processes, and sentences shall be executed in, every part of England, and in respect to all such preferments, and may be enforced by the same means as any citation, process, or sentence of the said Court of Arches may now be enforced.

V. *Suits now pending in Ecclesiastical Courts transferred to the Court of Arches and Chancery Court of York.*—And be it enacted, That all such suits now pending in any Ecclesiastical Court, other than the Court of Arches [or the Chancery Court of York] shall be and the same are hereby removed and transferred before the Court of Arches [and the Chancery Court of York respectively]; and the same suits, and all suits for the correction of clerks now pending in the said courts, shall there be proceeded in, either according to the law and forms and in the manner heretofore in force and use in the said Courts of Arches [and the Chancery Court of York respectively], or in the manner directed by this Act with respect to suits hereafter to be instituted, according to the discretion of the judges of the said courts respectively; and the decisions of the Court of Arches [and the Chancery Court of York], in such suits may be appealed from, and such suits proceeded with before the judicial committee of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, as if this Act had not passed.

VI. *Suits before Judicial Committee to proceed as if Act had not passed.*—And be it enacted, That all suits now pending before the judicial committee of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council shall proceed in all respects as if this Act had not passed.

VII. *Before any suit be instituted, a statement of particulars of offence or offences charged to be lodged in Diocesan registry, &c.*—And be it enacted, That before any bishop or other person shall institute any such suit such bishop or other person shall leave or cause to be left in the registry of the bishop of the diocese within which the spiritual person intended to be proceeded against shall hold preferment, or in case such spiritual person shall hold preferment within more than one diocese then of the archbishop of the province, or in case such spiritual person shall

hold preferment in both provinces then of the Archbishop of Canterbury, or in case such spiritual person shall not hold any preferment then of the bishop of the diocese within which he shall be inhabiting, a statement in writing, subscribed by such bishop or other person, of the nature and particulars of each and every offence imputed to such spiritual person for which it is intended to institute such suit, and of the time and place at which each and every such offence or offences is or are alleged to have been committed; and the registrar of such bishop or archbishop shall and he is hereby required forthwith to deliver or cause to be delivered a copy of such statement to such spiritual person, or shall leave or cause the same to be left at the usual residence of such spiritual person.]

VIII. *Spiritual person prohibited from residing on preferment on his consent to abide by sentence of bishop or archbishop, &c.*—After sentence given no suit to be brought against spiritual person.—[And be it enacted, That if any such spiritual person shall, within fourteen days from the delivery to him of any such statement as aforesaid, freely and voluntarily, by writing under his hand, undertake to abide by such sentence as the said bishop or archbishop may give, it shall be lawful for the said bishop or archbishop, if he shall think fit, without public proceedings, by a sentence under his hand and seal, to prohibit such spiritual person from residing on or officiating within any preferment which he may hold within the diocese, or province of provinces, as the case may be; and all such sentences shall be good and effectual in law as if pronounced by the judge of the Court of Arches, or by the judge of the Chancery Court of York, after a hearing according to the provisions of this Act, and may be enforced by the like means, and shall be final and conclusive, and there shall be no appeal therefrom: Provided always, that in all cases in which such spiritual person shall have given such undertaking as aforesaid, the registrar of such bishop or archbishop shall, within ten days after the giving of such undertaking, deliver or cause to be delivered a notice in writing in the form or to the effect in the schedule to this Act in that behalf contained, to the person desirous of instituting such suit, and also a like notice to each and every bishop within whose diocese the said spiritual person may hold preferment, and also a like notice to the churchwardens of each and every parish in which such spiritual person may hold preferment; and the bishop or archbishop shall not in any such case proceed to give sentence until after the expiration of one calendar month from the time of sending such last-mentioned notices, nor in case the parties or any of them to whom such notice shall have been sent shall within the said month enter into sufficient security to the satisfaction of the bishop to institute and prosecute, and shall accordingly within one calendar month thereafter institute and in due course of law prosecute, a suit against the said spiritual person for the said offence or offences in the Court of Arches, or in the Chancery Court of York, as the case may be; in which suit, and at any stage thereof, it shall be lawful for the said bishop to intervene, if he shall think fit: Provided also, that after a sentence so given it shall not be competent to any person to bring any suit under this Act against such spiritual person on account of the offence or offences for which the said sentence purports to have been given; and such offence or offences, and the undertaking aforesaid, shall be stated in the said sentence, which shall be entered and remain on record in the registry of the said bishop or archbishop.]

IX. *Bishop to sequester preferment in certain cases.*—[And be it enacted, That when any such sentence of prohibition shall have been given, the bishop or bishops shall sequester any such preferment in the same manner and for the same purposes as are hereinafter mentioned in cases of suspension by any definitive sentence or decree of the judge of the Court of Arches, or of the judge of the Chancery Court of York: Provided always, that the said bishop may, if he shall see fit, in and by such sentence assign to such spiritual person out of the profits of such preferment any annual sum not exceeding one half of the net annual value of such preferment.]

X. *After fourteen days from delivery of statement, cause may be proceeded with in Court of Arches or*

Chancery Court of York, on request of bishop, &c.—Provided always, and be it enacted, That at any time after the expiration of fourteen days from the delivery of such statement aforesaid to such spiritual person the bishop or archbishop by whose registrar such statement shall have been delivered or caused to have been delivered to such spiritual person may, if he shall think fit, at the prayer of any person desiring to institute a suit against such spiritual person, or of his own mere motion, make request to the judge of the said Court of Arches, or the judge of the Chancery Court of York, as the case may be, and that thereupon the said judge shall accordingly proceed to take, treat, examine, and determine the matter before himself or his substitutes.]

XI. *Proceedings in case such request be not made within three months from delivery of statement as aforesaid.*—[Provided always, and be it enacted, That in case any bishop shall not, within three calendar months from the time when such statement shall have been left in his registry as aforesaid, give sentence without public proceedings, or make such request as aforesaid, and in case the person leaving such statement still desire to institute a suit, such person may appeal, within ten days after the expiration of such three months, to the archbishop of the province, by delivering or causing to be delivered to the said archbishop a true copy of such statement, annexed to and verified by an affidavit, wherein shall also be set forth the time when the said statement was left in the registry of the said bishop, and that the said bishop had not within the said three months made such request as aforesaid, and that thereupon it shall be lawful for the said archbishop, if upon inquiry he shall see fit, to grant his permission to the said person to institute a suit touching the offences specified in such statement in the Court of Arches or Chancery Court of York, as the case may be, and within one calendar month from the delivery to him of such statement and affidavit, and not afterwards, to signify such permission by writing at the foot or end of such affidavit the words "Proceed herein," and by subscribing the same with his hand, which affidavit so subscribed the registrar of the said archbishop shall forthwith deliver or cause to be delivered to the party so appealing as aforesaid.]

XII. *Proceedings in Court of Arches or Chancery Court to be conducted as Causes of Correction have hitherto been conducted in the said courts, save as altered by this Act.*—And be it enacted, That in all suits to be hereafter instituted in the Court of Arches [or the Chancery Court of York] in pursuance of this Act, the proceedings shall be conducted and evidence shall be taken, by commission or otherwise, in the same form and manner as proceedings and evidence have been heretofore conducted and taken in Causes of Correction depending in the said courts respectively, save as such proceedings are altered by this Act, or may hereafter be altered by any order or orders of court which may from time to time be issued by the judges of the said courts, to adapt such proceedings more conveniently and summarily to carry into effect the provisions of this Act, and which order or orders such judge respectively is hereby empowered to make, and from time to time to rescind or alter, at his discretion; and the order or orders so to be made shall be as valid as if the same had been inserted in this Act; and save also when the judge of either of the said courts shall in pursuance of the powers given to him by this Act take evidence or direct evidence to be taken by word of mouth.

XIII. *Every suit to be commenced within two years from the commission of the offence.*—And be it enacted, That every such suit shall be commenced within two years after the commission of the offence in respect of which the suit shall be instituted, and not afterwards: Provided always, that whenever any such suit shall be brought in respect of an offence for which a conviction shall have been obtained in any court of common law, such suit may be brought against the person convicted at any time within six months after such conviction, although more than two years shall have elapsed since the commission of the offence in respect of which such suit shall be so brought.

XIV. *After articles of charge allowed, defendant to give a separate issue to each article, and to plead,*

And be it enacted, That upon the articles of charge in any such suit being allowed by the court as admissible, the defendant shall be required forthwith to give a separate issue to each of such articles, and that all further pleading shall be concluded before the taking of any evidence in the said suit.

XV. *Power to suspend defendant during proceedings.*—And be it enacted, That when all the several pleas in any such suit shall have been concluded, and before witnesses shall have been examined, or afterwards, it shall be lawful for the judge, on motion in open court, on behalf either of the promoter of the suit or of the bishop of the diocese within which the defendant may hold any preferment, or, if he hold preferment within more than one diocese, on behalf of the archbishop of the province, to pronounce, if he shall think right, that there is a sufficient *prima facie* case against the defendant to justify, if need be, his suspension from performing any spiritual offices during the pendency of such proceedings, and to certify the same to the bishop of the diocese within which such defendant may hold any preferment, and that thereupon it shall be lawful for such bishop, if he shall see fit, to suspend such defendant accordingly, and to provide in the meantime for the performing the duties of such preferment, and if necessary by sequestration, as in the case of non-residence on a benefice: Provided always, that the salary to be assigned in any such case to the person appointed to perform the spiritual duties of such preferment shall not exceed one half of the net annual value thereof, nor the salary which the ordinary would have been empowered to assign to the curate of such defendant if non-resident, under an Act passed in the first and second years of Her Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act to abridge the holding of Benefices in Plurality, and to make better provision for the Residence of the Clergy."

XVI. *Witnesses to be examined to such parts only of pleas as court shall direct.*—And be it enacted, That in any such suit witnesses shall be examined on such parts only of the several pleas as the judge shall, on motion in open court, direct.

XVII. *Evidence may be taken vivâ voce in open court.*—And be it enacted, That in any such suit the said Court of Arches [or Chancery Court of York] (if it shall think fit) may summon before it and examine or re-examine witnesses by word of mouth, and either before or after examination by deposition or before a Commissioner, as hereinafter mentioned; and such evidence shall be taken down in writing by the registrar, or by such other person or persons, and in such manner, order, and course, as the judge of either of the said courts respectively shall direct.

XVIII. *Evidence may be taken vivâ voce before a commissioner.*—And be it enacted, That the said courts may, if they shall think fit, in any such suit issue one or more special commissions to some person, being an advocate or examiner of the said Court of Arches of not less than seven years' standing, or a barrister of not less than seven years' standing, to take evidence by word of mouth, at such time or times, places or place, and as to such fact or facts, and in such manner, order, and course, and under such limitations and restrictions, and to transmit the same to the registry of the court from which the commission shall issue in such form and manner as in and by the said commission shall be directed; and that such commissioner shall be attended, and the witnesses shall be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined by the parties, their counsel, proctors, or agents, if such parties, or either of them, shall think fit so to do; and such commissioner shall, if need be, make a special report to the court touching such examination, and the conduct or absence of any witness or other person thereon or relating thereto; and the said courts are hereby respectively authorized to institute such proceedings and make such order or orders upon such report as justice may require, and as may be instituted or made in any case of contempt of the said courts respectively.

XIX. *Court may direct an issue to try any fact.*—And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the judge in any such suit to direct one or more feigned issue or issues to be tried in any court of common law, and either before a judge of assize or at the

sittings for the trial of issues in London or Middlesex, and either by a special or common jury, in like manner and for the same purpose as is now done by the High Court of Chancery.

XX. *Court may in certain cases direct depositions to be read at the trial of the issue.*—And be it enacted, That it shall be in the discretion of the judge to direct that on the trial of any such issue the depositions already taken of any witness who shall have died, or who shall be incapable to give oral testimony, shall be received in evidence; and further, that such deeds, evidences, and writings shall be produced, and that such facts shall be admitted as to the said judge shall seem fit.

XXI. *Court may direct new trials of issues.*—And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the judge to direct one or more new trial or new trials of any issue, either generally or upon certain points only; and that in case any witness examined at a former trial shall have died, or have, through bodily or mental disease or infirmity, become incapable to repeat his testimony, it shall be lawful for the said judge to direct that parol evidence of the testimony of such witness shall be received.

XXII. *Attendance of witnesses and production of papers, &c. may be compelled by subpoena.*—And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful in any such suit for the judge of the said Court of Arches or the said Chancery Court of York, or for any such commissioner appointed in pursuance of this Act, to require the attendance of any witnesses, and the production of any deeds, evidences, or writings, by writ, to be issued by such judge or commissioner in such and the same form, or as nearly as may be, as that in which a writ of subpoena ad testificandum, or of subpoena duces tecum, is now issued by Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench at Westminster; and that every person disobeying any such writ so to be issued by the said judge or commissioner shall be considered as in contempt of the said Court of Arches or Chancery Court of York respectively, and shall also be liable to such and the same penalties and consequences as if such writ had issued out of the said Court of Queen's Bench, and may be sued for such penalties in the said Court of Queen's Bench.

XXIII. *Witnesses to be examined on oath, and to be liable to punishment for perjury.*—And be it enacted, That any witness who shall be examined *vivâ voce* in pursuance of this Act shall give his or her evidence upon oath, or upon solemn affirmation in cases where an affirmation is allowed by law instead of an oath, which oath or affirmation respectively shall be administered by the judge or his surrogate, or by any commissioner appointed in pursuance of this Act; and that every such witness who shall wilfully swear or affirm falsely shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished accordingly.

XXIV. *Costs in the discretion of the court, and may be taxed and enforced as costs in any ecclesiastical court.*—And be it enacted, That the costs of such issues, or of such commission as aforesaid, as the judge of the said Court of Arches or Chancery Court of York shall under this Act direct, shall be paid by such party or parties, person or persons, and be taxed by the registrar of the said courts respectively, in such manner as the said judge shall direct, and that payment of such costs shall be enforced in the same manner as costs between party and party may be enforced in any ecclesiastical court.

XXV. *Sequestration and application of profits of preferments during suspension under a definitive sentence.*—And be it enacted, That when in any such suit any spiritual person shall be suspended by any definitive sentence, or decree having the force and effect of a definitive sentence, from any preferment or preferments, the bishop shall during such suspension sequester the profits of such preferment or preferments, and by order under his hand direct the application of the profits of the same respectively, after deducting the necessary expenses of providing for the duties of the same respectively, in the first place, to the payment of the costs and expenses which shall have been incurred in the prosecution of such suit, and in relation to such suspension and sequestration; and in the next place towards the repair or sustentation of the chancel, house of residence of any such preferment, or of any of the

buildings and appertenances thereof, and of the glebe and demesne lands; and in the next place towards the augmentation or improvement of any such preferment, or the house of residence thereof, or of any of the buildings or appertenances thereof, or towards the improvement of any of the glebe or demesne lands thereof; and that no part of such profits shall be paid to the spiritual person so suspended, nor applied for his use or benefit, or in satisfaction of a sequestration previously or subsequently obtained at the suit of a creditor, [except such sequestration shall have been founded on a judgment duly docketed before the passing of this Act,] unless, on special cause shown, the said bishop, in and by an order under his hand and seal, shall think fit otherwise to direct; and that such order shall set forth the circumstances and reasons which induce the bishop to make the same, and shall be filed in the registry of the said bishop by the registrar thereof, and shall be open to inspection.

XXVI. *Appeal to Privy Council.*—And be it enacted, That in all such suits there shall be an appeal from the said Court of Arches [and Chancery Court: of York respectively] to Her Majesty in council, to be referred to the judicial committee of the Privy Council, and to be proceeded in in the same manner as appeals from the said courts are now proceeded in: Provided always, that there shall be no appeal from any interlocutory decree or order not having the force or effect of a definitive sentence, and thereby ending the suit in the court below, save by the permission of the judge of such court.

XXVII. *Archbishops and bishops, members of the Privy Council, to be members of the judicial committee on all appeals under this Act.*—[And be it enacted, That every archbishop and bishop of the United Church of Great Britain and Ireland, who now is or at any time hereafter shall be sworn of Her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, shall be a member of the judicial committee of the privy council for the purposes of every such appeal as aforesaid; and that no such appeal shall be heard before the judicial committee of the Privy Council unless at least one of such archbishops or bishops shall be present at the hearing thereof.]

XXVIII. *Appellant to give security for costs.*—And be it enacted, That the appellant shall be required to give such security as the said Court of Arches [or Chancery Court of York respectively] shall think fit for the costs to be incurred by such appeal, and for all other costs previously incurred.

XXIX. *Provisions of 27 Geo. 3. cap. 44. not to apply to suits against spiritual persons.*—And be it declared and enacted, That so much of an Act passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of His late Majesty King George the Third, intituled "An Act to prevent Frivolous and Vexatious Suits in Ecclesiastical Courts," as enacts that no suit shall be commenced in any ecclesiastical court for fornication or incontinence after the expiration of eight calendar months from the time when such offence shall have been committed, does not and shall not extend to charges or suits against spiritual persons for fornication or incontinence.

XXX. *Saving of archbishop and bishop's powers.*—And be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect any authority over the clergy of their respective provinces or dioceses which the archbishops or bishops of England and Wales may now according to law exercise personally and without process in court.

XXXI. *Extent of Act.*—And be it enacted, That this Act shall not extend to Scotland or Ireland, nor to the Isle of Man, nor to the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, or Sark, nor to any appeal from any court within the said isle or islands.

XXXII. *Act may be altered or repealed in the present session.*—And be it enacted, That this Act may be repealed or amended or altered by any Act or Acts to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

The Bishop of London in a letter published in the Appendix to the Charge of the Bishop of Exeter, states that the Archbishop of Canterbury wishes it to be clearly understood that a Bill which

will probably be the same as to its leading provisions, will be brought into the House of Lords on the very first day of the session, and pressed on with all practicable speed.

We insert the following extract from the Appendix to the Bishop of Exeter's Charge.

BREVIATE of a proposed Bill for the more effectually enforcing Church Discipline, in the correction of Clerks.

The proposed bill will have a two-fold object, first to render more effectual the jurisdiction of the bishop, in the correction of clerks, without public proceedings or formal pleadings, by way of admonition, censure, and suspension;—the other, to simplify and render more effectual, and less costly, the formal proceedings for the correction of clerks, in the Bishop's Court.

[Although the object is two-fold, and many of the clauses have respect to only one of the two branches, others, especially those which relate to summoning, &c. witnesses, will apply to both.]

First, as to the minor offences, to be dealt with by the Bishop without public proceedings.

The first section enacts, that in case of any offence, punishable only by admonition, censure, or suspension *ab officio et beneficio*, or from either,—or where the punishment sought extends no farther,—any person may lodge in the Bishop's Registry a statement in writing, signed by such person, containing the circumstances of the charge, with particulars of time and place; such statement may embrace no more than [] distinct accusations, and must not go back beyond [] months, from the date of its being lodged, and must conclude with a prayer, that the Bishop will proceed therein *in foro domestico* under the Act.—The registrar shall forthwith lay this statement before the bishop, who shall, according to his discretion, comply with the prayer, or not.

2. If the bishop, on view of the charge, shall think fit to proceed according to the prayer, he shall indorse on the charge "Proceed hereon." In such case, the Registrar shall cause a copy of the charge to be left at the last or usual place of residence of the clerk charged, together with a notice commanding the defendant, within [] days, to give in his answer in writing, in which the defendant shall either object that the matter does not amount to any offence, in which case he shall be taken to admit the truth of the charge, or deny the charge to be true by pleading that he is not guilty thereof: Provided that it shall be allowable to split the charge, and plead in all or any of the ways above mentioned to the several parts thereof respectively: Provided also, that it shall not be lawful for the Bishop to proceed thus *in foro domestico*, in any case, in which the Clerk charged shall state in answer to such charge, that he claims that it be tried in the Consistorial Court, as hereinafter provided.

3. The bishop shall cause a copy of the answer to be served on the party promoting the charge, together with notice of such convenient day, within not less than [] days, nor more than [] days, and of such convenient place within the diocese, as he shall appoint for the hearing of the parties by themselves, their counsel or proctors, and the witnesses.

The witnesses, unless in cases in which the Bishop shall otherwise order, shall be examined by word of mouth in the presence of the parties and of the Bishop, and the evidence taken in writing and recorded by the registrar.

4. At the hearing of the case, the bishop shall take to himself four assistants at the least, to wit, the archdeacon of the archdeaconry in which the defendant is beneficed, or charged with cure of souls; or, if not beneficed or so charged, is resident; the chancellor, one member of the chapter, and one priest, of five years' standing.

But if the assistance of the archdeacon, chancellor, or any member of the chapter, cannot in the judgment of the bishop be conveniently had, his place may be supplied by a priest of five years' standing.

And no judgment against the defendant shall pass, unless the majority of such assistants shall advise the bishop, that he, the defendant, is in their judgment guilty of the offence charged. Where-

upon, if the bishop concur in the advice so tendered, he shall pronounce the party guilty, and pass such sentence as to justice shall belong.

The judgment to be with or without costs, as the court shall direct, and those costs to be taxed, and payment enforced as after provided.

5. If the sentence pronounced be that of suspension, the defendant may within [] days lodge a notice of appeal to the archbishop of the province, with the registrar of the archbishop, and serve a copy on the other party.

Such notice shall operate as a stay of execution of the sentence for one month; and if, at the expiration of that time, the defendant shall not have entered into a recognizance before the registrar of the bishop, in the sum of [] pounds, with two sureties in [] pounds each, to be approved by the registrar, having given forty-eight hours' previous notice to the other party conditioned for the due prosecution of the appeal, and abiding the decision thereof, and for the payment of such costs, both of the original suit and of the appeal, as the archbishop shall decree, the appeal to be foreclosed, and the original sentence carried into effect.

In case of appeal, on perfecting the recognizance, the registrar shall submit to the archbishop's registrar a true copy of the original statement and answer, and of all the evidence taken on the hearing; the archbishop shall not be at liberty to hear any further evidence; but, if he shall be of opinion that further evidence is essential to the justice of the case, he may remit the case for rehearing.

6. The archbishop shall appoint a convenient day and place for hearing the appeal, and his sentence shall be final.

7. For the better securing the appearance of the parties at the hearing, in case of non-appearance of the party promoting the charge after due proof of notice, the complaint shall be dismissed with costs.

In case of non-appearance of the defendant after similar proof, the complaint shall be taken *pro confesso*, and such judgment shall be pronounced, with or without costs, as, upon the facts stated in the charge, shall to the bishop seem fit.

8. Similar provision in case of appeal, and the party appealed against not appearing. If the appellant does not appear, on that being certified by the archbishop to the bishop, the recognizance to be put in force.

9. The sentence of the bishop or archbishop, as the case may be, to have the same force, and except where otherwise provided, to be enforced as any sentence of court Christian.

The following clauses will embrace public and formal suits for offences of a graver character, and for all offences, for which the clerk charged shall claim that he be so tried.

1. The first clause will provide that no court shall possess original jurisdiction in any suit, except in such cases as are before provided for, against a spiritual person below the rank of a bishop, or for the purpose of pronouncing any sentence of excommunication, suspension *ab officio et beneficio*, deprivation, or any spiritual censure, except only the several consistorial courts of the bishops, subject to appeal as after provided, with a proviso saving the peculiar jurisdiction of archbishops and bishops in the diocese of another bishop.

2. The bishop shall be the judge of his consistorial court, and shall, by himself or his official, hear and determine all such suits. But neither the bishop nor his official shall hear and determine the same, unless the official be either a D.C.L., and have practised as an advocate in one of the ecclesiastical courts for not less than five years, or be a barrister of not less than seven years standing, without the assistance of some assessor so qualified.

The bishop, for his better information on any point of law, arising in any such suit, may have an assessor, qualified in like manner.

The assessor shall not have power to hear and determine, or pronounce sentence, but only to act as legal adviser.

The bishop may, for his better information on any point of law, send a case for the opinion of the judge of the court of arches.

3. The bishop may hold his court for hearing and determining such suits at such times and in such places, within the diocese, as he shall appoint.

4. Any person intending to institute any such suit, shall deliver to the registrar a written statement of the offence, with specification of time and place.

5. The bishop shall, within fourteen days after the receipt of the statement, appoint not less than three, or more than five, clergymen, beneficed within the diocese, of whom one shall be, either the archdeacon, or a rural dean of the archdeaconry wherein the offence is committed; or, in case of a suit against a clerk resident in the diocese where the suit is instituted for an offence committed out of the diocese, then of the archdeaconry wherein the clerk may reside, to INQUIRE whether there be sufficient and probable grounds for the suit.

Notice shall be given within fourteen days after such appointment, under the hand of the archdeacon or rural dean, to the party instituting the suit, to attend with his witnesses and proofs at such time and place as he shall appoint, with power of adjournment; and the commissioners shall proceed to examine the witnesses on oath, and inquire and find whether there is probable and sufficient ground for the charge; and the archdeacon, or rural dean, shall return the inquisition, or finding, certified under his hand and seal, to the bishop, and the finding of the majority shall be sufficient.

6. For the purpose of compelling the attendance of witnesses on such inquisition, the court, in which the suit is instituted, may grant subpoenas, and *subpoenas duces tecum*; and the witness not obeying, having been duly served and tendered his reasonable expenses, shall incur the same penalties as if such writ had issued out of a court of law, and the courts of law shall have power to punish such disobedience.

7. If the return shall be that there is sufficient and probable cause, then a citation shall issue, and the proceedings shall be according to the ecclesiastical laws of this realm. Provided that the officer of the court, serving the citation, shall therewith deliver to the defendant a copy of the charge, with specification of time and place, according as the same has been delivered to the registrar as before provided.

8. All such suits shall be commenced within two years after the offence committed; or, if there shall be a conviction for the offence at common law, then within six months after such conviction, although more than two years after the offence committed.

9. In all such suits the proceedings shall be according to the ecclesiastical law in cases of correction of clerks: Provided that, upon any articles of charge being allowed by the court as admissible, the defendant shall be required to give a separate issue to each article, and all further pleading shall be concluded before the taking of any evidence: Provided that the court may enlarge the time for giving such separate issues.

10. The court, shall in every case, when it conveniently may be, cause all the witnesses in any such suit to be examined on oath by word of mouth, and the witnesses may be cross-examined and re-examined by the parties, their counsel, or proctors: Provided that the court may, on motion, order evidence to be taken on interrogatories, or by commission; as hereafter provided.

11. The court may, if it see fit, in any such suit, issue one or more special commissions to some person being a Doctor of Civil Law, or a barrister of not less than five years' standing, to take evidence by word of mouth, and transmit the same to the registry, in such form and manner as shall be by the commission directed, and witnesses may be examined, cross-examined, and re-examined by the parties; [and the commissioner may make a special report touching such examination, and the conduct or absence of any witness or other person thereon, and the court may proceed thereon as in cases of contempt.]

12. The court may, in any such suit, order the examination on interrogatories, before the registrar or other person to be named by the court, of any witness within the jurisdiction of the court, or issue commission for examination of witnesses on interrogatories out of the jurisdiction, and make orders

as to the time and manner of examination, and other matters connected therewith, as well within the jurisdiction as without.

13. Authorises the producing of witnesses out of prison, on a habeas corpus.

14. Examinations upon a commission, whether by word of mouth, or upon interrogatories, shall be upon oath or affirmation, where affirmation is allowed by law; and persons wilfully and corruptly giving false evidence shall be liable to the penalties of perjury.

15. The costs of examination of witnesses under commission or otherwise, by virtue of the Act, and of the proceedings thereon, shall be costs in the discretion of the court, and, if no order made, shall be costs in the suit.

16. The court in any such suit, may direct a feigned issue to be tried in any court of common law, in like manner as is now done by the High Court of Chancery, and to direct that, on the trial of such issue, depositions already taken of any witnesses who shall have died, or be incapable, may be received in evidence; and that such documents shall be produced, and such facts admitted as to the judge shall seem fit; and may also order a new trial, either generally or upon certain points, and that, in case any witness examined at the former trial shall have died, or become incapable, direct that parole evidence of the testimony of such witness shall be received.

17. The costs in all such suits shall be paid by such parties, and taxed by the registrar in such manner, as the court shall direct; and payment may be enforced in the same manner as costs between party and party may be enforced in any ecclesiastical court.

18. Any party to such suit, being dissatisfied with the judgment, may within fourteen days give notice to the bishop, and the other party, of his intention to appeal, and give security for costs as after provided; and thereupon appeal to the archbishop of the province, who shall proceed to hear and determine such appeal.

Whether or not a further appeal shall be allowed will be for consideration.

Against the allowance may be urged, 1st, the great additional expense; 2nd, the analogy of the proceedings in all other criminal causes.

For the allowance, no other reason is apparent, except the supremacy of the Crown; and upon this it may be remarked that the appeal to Her Majesty in her court of Chancery (since transferred to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council) was, not by common law, but only by statute 25 Hen. VIII., c. 19; and that the first statute for the restraint of appeals, 24 Hen. VIII. c. 12, § 6, enacted that the appeal shall be to the archbishop only, who shall definitively decree and adjudge the matter without any other appeal; and while this was the enactment of a law made with a sole view to appeals, the provision in the statute of the next year was part of the statute for the submission of the clergy, and seems to have been dictated by the peculiar circumstances of the times, and by the leaning of the archbishops and bishops of that day to the court of Rome.

If it be necessary for the honour of the Crown to preserve this right of appeal, let the party have the option of appealing at once to Her Majesty in council, but without being permitted to have two appeals. If it be allowed, the next clause will be

19. Either party may, within like time, as aforesaid, and on like security, appeal to Her Majesty in council, to be referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council: provided that there shall be no such appeal from any interlocutory decree or order, not having the force of a definitive sentence, and thereby ending the suit in the court below, save by the permission of the judge of such court. And in every such case of appeal, all archbishops or bishops, who are members of Her Majesty's Privy Council, shall be members of the said Judicial Committee, and at the hearing of every such appeal two or more of the said archbishops or bishops shall be present, and shall assist and have voices at the hearing.

20. Every appellant shall be required to give such security as the court below shall think fit for the costs of the appeal, and for all other costs pre-

* This clause is adopted from the Bill of last Session.

viously incurred, and for his obedience to the sentence of the court below, in case the appeal shall be dismissed.

21. The judges of the Consistorial Courts may make general rules for regulating pleading and practice, such rules being laid before the judge of the Court of Arches, for his approval, and approved.

22. Service of notice on an archbishop shall be by service on the registrar.

23. The statute of 27 Geo. III., limiting suits for incontinence to eight months, not to extend to clerks.

24. Provision for enforcing appearance and obedience to orders of the court by a certificate to a court of common law, and writ thereon, as at present allowed. Proceedings not to be set aside for informality.

25. To avoid all doubt as to the jurisdiction of bishops, in case of offences committed within their diocese, by clerks not beneficed, or beneficed only in another diocese; provision that, if any offence contrary to good morals, or the canons or discipline of the Church, cognizable in the Consistorial Court, shall be committed by a clerk not beneficed in the diocese, the suit may be instituted in the court of the bishop, within whose diocese the offence is committed.

26. In case of a spiritual person found guilty in the diocese where the offence is committed, being beneficed in another diocese, the bishop to certify the finding to the bishop of the diocese wherein he is beneficed, and the clerk, being cited to appear before such bishop, shall receive sentence there, whether he appear or not: Provided, that shall not prevent a bishop instituting a suit in his Consistorial Court, against a person beneficed in his diocese, for an offence committed out of his diocese, except where a suit for the same offence shall have been instituted in the diocese where the offence is committed.

27. When on hearing any such suit a spiritual person shall be suspended, the bishop shall, during the suspension, sequester the profits of his preferment, and, by order, direct the application, after providing for the duties, the payment of the costs, and sustaining the burthens of the preferment, and, in case of surplus, towards the augmentation or improvement of the preferment; and no part of such profit shall be paid to the spiritual person suspended, or applied for his benefit, or in satisfaction of any previous sequestration at the suit of a creditor, except as a judgment obtained before the passing of the Act, unless, upon special cause, the bishop shall think fit otherwise to direct; such order, with the reasons for making the same, to be filed in the registry.

28. Where a spiritual person, found guilty and sentenced to be suspended, deprived, or deposed, shall appeal, the bishop may, by his order, prohibit him from officiating pending the appeal, and sequester the preferment; the profits to be accounted for when the appeal shall determine, and, if the judgment be affirmed, applied as in case of definitive sentence: Provided that the bishop may allow thereout to the spiritual person a competent sum for the maintenance of himself and family pending the appeal, and also such costs of appeal as the judge to whom the appeal is made shall order.

29. Power to the bishop who shall have pronounced sentence of suspension, on consideration of the state of the parish, and satisfactory proof of the penitence and amendment of the spiritual person, to abridge the term of suspension, and permit him to resume his functions, and take the profits of his benefice: Provided that such remission be previously transmitted to the archbishop of the province, who shall signify his assent to, or dissent from, such remission.

30. Act not to extend to Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, or the Channel Islands.

31. Act may be repealed or altered in the present session.

THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 23d day of November, 1839, Her Majesty being then

day present in Council, was pleased to make the following declaration; viz.:-

"I have caused you to be summoned at the present time, in order that I may acquaint you with my resolution in a matter which deeply concerns the welfare of my people, and the happiness of my future life.

"It is my intention to ally myself in marriage with the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg and Gotha. Deeply impressed with the solemnity of the engagement which I am about to contract, I have not come to this decision without mature consideration, nor without feeling a strong assurance that, with the blessing of Almighty God, it will at once secure my domestic felicity, and serve the interests of my country.

"I have thought fit to make this resolution known to you at the earliest period, in order that you may be fully apprized of a matter so highly important to me and to my kingdom, and which I persuade myself will be most acceptable to all my loving subjects."

Whereupon all the Privy Councillors present made it their humble request to Her Majesty, that Her Majesty's most gracious declaration to them might be made public; which Her Majesty was pleased to order accordingly.

C. C. GREVILLE.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

On Monday, Nov. 11, Thomas Henry Lloyd, B.A., Probationary Fellow, and Samuel Waidegrave, B.A. (of Balliol coll.) were admitted Actual Fellows of All Souls' coll., the latter gentleman being of consanguinity to the founder.

On Wednesday, Nov. 13, at Brasenose coll., Edward Pedder, from Manchester School, and John Gibson Cazenove, from Marlborough, were elected Scholars on the Duchess of Somerset's Thornhill Manor Foundation; and Henry Dumbleton, from the latter, and John Booth, from the former school, on the Somerset Thornhill Foundation; and yesterday, Vero Gurdon Driffield, and Frederick Earnshaw Marshall, natives of Lancashire, Commoners of Brasenose coll., were elected Scholars on the Somerset Iver Foundation.

Nov. 15, Messrs. John Peter Evans, Evan Thos. Evans, and Robert Owen, Commoners of Jesus coll., were elected Scholars of that Society.

On Thursday, Nov. 14, the following degrees were conferred:-

Masters of Arts.-Rev. Frederic J. H. Reeves, Merton coll.; Charles Matthew Collins, Exeter coll.; Rev. Charles Earle Harwood, Oriel coll.; Rev. Jeremiah Smith Finch, Brasenose coll.; Rev. George William Burrow Wills, Wadham coll.; Rev. Robert North Maddock, Queen's coll.; Rev. William Walter Rowley, Queen's coll.; Rev. Charles Burney, late Demy of Magdalen coll.; Rev. John Rump, Trinity coll.; Rev. John Curry Harris, Worcester coll.; Henry Holden, Balliol coll.

Bachelors of Arts.-Richard Champenowne, Christ Church, grand compounder; James Hay Waugh, Magdalen hall, grand compounder; William Gill, Magdalen hall, grand compounder; Edmund Peel, Brasenose coll., grand compounder; John L. Roberts, New Inn hall; John White, New Inn hall; Edward Trollope, St. Mary hall; Richard Tomlins, St. Mary hall; Charles Goodden, Exeter coll.; Gilbert Sandbach, Brasenose coll.; John Gordon, Brasenose coll.; Eardley Chauncey Holt, Brasenose coll.; William Lempriere, Christ Church; Henry A. S. Bence, Balliol coll.; James Alexander Hamilton, Balliol coll.; Philip Lybbe Powys, Balliol coll.; Joseph Harvey Spry, Jesus coll.; David Parry Thomas, Jesus coll.; Richard Mence, Trinity coll.; Robert Thomas Kent, Wadham coll.; Robert Wynell Mayow, Magdalen hall; Arthur George Newbold, Magdalen hall; Frederic Green, Magdalen hall; Temple Walter West, Magdalen hall; William John Wise, Fellow of St. John's coll.; Robert A. Bathurst, Fellow of New College; Charles Bedford, Fellow of New College; Henry Sweeting, University coll.; Carston Dirs Keibel, University coll.; John A. Yatman, University coll.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday, Nov. 21, the Rev. John Pent, M.A., of St. Peter's coll., Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*.

At the same time the following degrees were conferred:-
Bachelor in Civil Law, by Commutation.-Francis Nicholas, Esq., Wadham coll.

Masters of Arts.-Rev. Markham Mills, Christ Church; William Cope, Trinity coll.; Charles Mitchell, Wadham coll.; Rev. John Sutton Utterson, Oriel coll.

Bachelors of Arts.-Richard Dawson, Wadham coll., grand compounder; Stafford Henry Northcote, Scholar of Balliol coll.; Reginald Hobhouse, Balliol coll.; George William Hutchins, Magdalen hall; Edward Bradley, Magdalen hall; William Kay, Scholar of Lincoln coll.; Matthew Anstie, Exeter coll.; William Henry Anderson, Scholar of University coll.; George Ord Hughes, Worcester coll.; William John Bennett, St. Edmund hall (incorporated from Trinity coll., Dublin).

William Linwood, B.A., Student of Christ Church, Latin Scholar in 1836, and Ireland Scholar of the same year, has been elected to the vacant Boden Scholarship.

On Thursday, Nov. 28, William Henry Jones, Commoner of Brasenose coll., and William Dyne, were elected Exhi-

bitioners on Sir Francis Bridgeman's Foundation, at Queen's coll.

The names of the candidates who, at the examination in Michaelmas Term, were admitted by the public examiners into the classes, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the statute, are as follows:-

In Literis Humanioribus, Class I.-Fraser, James, Scholar of Lincoln coll.; Giraud, Henry Arthur, Scholar of Worcester coll.; Jones, Edward Rhys, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; Jowett, Benjamin, Fellow of Balliol coll.; Kay, Wm., Scholar of Lincoln coll.; Northcote, Stafford Henry, Scholar of Balliol coll.

Class II.-Anderson, William Henry, Scholar of University coll.; Andrew, Samuel, Scholar of Lincoln coll.; Clarke, Thomas Grey, Commoner of Queen's coll.; Cooke, Samuel Hay, Student of Christ Church; Dalgrains, John Dobree, Scholar of Exeter coll.; Estcourt, Edw. Dugdale Bucknall, Commoner of Balliol coll.; Graham, William Buckley, Commoner of Magdalen hall; Marshall, George, Student of Christ Church; Price, Thomas Charles, Postmaster of Merton coll.; Sheppard, John George, Scholar of Wadham coll.; Swayne, George Carless, Scholar of Corpus Christi coll.

Class III.-Anstie, Matthew, Commoner of Exeter coll.; Beckett, Wm. Thomas, Commoner of Trinity coll.; Bradley, Edward, Commoner of Magdalen hall; Conway, John James, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; Dawson, Richard, Commoner of Wadham coll.; Fox, Henry Watson, Commoner of Wadham coll.; Gray, Robert Henry, Student of Christ Church; Lane, Edmund, Commoner of Magdalen hall; Maule, Thomas Carteret, Scholar of St. John's coll.; Pearce, Thomas, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Rawlinson, Wm. Chapman, Commoner of Magdalen hall; Sayres, John, Commoner of Wadham coll.; Smythies, Wm. Yorick, Commoner of Trinity coll.; Weidemann, Charles Frederick S., Servitor of Christ Church.

Class IV.-Bathurst, Robt. Andrew, Fellow of New College; Burney, Robert Kaye, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Corbett, Uvedale, Student of Christ Church; Hathaway, Edward Penrose, Commoner of Queen's coll.; Hobhouse, Reginald, Commoner of Balliol coll.; Mapleton, Reginald John, Commoner of St. John's coll.; Preston, Thomas, Commoner of Exeter coll.; Somers-Cocks, Hon. Charles, Gent., Commoner of Christ Church; Tomlins, Richard, Commoner of St. Mary hall; Tuttle, Edward, Servitor of Christ Church; Wigan, Wm. Lewis, Commoner of Christ Church.

RICHARD GRESWELL, } Examiners
RICHARD MITCHELL, } in Literis
ROBERT HUSSEY, } Humanioribus.
HENRY WALL, }

In a Convocation holden on Thursday, Nov. 28th, the nomination of the following gentlemen to be Select Preachers at the ensuing Michaelmas Term, was unanimously agreed to:-

The Very Rev. George Chandler, D.C.L., Dean of Chichester, late Fellow of New College; the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Fellow of Exeter coll.; the Rev. George Gleig, M.A., Balliol coll.; the Rev. John Ryle Wood, M.A., Christ Church; the Rev. Robert Wm. Browne, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's college.

On the same day the following Degrees were conferred:-

Doctor in Civil Law.-Francis Nicholas, Wadham coll.

Masters of Arts.-Rev. John Somerville Broderip, Balliol coll.; Thos. Drayton Wintle, Pembroke coll.

Bachelors of Arts.-Charles Houghton Aitkens, New Inn hall; Francis Hinde, Lincoln coll.; William Brooks Stevens, Lincoln coll.; William Ewing, Lincoln coll.; William Buckley Graham, Magdalen hall; William Chapman Rawlinson, Magdalen hall; Edmund Lane, Magdalen hall; Fitzwilliam John Taylor, Christ Church; Edward Rhys Jones, Scholar of Brasenose coll.; John Dobree Dalgrains, Scholar of Exeter coll.; Thomas Preston, Exeter coll.; Thomas Pearce, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Edward Kaye Burney, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Benjamin Jowett, Fellow of Balliol coll.; Edward Dugdale Bucknall Estcourt, Balliol coll.; George Hadon, Balliol coll.; Thomas Carteret Maule, Fellow of St. John's coll.; John Williams Deane, St. John's coll.; Philip Hayman Dod, Worcester coll.; Wm. Samways Oke, Wadham coll.; Wm. Yorick Smythies, Trinity coll.

Nov. 29, the Rev. Henry Wall, M.A., and Vice-Principal of St. Alban hall, was elected a Fellow of Balliol coll.; and, at the same time, Frederick Fanshawe, from Winchester School, and Commoner of Balliol coll., and John Billingsley Seymour, from Eton, were elected Scholars of the said college.

On Thursday, December 5th, the following Degrees were conferred:-

Bachelor in Divinity.-Rev. Isaac Williams, Fellow of Trinity College.

Masters of Arts.-Rev. Charles Thorp, Magdalen hall; Rev. Henry Teush-Hecker, Trinity coll.; Rev. Francis George Jackson, Trinity coll.; John Nash Tyndal, Wadham coll.

Bachelors of Arts.-St. John Mitchell, Edmund hall; William Andrew Faulkner, Magdalen hall; Thomas Grey Clarke, Queen's coll.; Edward Penrose Hathaway, Queen's coll.; Thomas Charles Price, Postmaster of Merton coll.; Richard Joyney, Scholar of Corpus Christi coll.; George Carless Swayne, Scholar of Corpus Christi coll.; Philip Howell Morgan, Scholar of Jesus coll.; Henry Arthur Giraud, Scholar of Worcester coll.; John George Sheppard, Scholar of Wadham coll.; John Sayres, Scholar of Wadham coll.; Henry Watson Fox, Wadham coll.; Robert Mynors, University coll.

In a Convocation, holden the same day, it was unanimously agreed, that an annual stipend of 350*l.*, to be paid by the Vice-Chancellor, be in future assigned to each successor of the present Proctors, in lieu of all fees and payments of every description at present appertaining to the office; the said fees, &c., to be paid into the University chest, and annually accounted for by the Vice-Chancellor. This measure is rendered desirable in consequence of certain dues for the *Lectura indolante*, which have hitherto formed a part of the emoluments of the Procuratorial office, having been recently transferred as the endowment of the Logic Lecture. The Procuratorial stipends will in future be paid out of the University chest, with the exception of 150*l.*, which is to be

charged upon what is known by the name of the School Account, namely, certain monies paid to the University for Dispensations, fees at Degrees, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation on Wednesday, the 13th of November, the following degrees were conferred:-

Doctor in Divinity.-The Rev. B. Chapman, Master of Caius coll., by Royal Mandate.

Bachelor in Divinity.-Rev. J. Chapman, Fellow of St. John's, by Royal Mandate.

Honorary Master of Arts.-Sir C. W. C. De Crespigny, Trinity coll.

Masters of Arts.-R. Wood, H. Clarke, Caius coll.

Bachelors of Arts.-J. B. Marriot, Corpus Christi; G. Neville, A. Woodward, Catherine hall; J. Limbrey, St. John's; C. G. Taylor, Emmanuel.

The following gentlemen of St. John's College were, on Saturday last, elected Proper Sizars on the foundation of Dr. Dowman:-

H. J. Bull, G. E. Tate, G. M. Gould, F. B. Scott, J. P. Beard, J. Miller, and W. G. Wilson.

Matriculation, 1839.-King's, 2; Trinity, 106; St. John's, 90; St. Peter's, 18; Clare, 15; Pembroke, 14; Caius, 21; Trinity hall, 15; Corpus, 28; Queen's, 24; Cath. hall, 20; Jesus, 12; Christ's, 21; Magdalen, 11; Emmanuel, 17; Total, 241.

Norriston Prize Essay.-The subject for the present year is, "The Holy Scripture contains sufficiently all Doctrine required of necessity for Eternal Salvation through Faith in Jesus Christ."

The Master and Fellows of St. John's College, have caused a beautiful portrait of the late Master, Dr. Wood, to be placed in a conspicuous position in the Hall; an honour conferred upon those only who have been liberal benefactors to the College. The picture is a most excellent copy by Mr. Illidge, of Liverpool, after one by Jackson, which is preserved in the Master's lodge. -*Cambridge Chronicle.*

Rowland Williams, Esq., Scholar of King's coll., Cambridge, and Battle's University Scholar, has been elected a Fellow of that Society.

Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Mr. S. Laing, M.A., Fellow of St. John's coll., Cambridge, to be his Private Secretary.

On Thursday, Nov. 21, Alexander Blackall Simonds, and Edward Balston, Esqrs., Scholars of King's coll., were elected Fellows of that Society.

On Tuesday, Nov. 9, Wm. Robert Sharp, Esq., B.A., of Catharine hall, in this university, was elected a Fellow of that Society on the Skirne foundation.

The office of Christian Advocate in this university will become vacant at Christmas next. The Trustees have given notice that the election will take place at the latter end of December next. Candidates must be of the degree of Master of Arts, or of Bachelor or Doctor of Divinity, of the age of 30 years or upwards, and resident in the university.

At a congregation on Wednesday, Nov. 27th, the following degrees were conferred:-

Bachelors of Arts.-John Kitton, Queen's coll.; Richard Blanchard, Queen's coll.

The following grace also passed the Senate:-

To purchase of Count Munster, from the Woodwardian Fund, a collection of Geological Specimens, about 20,000 in number, at the price of 500*l.*

On Friday last, Joseph Clark, B.A., was elected a foundation fellow of Christ's coll., in this university; and on Tuesday last, Henry Brookland Mason, B.A., was elected a fellow of the same college, on the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

The following is a correct summary of the present resident members of the university:-

	In College.	In Lodgings.	Total Resident.
Trinity	222	228	418
St. John's	240	114	354
Queen's	47	60	107
Caius	57	49	106
Corpus	78	26	104
Christ	83	10	93
St. Peter's	74	14	88
Catharine hall	34	53	87
Emmanuel	72	3	75
Jesus	57	9	66
Magdalen	50	12	62
Pembroke	43	17	60
Clare hall	52	3	55
Trinity hall	36	8	44
Sidney	30	2	32
King's	31	0	31
Downing	11	2	13
	1217	608	1825

The Syndicate appointed "to consider the best means of raising the funds requisite for completing the building of that portion of the New Library which was contracted for under the grace of July 6, 1837, and to report thereon," beg leave to report to the Senate:-

"That it appears, from an inspection of the accounts of the New Library, that a balance will be due to Messrs. Rigby, on the completion of their contract, amounting to 3745*l.*

"That, in addition to the above, there will be required for paying the Architect, the Clerk of the Works, and for incidental expenses, a sum probably not less than 2000*l.*

"That it further appears, that the University possesses no adequate funds applicable to the liquidation of these demands. "That the balance of the subscriptions to the new library now in the hands of the bankers, amounts to no more than 721*l.*; thus leaving a debt of somewhat more than 5000*l.*, for the payment of which the University stands engaged, and no provision has been made.

"That, although it is expected that some portion of this sum of 5000*l.* will be obtained from such subscribers to the new library as have not yet paid their subscriptions, from members of the University who may be disposed to add to

their former contributions, and from those who have not at present contributed towards that important object, the Syndicate are of opinion, that measures should immediately be taken for enabling the Vice Chancellor to meet the deficiency above stated.

"That the Syndicate see no better means of effecting this purpose than by appropriating thereto, for a limited period, a part of the 'Library Fund'."

"That they therefore recommend, that the 'Library Fund' be charged with the annual payment of 500*l.*, for a term of years not exceeding twelve—upon which annuity they are of opinion that the requisite sum may be raised."

"In making this proposition, the Syndicate deem it right to observe, that the whole of the 'Library Fund' accruing to the present time has not been expended, but that they do not think it advisable that the accumulations, amounting to 377*l.* 9*s.* new 3½ per cent. stock, should be applied towards the payment of the existing debt."

"They would further observe, that the principle of this proposition is recognised in the Report of a Syndicate which was printed and circulated throughout the University in the month of February, 1831; and the Syndicate now recommend this course with the greater confidence, inasmuch as the present annual amount of the 'Library Fund' (1600*l.*) exceeds that contemplated by the framers of the original grace of the 7th of December, 1825, by the sum of 400*l.*"

A grace to confirm the above Report will be offered to the Senate, at the congregation appointed for Wednesday next, the 11th inst.

On the 23rd ult., Charles Thornton, Esq., B.A., of Clare Hall, was elected a Bye Fellow of that society.

Croese Scholarship.—On Thursday, December 5th, Henry Baily, B.A., of St. John's college, in this university, was elected an university scholar of the Croese foundation.

ORDINATIONS.

At an Ordination holden by the Lord Bishop of Ely, in the cathedral church of Ely, on Sunday last, the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons.—Thomas Pothergill Cooke, M.A., St. John's coll., Camb.; John Sparke, B.A., Clare hall, Camb.; William Henry Bateson, M.A., St. John's coll., Camb.; Charles Grain, B.A., Pembroke coll., Camb.; Charles Thornton, B.A., Clare hall, Camb.; Robert Goodwin, B.A., Clare hall, Camb.; William Anderson Smith, B.A., St. John's coll., Camb.; John Selby Watson, B.A., Trinity coll. Dublin (Letter Dim. Bishop of Bath and Wells); Sidney Philip Robertson, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; Richard Pearce Baker, B.A., St. John's coll., Camb. (Letters Dim. from Bishop of Lichfield).

Priests.—Henry Rowland Bramwell, B.A., Christ's coll., Camb.; Joseph Horner, B.A., Clare hall, Camb.; John Smith, M.A., Christ's coll., Camb.; Vincent Haven, B.A., Magdalene coll., Camb.; Fred. Wm. Portlock Collison, M.A., St. John's coll., Camb.; Richard George Young, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; John Robinson Hutcheson, M.A., St. John's coll., Camb.; Thomas William Leventhorpe, M.A., Jesus coll., Camb.; William Wellington Willock, B.A., Magdalene coll., Camb.; Richard Harris Dalton Barham, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; Henry Raymond Smythies, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Camb.

List of Candidates ordained by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, on Sunday, the 10th of November, within the chapel at Bromley Palace, in the county of Kent:—

Deacons.—George Damer Parnell, B.A. Downing coll., Camb.; Charles Acland, M.A., Caius coll., Camb. (by Letter Dim. from Archbishop of Canterbury).

Priests.—Thomas Frankerd Phelps, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; Ebenezer Collins, Literate (by Letter Dim. Bishop of London for her Majesty's foreign possessions).

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLIS.

Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Bloomsbury Place.—A General Assembly of the Governors of this Corporation was holden, according to the charter, on the second Tuesday in November. The most Rev. the Archbishop of Canterbury was re-elected president; and the Right Hon. Sir N. C. Tindal, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, vice president. Sir R. H. Inglis, bart., M. P., J. Clitherow, Esq., and Rev. G. Shepherd, D.D., were re-elected treasurers; and forty-two assistants were chosen for the year following. At a Court of Assistants, holden on Thursday, the 28th of November, Oliver Hargreave, Esq., barrister-at-law, was re-elected registrar of the Corporation. Several petitions for apprentice-fees from the children of clergymen, and petitions for assistance from widows and maiden daughters, and from distressed clergymen, were considered; and business was transacted connected with the estates of the Corporation.

Trinity Church, Mile-end.—The new church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, situated in Tredegar-square, Mile-end-road, was consecrated by the Bishop of London, on the 27th of November, in the usual manner. His Lordship also preached the opening sermon on the occasion. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable state of the weather, and the incessant fall of rain, sleet, and snow, the new church was crowded with a most respectable congregation. The bishop was attended by a great many of the clergy of the district, and by the parochial authorities, so

that the whole ceremony had an imposing and dignified appearance. The church is situated on the left-hand side of the square going from London, and forms an ornament to the neighbourhood, as well as a place of public worship to the inhabitants. It is built in the Gothic style, having a nave and aisles; over the aisles is a gallery, and beneath the gallery are the free sittings, which are very numerous.

All Saints' Church, Mile-end.—The new church of All Saints, which has just been built in Spicer-street, Mile-end New-town, was consecrated on the 25th of November, with the usual ceremonies, by the Bishop of London, the diocesan. His Lordship preached an appropriate sermon on the occasion. The church is situated in one of the most populous districts of the metropolis, and in a district in which a church was much needed. The population is an increasing one, and though but little known to the inhabitants of the western parts of London, and to those whose immediate business does not carry them to it, is a portion of this great city exceedingly important in a commercial, a manufacturing, and a moral point of view. It is in districts of this sort, and amongst populations of this class, that the Papists and the sectarians are most active in the arts of proselytism and defection; and it is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that this edifice has been erected. There are (which is important to the neighbourhood) a great number of free sittings; there is a good organ, and there are attached to the edifice a vestry and all the usual accommodations for the proper performance of the church service.—*Times.*

St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark.—The Annual Examination of this School, and the opening of the new building in Sumner-street, which has been erected for this ancient foundation, took place on the 18th of November. The Bishop of Winchester as visitor presided, and, with his usual urbanity and kindness, distributed the prizes. The examination and the speeches which were delivered by the pupils were highly creditable both to themselves and to the masters. In the course of the proceedings a just tribute was paid, not only to the Rev. Launcelot Sharpe and the existing masters, but also to the Rev. Dr. Fancourt, who for thirty-five years was head master of this school, and who was present on the occasion. At the anniversary dinner which followed, the Bishop of Winchester, in proposing the health of Dr. Fancourt, spoke in the kindest manner of the long and valuable services which he had rendered to the school, and to the cause of education; and the whole of the day's proceedings were satisfactory and gratifying to the friends of the institution.

National Schools, St. George's, Camberwell.—On Monday, the 28th of October, 1839 (being the seventh anniversary of the re-opening of St. George's district church), the first stone of new school rooms and residences for the master and mistress was laid, by Henry Kemble, Esq., M. P. for the eastern division of the county of Surrey, and a resident of Camberwell. After divine service at St. George's church (it being the festival of St. Simon and St. Jude), the procession, consisting of the resident clergy, the churchwardens, the directors, architect, and builder, and the children of the several charity schools at Camberwell, walked to the ground, which is very near the church, when appropriate prayers were read by the Rev. Samuel Smith, minister of St. George's church; and the ceremony was performed in the presence of a large concourse of persons who had assembled upon the occasion. When the stone had been laid, Mr. Kemble addressed the company upon the great advantages to be derived from institutions of this nature, where suitable education is afforded, based upon religious principles strictly in accordance with the Established Church. A large proportion of the company afterwards proceeded to the parsonage, in Wells-street, where they partook of a cold collation; and the whole of the children (about 400 in number) were provided with refreshments in their present school rooms.

PROVINCIAL.

Salehurst, Sussex.—The difficulties, which have existed for upwards of twelve years, of providing a good school-house for the education of the children of the poor of the populous parish of Salehurst in

Sussex, (of which the town of Robertsbridge and the village of Hurst Green are a part,) are now happily overcome; and a new National School-house was opened on the 8th of November. It is situated about the centre of the parish, and consists of two rooms, calculated to contain ninety children of each sex; together with a small room to be appropriated to an infant school for thirty children, and a very convenient house for the mistress. The ceremony was commenced by the children singing the Hundredth Psalm; after which Dr. Wrench (the vicar) addressed a numerous auditory on the importance of a Christian education, and concluded with a prayer for God's blessing on the work; the Evening Hymn was then sung, and the Apostolic Benediction closed this truly interesting service."

Gravesend.—Propagation of the Gospel.—On Monday, the 28th inst., a public meeting was held in the Town Hall, Gravesend, in aid of the funds of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—W. Masters Smith, Esq., of Camer, presided. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia was present; and the Rev. Dr. Short, rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, attended on behalf of the Parent Society. On the platform were the Rev. Messrs. Mayo, of Wrotham, Graham, of Rochester, Harvey, of Hornsey, Stokes, Keates, Hindle, Rashleigh, Edmeades, Thompson, Johnston, Ottey, Tate, Allfree, and Eyre, the Rev. Dr. Joyner, W. Gladish, Esq., the Mayor, W. Brenchley, Esq., A. Park, Esq., &c. The room was densely crowded, nearly every influential and respectable family in the town and neighbourhood being present. The Rev. J. Stokes having read prayers, the chairman stated in a perspicuous manner the important object of the meeting. Dr. Short gave some interesting details of the operations of the Society in the West India islands, in Hindostan, and in Australia. The Rev. J. Graham followed, and applied to the feelings of his hearers the facts just laid before them in a speech that seemed to flow from a heart warmed with Christianity, and a mind enriched by the imagery of the Bible. The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, in a luminous speech, adverted to the spiritual destitution of our Transatlantic colonies, and more particularly in his own diocese, stating, at the same time, the eager desire of the emigrants for religious instruction, and the sacrifices which many of them made to procure it. It has been calculated, that if every family belonging to the Church of England would subscribe annually the sum of half-a-crown, which is very little more than a halfpenny a week, the amount contributed (200,000*l.*) would enable the Society materially to increase the sphere of their labours. The speech and manner of the bishop made a great impression on the audience, combining, as it did, the dignity of his high office with the benevolence of a Christian's heart. The meeting was also addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Keates, Hindle, Harvey, Stokes, Edmeades, Johnston, and Tate, Mr. Gladish, and Mr. Park. The mayor, in replying to the vote of thanks for the use of the Town Hall, adverted to the successful labours of the Rev. Mr. Gray, of this town, who was now, he believed, in the diocese of the prelate who had honoured the day's proceedings with his presence. In reply to this remark, the bishop gave the strongest possible testimony to the character and service of Mr. Gray, whom he described as a zealous and faithful son of the Church. The Secretary, the Rev. Dr. Joyner, then communicated to the meeting several notes and messages from various friends who were prevented from attending. Besides the amount raised at the meeting, the sum of 18*l.* was contributed by the inhabitants of Gravesend a few weeks ago, after a sermon preached on behalf of the Society.

Oakham and Uppingham Schools.—At the late Michaelmas audit of the governors of Oakham and Uppingham Schools, the number of the general exhibitions to any college in either Oxford or Cambridge, value 40*l.* per annum, was increased to twelve, from each of the said schools.

New Church at Speen.—A new church at Speen, near Newbury, Berks, which has been erected and endowed by the vicar, the Rev. W. H. Majendie, was recently consecrated by the bishop of the diocese. The communion-service and organ were both presented by the Rev. Mr. Majendie.

Bristol and Exeter Railway.—The Rev. J. Campbell, M.A., has been appointed, under the sanction of the bishop, a missionary chaplain among the excavators employed on the Bristol and Exeter Railway. The directors of the railway company and the Pastoral Aid Society have contributed very liberally towards his support. The men have received the reverend gentleman in the most cordial manner, and have listened to his instructions with the greatest attention.

Horsley.—On Wednesday, the 16th of October, the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated the new church and additional cemetery at Horsley, Gloucestershire.

Liverpool Collegiate Institution.—At a meeting of the clergy of Liverpool, held 15th October, 1839, to determine how far they could approve of a projected institution for the education of the middle classes, in which it was proposed to admit Presbyterian and other Dissenters upon the Committee of Management, and to permit the Catechism to be dispensed with in the religious instruction to be given to the children of Dissenters;—The proposition to admit Dissenters upon the Committee was supported by very few of the clergy;—The proposition that the Committee should consist entirely of Churchmen, but that they should be permitted to dispense with the Catechism in the case of Dissenters, was carried by a large majority, and this resolution of the clergy was immediately communicated to a meeting of the laity, including Dissenters, which awaited their decision. A protest was made against this resolution by the Rev. Cecil Wray, M.A., assistant minister of St. Martin's, which has since been published.

Welsh Clergymen.—The deficiency of knowledge in the Welsh language among our clergy, so long and so justly complained of, is at last in a fair way of being remedied in the diocese of St. David's, as will be seen from the following really important communication from the bishop to the Rev. David T. Jones, Professor of Welsh at St. David's College;—

"Aberwilly, Nov. 5, 1839.

"Rev. Sir,—I hereby appoint you commissioner to act with Dr. Llewellyn and the Rev. Joshua Davies in the examination in the Welsh language of clergymen presented to Welsh benefices within my diocese, and I strictly enjoin you and your colleagues on no account to grant a certificate to any person who is not able to speak and converse in the Welsh language with as much fluency and facility as a native of the principality who has been accustomed to speak it from his infancy.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your faithful servant,
"J. B. ST. DAVID'S,"

—*Cambrian*,

FOREIGN.

We have received letters from our Constantinople correspondent to the 7th inst. inclusive, enclosing a copy of a Hatti Scheriff read on the 3rd inst. by order of the Sultan to the ulemas and grandees of the empire, and in the presence of the Greek and Armenian patriarchs and of the foreign ambassadors to the Sublime Porte. This important document commences by ascribing the decay of the Ottoman empire to departures from the principles laid down in the Koran, proceeds to describe the reforms in the system of government that had thence become necessary, and concludes by decreeing them. The points to which the Hatti Scheriff is principally directed, are—individual and personal liberty, and the contributions for the defence of the state in men and money. Henceforward the lives and property of all the subjects of the Ottoman government, without distinction of religion, are declared inviolable. Just and wise modes of collecting an equitable revenue are to supersede the grinding, cruel, and oppressive system that had during the last century and a half prevailed. The levy of soldiers is to be hereafter proportioned to the population in each district, and the period of military service to be reduced to four or five years, according to the decision of a military commission to which the project is to be referred.—*Times*.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

Rev. S. J. C. Adamson, incumbent of Padiham, Lancashire, a silver inkstand, a pocket communion service, and a superbly bound polygot Bible.

Rev. Colin Campbell, Curate of St. Paul's, Birmingham, a silver inkstand.

Rev. T. T. Champnes, of Upton-cum-Chalvey, Bucks, a silver breakfast service.

Rev. J. F. Denham, of St. Mary-le-Strand, Westminster, a superb set of robes, by the congregation attending his Wednesday evening lecture.

Rev. R. Downes, of Leamington, a splendid candelabrum.

Rev. R. Garvey, M.A., Principal of the West Riding Proprietary School, has been presented by the pupils with an elegant silver snuff-box.

Rev. R. Harvey, of Hornsey, a beautiful and costly set of robes.

Rev. W. Houlbrook, of Bradford, Yorkshire, a tea and coffee service.

Rev. Hinds Howell, Curate of Washfield, a silver salver.

Rev. T. Kennion, of High Harrowgate, a splendid silver salver.

Rev. F. W. Knollis, Curate of Diggeswell, Herts, by the governess and children of Diggeswell school, a beautifully ornamented writing-book.

Rev. Samuel Shipley, Vicar of Ashbourn, a very handsome silver tea and coffee service.

Rev. F. O. Smith, of Swineshead and Frampton, a splendid set of robes.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Charles Ackland, to the Living of Queenborough. Patrons, the Corporation of Queenborough.

Rev. Dr. Ainger, Prebendary of Chester, and Perpetual Curate of St. Bees, Cumberland, to be Rural Dean of the district.

The Speaker has appointed the Rev. Gerard T. Andrewes be Chaplain to the House of Commons.

Rev. Lewis Francis Bagot, M.A., to the Rectory of Castle-riding, with Roydon, Norfolk. Patrons, the Hon. Fulk Greville Howard, and the Hon. Mary Howard, his wife.

Rev. W. Baker, Vicar of Cherry Willingham, Lincolnshire, to be Chaplain of the Lincoln Union.

Rev. Henry William Johnson Beauchamp, M.A., to the Rectory of Monk's Risborough, with the Chapelry of Owlswick, in the county of Buckingham. Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. E. Bennett, M.A. to the Incumbency of the Chapel of St. John's, Littlehampton, Devon; patron, Lord Rolle.

Rev. M. G. Beresford, M.A., Vicar General of Kilmore, to the Archdeaconry of Ardagh.

Rev. W. S. Harris Braham, M.A., to the Rectories of St. George and St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Canterbury.

Rev. John Sherren Brewer, M.A., has been appointed Classical Tutor and Librarian of King's College, London.

Rev. James Mellor Brown, B.A., to the Rectory of Isham Inferior, in Northamptonshire. Patron, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Archdeacon Butson, to the Vicar Generalship of Clonfert Diocese.

Rev. Wm. Cockcroft of Manchester, to the Head Master-ship of Knutsford Free Grammar School.

Rev. John Davies, B.D., to the Rectory of Gateshead, Durham. Patron, the Bishop of Durham.

Rev. Thomas Davis, to the Perpetual Curacy of Roundhay, Yorkshire. Patron, S. Nicholson, Esq.

Rev. Jackson Delmar, B.A., to the Rectory of Swalecliffe, Kent. Patron, Earl Cowper.

Rev. James Whitley Deans Dundas, M.A., to the Vicarage of Ramsbury, Wilts. Patron, Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Edward Elder, M.A., to be Head Master of the Durham Grammar School.

Rev. John Ferrar, to the Curacy of Ballingtoy, Antrim.

Rev. Henry Edmund Fryer, M.A., has been appointed, by the Duke of Richmond, one of his Grace's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. James Garbett, M.A., to the Vicarage of Upton Bishop, Herefordshire. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. C. W. Gibson, to the Vicarage of St. Clement's, Cornwall. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. J. H. Harding, B.A., to the Vicarage of Child's Wickham, Gloucestershire. Patron, P. Bedwell, Esq.

Rev. Henry Hardinge, B.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Woodbridge, Suffolk. Patron, the Rev. Thomas Salmon.

Hon. and Rev. Charles Amyand Harris, M.A., to the Rectory of Shafton, alias Shaston St. Trinity, with St. Peter and St. Lawrence destroyed, and St. Martin destroyed, in the county of Dorset. Patron, Earl of Shaftesbury.

Rev. Philip Henry Houghton, B.A., to be Assistant Minister of Bedford Episcopical Chapel, Bloomsbury.

Rev. Charles Hayes, to the Sunday Afternoon Lectureship of the parish of Wath-upon-Dearn, and to the Curacy of Swinton, Yorkshire.

Rev. John Hill, to the Perpetual Curacy of Barby, Yorkshire. Patron, the Vicar of Hemingbrough.

Rev. W. Worth Hoare, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Paul's, Staleybridge, Lancashire.

Rev. Canon Hobart, to the Mastership of St. Catherine's Hospital, Ledbury. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. Hughes Hughes, to the Rectory of St. John's, Clerkenwell. Patron, Lord Chancellor.

Rev. John Hughes, to the Vicarage of Tregaron.

Rev. William Hurst, B.A., to the Rectory of Boylstone, Derbyshire, on his own petition, as patron.

Rev. Rowland Ingram, M.A., to the Vicarage of Giggleswick, Yorkshire. Patron, John Nicholas Coulthurst, Esq.

Rev. Henry Anthony Jeffreys, M.A., to the Vicarage of Hawkhurst, Kent. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. Henry E. Joly, M.D., to be Vicar General of the Diocese of Tuam. He is also appointed Judge of the Consistorial Court of Tuam.

Rev. D. T. Jones, to the Rectory of Llanddewi Velfrey, Breconshire. Patrons, St. David's College, Lampeter.

Rev. W. M. Brook Kempson, M.A., to the Rectory of Stoke Lacey, Herefordshire. Patron, John Kempson, Esq.

Rev. Richard Rowe Knott, M.A., to the Vicarage of Helli-don, Northamptonshire. Patron, Carsten Houthouse, Esq.

Rev. Francis Gregory Le Mann, M.A., to the Rectory of Merton, Norfolk. Patron, Lord Walsingham.

Rev. F. V. Lockwood, M.A., Vice-Dean of the Cathedral of Canterbury for the ensuing year.

Rev. John Thomas Maine, M.A., to the Rectory of Harrington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Pelham Maitland, B.A., to the Incumbency of St. Peter's Church, Blackburn. Patron, Vicar of Blackburn.

Rev. T. D. Moore, Vicar of Aghadow, to be Prebendary of Kinalgor, and Rector of Athnowen, Ireland.

Rev. Canon Morgan, B.D., to the Mastership of the Hospital of St. Ethelbert, founded in Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. W. North, M.A., was installed Professor and Tutor of St. David's College. At the same time the Rev. D. T. Jones was installed Professor of the Welsh language.

Rev. W. Powell, to the Vicarage of Llanbister. Patron, the Bishop of St. David's.

Rev. Arthur Rigg, B.A., to be Principal of the Chester Diocesan Training School.

Rev. Mr. Robinson, to the Chaplaincy of the Boston Union Poor House.

Rev. H. J. Rose, B.D. Rector of Houghton Conquest, to be one of the Rural Deans of the Deanery of Bedford.

Rev. Samuel Rundle, M.A., to be Perpetual Curate of St. Aubyn's Chapel, Devonport.

Rev. J. L. F. Russell, M.A., to be Chaplain of the Wareham and Isle of Purbeck Union.

Rev. J. Shafto, to the Rectory of Brancepeth, Durham. Patron, R. & D. Shafto, Esq.

Rev. Lancelot Arthur Sharpe, B.D., to the Rectory of Tackley. Patrons, the President and Scholars of St. John's College.

Rev. Henry Martyn Sherwood, B.A., to the Vicarage of White Ladies, Aston. Patron, R. Berkeley, Esq.

Rev. John Sinclair, to be Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of London.

Venerable Archdeacon Singleton appointed a Trustee of Lord Crewe's Estates and Charities.

Rev. Thomas Tysden, M.A., to the Rectory of East Allington, Devon. Patroness, Mrs. Elizabeth Fortescue.

Rev. W. Vincent, B.A., to the Vicarage of Stevenston, Berkshire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

Rev. Randall Ward, M.A., to be Senior Chaplain and Acting Archdeacon at the Presidency of Bombay.

Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, B.D., to be Archdeacon of Surrey.

Rev. W. A. Willis, to the Subdeanery of the Vicars Choral, Limerick.

DEATHS.

Dec. 4, at Eccleshall Castle, Staffordshire, the Right Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D. Lord Bishop of Lichfield, formerly a Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and Master of the Grammar School at Shrewsbury. He took the degree of B.A. in 1798, proceeded M. A. in 1799, and B. D. and D. D. in 1811. He succeeded Dr. Ryder as Bishop of Lichfield in June, 1836. Dr. Butler was born in 1774, and was the senior Medallist at Cambridge in 1796. He published an edition of *Æschylus* and various other classical works.

Oct. 14, at Madeira, the Rev. Edward Ashe, M.A., Rector of Haruill, Gloucestershire, and Vicar of Driffield, in the same county.

Oct. 29, aged 74, the Rev. Geo. Osborne, 17 years Rector of Haslebech, Northamptonshire.

Nov. 2, at his father's house, Burbage, Leicestershire, Henry Crafts, B.A., late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Nov. 3, at Ipswich, Frederick William Gower, of Queen's College, Cambridge, aged 23.

Nov. 4, Rev. J. Jones, Vicar of Tregaron, Cardiganshire.

Nov. 4, at the New Hotel, Hornsea, aged 55, the Rev. James John Hudson, B.D., Fellow of Magdalen College, on the Lincolnshire Foundation.

Nov. 9, Rev. Joseph Taylor, 38 years Perpetual Curate of Coppull, Lancashire, Patron, the Rector of Standish; and Head Master of Heskin School, aged 74.

Rev. G. H. Haslewood, 43 years Perpetual Curate of Morvill with Aston Eyre, Salop, and 39 years Incumbent of Quatford, in the same county, both in the patronage of C. H. Tracey, Esq.

Aged 37, the Rev. C. Moffat, Curate of St. Mary's, Newry.

Nov. 12, aged 79, the Rev. Jas. Geldart, D.C.L., of Trinity Hall, Cambr., 44 years Rector of Kirk-Leighton, Yorkshire.

Nov. 13, in the 38th year of his age, the Rev. D. F. Har-dge, formerly of Queen's College, Curate of Lamerash, Essex.

Nov. 14, aged 78, the Rev. Jos. Hudson, 31 years Vicar of Stanwix, Cumberland. Patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.

Nov. 15, at North Cheam, Surrey, the Rev. John Cookes-ley, D.D., in his 69th year.

On Monday, Nov. 18, died, in his 75th year, the Rev. Robert Hele Selby Hele, M.A., of Exeter College, and Rector of Brede, Sussex. He was the son of Robert Hele Selby, Esq., of Marazion, Cornwall; was matriculated of Exeter College, June 2, 1783, at the age of 18; took his Degree of B.A. July 12, 1788; and proceeded, M.A. Oct. 10, 1789. He took the name of Selby Hele on the death of a relative.

Nov. 18, Rev. Martin Gilpin, Perpetual Curate of St. Thomas's Church, Stockport.

Nov. 19, aged 65, the Rev. Robert Sandford, Perpetual Curate of Crook, in Kendal, Westmoreland, for 39 years.

Nov. 20, in the 63rd year of his age, the Rev. Martin John Brunwin, Rector of Bradwell, Essex.

Rev. John Boake, 13 years Rector of Swalcliffe, Kent, 5th Dec, at Edgbaston, near Birmingham, of scarlet fever, the Rev. John George Brey, of Queen's College, Cambridge, Minister of Christ Church, Birmingham, and Prebendary of Litchfield. Although indisposed, he preached to his attached flock on Sunday, the 24th ultimo, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of his appointment over them, and, as it proved, for the last time. Mr. Brey was for a short time Curate of Trinity church, Cambridge, and for several years Perpetual Curate of Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely.

Rev. John Kipling, M.A., 48 years Perpetual Curate of Chearsley, Bucks, Patron, C. C. Dormer, Esq.; and 29 years Vicar of Oakley, in the same county, of which he was for many years an active magistrate. He was matriculated of Lincoln College, Aug. 21, 1783; took the Degree of B.A., June 7, 1787; and proceeded M.A., April 14, 1790.

Aged 67, the Rev. Thomas Robyns, 20 years Vicar of Mary-stow, Devonshire. Patron, J. H. Tremayne, Esq.

Rev. Francis Sandes, Curate of Lisleton.

Aged 73, the Rev. George Turner, 34 years Rector of Kettleburgh, Suffolk; patron, the Earl of Gosford; and 37 years Rector of Monewden, in the same county; patron, A. Arcedeckne.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MIDDLE AGED MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of Orthodox Sentiments, whose references are three Dignitaries of the Church, wishes to obtain a **VILLAGE CURACY**, with the prospect of a Permanency, within thirty miles of the Sea.

A D.D., about fifty years of age, who can appeal to his Diocesan and Archdeacon for proof of his orthodoxy, character, and qualifications, and who is accustomed to town duty, is desirous of obtaining a permanent Clerical Engagement, either in London or the Country, with a stipend of not less than 120*l.* per annum.

A N UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, of Evangelical sentiments, and about thirty years of age, whose voice is not adapted to a large Church, being almost dependent upon his profession, is very anxious to obtain a **CURACY**, or Assistant Curacy, in the Country. His references will be found satisfactory.

The Clerical Office, 1, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square. Letters are expected to be sent free of postage, but Mr. Powell makes no charge to Incumbents who kindly favour him with the particulars of Curacies in their patronage. [117]

WANTED, by a **MARRIED CLERGYMAN**, a Country **CURACY**, of not less value than 100*l.* per annum, with a comfortable Parsonage, or an equivalent, thereto. The Advertiser is of strictly Orthodox principles and active habits.

All letters (post paid) addressed to U. C., Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical Agency Office, Bedford-street, London, will be immediately forwarded. [78]

CURACY WANTED.

WANTED in Spring, by a Married Clergyman, M.A. in Full Orders, of active habits, and without Family, a **DISTRICT CHAPEL** in the Country, or a separate charge of a Licensed Curacy. Salary not less than 100*l.* a year and a House. His sentiments are Evangelical. Satisfactory references can be given.

Address (post paid) Rev. T. R., Post-office, Rushford, Durham. [120]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, who is of active habits, and whose Voice is equal to a large Church, wishes to undertake the Duties of a Pariah either in the Country or in a Market town.

Address (post paid) Y. Z. Post-office, Newbury. [103]

TO THE CLERGY.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, a distinguished Graduate of the University of Cambridge, who has held Curacies in situations of more than common importance, and can produce high testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a Curacy where a Good House is to be had, either at a rent or as forming part of the stipend. [100]

Address (post paid) Rev. M. A. Pocock's Library, Bath.

CURATE WANTED. In a very small Rural Pariah, in the most beautiful part of Staffordshire, a Curacy will be vacated about Christmas next. As there is no house of residence, the party must be unmarried. Unexceptionable references will be required as to piety, &c. and the stipend will be a liberal one.

Address, (post-paid) to the Rev. T. G., care of Mr. Mort, Stationer, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire. [119]

THE FRIENDS of a CLERGYMAN of highly Evangelical Sentiments and unblemished Character, are quite prepared to advance not more £1500 towards the Endowment or Fabric of a new Church, in or near London, to which he might be presented. Or they would purchase an Episcopal Chapel or Small Living with the prospect of early possession.

Full particulars are requested to be sent, free of postage, to the Rev. Giles Powell, the Clerical Office, St. Martin's-place. [116]

WANTED, an **ASSISTANT CURATE** in a Pariah in a Midland County, where there are two resident Clergymen. Salary, 100*l.* a year. Sound Church principles are indispensable. Address (post paid) to Rev. B. M., Post office, Chesterfield. [65]

WANTED immediately, Assistance for six Months certain, in a small country parish. Two services on Sundays. Remuneration not less than £110 per annum. A furnished house if required. Letters addressed Rev. J. M., St. Ives, Hunts, will be duly attended to. [93]

WANTED, by a Clergyman of Orthodox Principles, a **CURACY** in a small Pariah near a large Town within fifty miles of London, to be entered upon at the end of February, 1840. Salary is not so much an object as a good house.

Letters directed to Rev. Z. Brooke, Monks Risborough, Bucks, will be immediately attended to. [13]

TO BE DISPOSED OF, an **ADVOVSON** to a **RECTORY** in the West of England, with a prospect of a very early Presentation: worth about 240*l.* a year.

Apply (post paid) to Mr. Shoubridge, 5, South-square, Gray's-inn, London; or to Mr. Bailey, Manor Office, Cheltenham. [39]

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

TO BE SOLD, in one of the most desirable parts of the County of Somerset, viz. in the Taunton Dean Vale, the Perpetuity of an **ADVOVSON**, with very early prospect of possession. Tithes commuted, and annual value of the Living 600*l.* House and Gardens well situated and extensive, together with valuable Orchards, capable of bearing 250 Hogsheads of Cider in a favourable year.

N.B. A Title for Orders will be given if required. Reference for further particulars may be made to G. Stone, Esq., Solicitor, Taunton; or H. M. Daniel, Esq., Worcester. All letters post paid. [24]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

THE INCUMBENT of a Benefice in a northern County, yielding about £700 per annum, is desirous of exchanging with some Clergyman in the south of England, and would not object to make a sacrifice of income for a Living in a mild air. Letters to be addressed (post paid) to G. care of Mr. Robinson, No 11*a*, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square.

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A CLERGYMAN holding Preferment in the South-west of England, near the Sea, the duty light, and the income nearly £150, with a comfortable house, wishes to exchange for a Living more to the eastward; a family house, a good neighbourhood, and a dry situation principally desired; or he would be glad to purchase an Advowson in Dorsetshire, Hants, Sussex, or Kent, with a prospect of early possession. The amount of income only a secondary consideration. Address, post paid, to W. care of Mr. Robinson, 11 *a*, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square. [89]

A CLERGYMAN having the offer of a Chaplaincy in the Colonies, is willing to Exchange the Appointment for Preferment in England, of less value. The value of the Chaplaincy is considerable, with a certain prospect of increase and a retiring Pension, which will not prevent the holding of other Preferment in this Country.

Despatch is highly necessary.

Communications, with full Particulars of the Preferment proposed to be Exchanged, to be addressed (post paid) to Mr. Snell, Regent Chambers, 32, Regent-street, London. [47]

THE INCUMBENT of a RECTORY, of about 400*l.* a year, in Rutlandshire, with an excellent house, the population about 300, wishes **TO EXCHANGE** for a Rectory in any part of England in a high and dry situation. His age is 48.

Apply (post paid) to John Clayton, Esq., 10, Lancaster-place, Strand. [33]

ADVOVSONS with the PROSPECT of EARLY POSSESSION FOR SALE.

A PERPETUAL CURACY within 100 miles of town, and in one of the most esteemed parts of the south of England. Income £300.

A RECTORY in a southern county, about 70 miles from town. Income above £400. A parsonage-house, and in a good neighbourhood.

A RECTORY in a western county. Income upwards of £1000 a year. House and glebe; the population under 2000.

A most important **RECTORY** in a midland county, near a railway-station, and in the midst of excellent society. Income upwards of £1000 a year, and a fund for building a parsonage-house. A large population.

A RECTORY in a midland county, within 70 miles of town, with a superior residence. Income £300.

The next **PRESENTATION to a LIVING** in Suffolk. Income £200 a year. Near the coast.

An **EPISCOPAL CHAPEL** in a good neighbourhood; within 30 miles of London; may be entered upon by an active Clergyman on very advantageous terms.

All Communications respecting the above to be addressed, post paid, to Mr. Robinson, Auctioneer, Surveyor, and Agent for the Transfer of Ecclesiastical, Real, and Personal Property, No. 11 *a*, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

N.B. Mr. R. undertakes the management of the Commutation of Tithes under the Tithe Act, and the Assessment of Dilapidations. [38]

WANTED to PURCHASE, the **ADVOVSON** or **NEXT PRESENTATION to a LIVING**, of the annual value of about 300*l.* per Annum, with immediate or very early possession; the population must be small—the parsonage-house in good repair, and the situation dry and healthy.

Applications from principals alone will be attended to, and any further particulars may be learned by letters (post paid) addressed Rev. W. T. C., Melton Mowbray. [50]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, late Fellow of New College, Oxford, who resides in Kent, within twenty miles of Town, receives a few young gentlemen as Private Pupils. The terms are moderate; proportioned to the age of the pupil and the accommodation required.

Address (post paid) Rev. A. B., 47, Bedford-row. [4]

A CLERGYMAN in Full Orders, who would take charge of a small Pariah with Single Duty, for a Few Weeks from the first Sunday after Christmas-day inclusive, and would consider the use of a portion of the House, of which two servants will be left in charge, an equivalent for such services, may apply by letter (post paid) to Rev. A. X. Y. care of Mr. Rigden, Bookseller, Dover, Kent. [112]

TO BE SOLD, **PRESENTATIONS**, with prospect of very early possession, to Livings of the annual value of 100*l.*, 200*l.*, or 300*l.*, the property of one Patron. They are situated in a cheap and picturesque part of Richmondshire; and further particulars may be known in answer to post paid applications addressed to H. B., at Mr. George's, Bookseller, 66, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, London. Personal application useless. [31]

NEXT PRESENTATION.

WANTED to PURCHASE, in either of the Counties of Gloucester, Wilts, or Somerset, the same being within 30 miles of Bristol, the **NEXT PRESENTATION to a Living** of between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a year in value. There must be a prospect of early possession; and the population of or above 500 persons.

Apply (if by letter, post paid, with all particulars) to M. A., Mr. Oldland's, Bookseller, Corn-street, Bristol. [77]

NEXT PRESENTATION.

TO BE SOLD, a great Bargain, the next **PRESENTATION to a RECTORY** in Somersetshire, beautifully situated, of the annual value of 280*l.* The Incumbent is in his 65th year. Population under 200; tithes commuted.

Address (post paid) D. H., care of Mr. Burns, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square. [86]

WANTED to PURCHASE, in or within 50 miles of London, the **ADVOVSON** or **NEXT PRESENTATION of a RECTORY**, from 300*l.* to 600*l.* per year, with early possession. Post Town desirable. Might not object to endow a New Church, population being large and respectable.

Particulars (post paid) to T. W. M., Messrs. Pemberton, Crawley, and Gardiner, Whitehall-place. [38]

TO BE DISPOSED OF, by Private Contract, the **ADVOVSON** and next **PRESENTATION to a small LIVING** in Essex, with a prospect of early possession. For particulars, apply to Messrs. Cardale, Cardale, and Iliffe, 2, Bedford Row. [110]

THE REV. GILES POWELL, in consequence of instructions from several Clients, requests full particulars of an Advowson, or next presentation to a Benefice, of any amount, in any of the Southern Counties.

The Clerical Office, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar-square. Unpaid communications are declined. [114]

THE FRIENDS of a middle-aged Clergyman are desirous of receiving the particulars of an Advowson, or immediate presentation to a good Living, with a house, &c. Apply (post paid) to Z. Z., Post-office, Exeter. [118]

A LADY, who can give references to two Clergymen as to character and ability, is desirous of obtaining a Situation as Companion to an elderly Lady, or to take the entire charge of one Daughter. The Advertiser has had the care of a Boarding School with about 30 Pupils, but the death of her only surviving parent has determined her to relinquish this very laborious post of duty.

Address (post paid) N. A., Felix House, Liverpool-road, Islington. [64]

A CLERGYMAN wishes to hear of a Young Woman as House and Waiting Maid in a small and regular Family. A person fully equal to the Situation, and whose honesty and truthfulness could be vouched for, would be highly valued.

Direct (post paid) to E. R., at Mr. Ambrose Cartwright's, Worthing. [103]

THE CLERGY are most respectfully informed, that they can be accommodated with Full Dress Canonicals, for Her Majesty's Levees, and other occasions; to be had of Palmer, Clerical Robe Maker, 116, Chancery-lane. N.B. Clerical Gowns, Surplices, Hoods, &c., &c., always on sale. Orders from the country immediately attended to. [113]

A CLERGYMAN, of Orthodox Principles and of some years' Experience, is desirous of being engaged either in or near London; and he would have no objection to attend private Pupils or to assist in a public School.

Apply (if by letter, post paid) to H. J. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. [99]

TUITION AND PARENTAL CARE.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, without Family, of ten years' standing in the Church, M.A. of Cambridge, who has always been accustomed to, and is very fond of, the care of children, wishes to undertake the Education of Four or Six Little Boys under the age of Fifteen—the sons of such Parents as would value and appreciate a firm and steady hand during School-hours, combined with a tender and affectionate watchfulness over the religious and moral welfare of their children at all other times.

The situation is most healthy, and on the sea-side, with daily communication by land and water to London.

The Advertiser is kindly permitted to give references, if required, to some of the first men of his College.

Letters (post paid), addressed W. B. H., care of Messrs. Harvey and Darton, Gracechurch-street, will immediately be forwarded. [16]

CLERGY ORPHAN SCHOOL,
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, MARYLEBONE.

A N ELECTION OF CHILDREN into the SCHOOLS of this SOCIETY will take place in the month of February, 1840. Forms of petitions for admission may be obtained by application to Mr. Stretton, 87, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, London; and the petitions, properly filled up and attested, must be sent on or before the 31st of January, directed to the Secretary, Clergy Orphan School, St. John's Wood, London. [21]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, residing in a most delightful situation on the Sea-coast, within easy access of London, will be happy to receive the son of a Gentleman to educate. The number of his Pupils is limited to four.

Letters addressed, L. B. C., 34, Pall Mall, London, will be immediately forwarded to him. [25]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident within forty miles of London, who receives into his House a limited number of Pupils, who are prepared for the Public Schools and the Universities, will have three vacancies after Christmas. Terms, from 50 to 100 Guineas per Annum, according to age.

Letters addressed to Rev. A. B. C., at Caines and Co., Booksellers, 2, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, will be attended to. [40]

TO THE CLERGY AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN
THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

THE Advertiser will be most grateful for the recommendation of a MASTER qualified for the Superintendence of a NATIONAL SCHOOL, consisting of about 70 or 80 Boys. He must take a lively interest in the charge entrusted to him, and give unexceptionable references for character, &c.

Stipend, 20 Guineas per Annum, with a House free of rates and taxes, and some incidental advantages.
Address Rev. A. M., near Sawbridgeworth, Herts. [36]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A., of the University of Oxford, and resident in a healthy and conveniently situated Village in Hertfordshire, within 23 miles of London, receives five Pupils into his Family, to prepare for the Public Schools, or the Universities. The highest references and testimonials will be given.

Further particulars may be known, by applying (if by letter, post paid) to the Rev. C. M. A., Post Office, St. Alban's. [41]

TO CLERGYMEN OR GRADUATES OF THE
UNIVERSITIES.

A CLERGYMAN, the Principal of a first-rate Establishment, where the sons of noblemen and gentlemen only are educated, wishes to meet with a Clergyman or Graduate to succeed him, as he is about to decline school business. There are about 40 boarders and day-boarders. The House and Premises are admirably adapted for a School, and sit for the residence of a gentleman, and the situation is unexceptionable, being in one of the most salubrious and fashionable places in the kingdom. The Premium and value of the furniture, &c. may be paid by instalments. For Particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Donaldson, Clerical and School Agency Office, 26, Southampton Street, Strand. [95]

SCHOOL, FAMILY, and CLERICAL AGENCY, 30, Soho Square, London, Mr. HINTON, late of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, respectfully states, that he has at all times on his books, English and Foreign Governesses, Tutors and Assistants properly qualified, to take every branch of education. No charge to principals or heads of families. Scholastic and Clerical Property transferred. Mr. Hinton can recommend superior Schools, from actual inspection and investigation, in England, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. All letters must be free. [82]

NORWICH DIOCESAN NATIONAL SCHOOL
SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY, having determined to appoint a Clerical Superintendent of the Model and Training Schools in Norwich, invite Clergymen, desirous of filling that important post, to send their names and testimonials immediately to the Secretary, the Rev. Samuel Stone, Norwich.

The duties of the office will comprise, 1. The Superintendence of three Model Schools, for Boys, Girls, and Infants; 2. The Training of Teachers for Schools throughout the Diocese.

The appointment will be made in the first instance for two years. The salary will not be less than 200*l.* per annum; and the Superintendent will not be allowed to accept any weekly parochial cure. For further particulars application may be made to the Secretary. [39]

PRIVATE TUITION.—BRIGHTON.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A., who receives Four Pupils designed for the Universities, &c., has Two Vacancies. The Advertiser graduated with honours at Oxford, and is competent to instruct in Mathematics and Modern Languages. Terms moderate, and the most satisfactory references can be given.

Address (post paid) Rev. D. H., care of Mr. Loder, Bookseller, Brighton. [87]

THE MASTER of a highly respectable Grammar School, about 40 miles from London, on the Bath road, wishes to receive a limited number of Boarders. He has only to add, that his intentions, qualifications, and habits will enable him to educate the pupils entrusted to his charge as Christians, Scholars, and Gentlemen. Terms, 50*l.* per annum; for two brothers, 90*l.*

For further particulars apply, if by letter, free of postage, to the Rev. Giles Powell, the Clerical Office, 1, St. Martin's Place, Trafalgar-square. [115]

A GRADUATE in Deacon's Orders WANTED as Tutor to a Clergyman's three children, who are between the ages of 11 and 9. Salary, 120*l.* per annum. Highest references required.

For particulars apply by letter to Rev. M. L., Mr. Painter's, Wrexham. [68]

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND
WELLS.
BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING
ASSOCIATION.

THE next QUARTERLY MEETING of the GENERAL COMMITTEE is appointed to be held at the PALACE, at WELLS, on TUESDAY, January the 7th, at half-past Eleven o'clock precisely.

Applications for aid should be sent to the Diocesan Secretary; or to the Office of the Church Societies, 9, Union-Street, Bath, a fortnight before that day.

WM. GUNNING, Diocesan Secretary.
Stowey Vicarage, Dec. 4th, 1839.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN SOCIETY.
For providing a Fund for the Maintenance of Additional
Curates in Populous Parishes.

THE next QUARTERLY MEETING of the COMMITTEE is appointed to be held at the PALACE, at WELLS, on TUESDAY, January the 7th, immediately after the business of the Diocesan Church Building Association has been transacted.

Forms of application for aid may be had of either of the Diocesan Secretaries; or at the Office of the Church Societies, Union-Street, Bath.

W. DOWNES WILLIS, } Diocesan
WM. GUNNING, } Secretaries.
Bath, Dec. 4th, 1839. [62]

TO THE CLERGY AND OTHER FRIENDS OF SUNDAY
SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, the largest within the city of Gloucester, containing an increasing population of 3,500 souls and upwards, is destitute of Sunday School-rooms. Yet it was the Rector of this Parish, the Rev. Thomas Stock, who, in the year 1780, projected, and, in conjunction with his friend, Robert Raikes, Esq., established the first Sunday School in Great Britain. The parishioners consist, in a great proportion, of small householders, and the Living itself is under £130 per annum, and no glebe-house thereon. The present Rector, being wholly unable from his own resources, or those of the Parish, to raise the requisite funds, is constrained to appeal thus publicly to the liberality of the friends of sound and scriptural education. He is persuaded that they will not be insensible to the wants of a Parish which may justly claim the distinction of having originated the whole system of Sunday School teaching.

In aid of the object in question, a Reverend Incumbent, residing at Salisbury, and connected with the Cathedral, has happily suggested a plan, the principle of which was immediately acted upon in his own Parish, and has been adopted already in various other places, viz.:—"That a General Subscription be set on foot, to which each child in every school in the United Kingdom be invited to contribute One Penny." This proposal is now respectfully and anxiously submitted to the favourable consideration of every Incumbent and officiating Minister throughout the two countries, who are hereby earnestly intreated to bring the case of the above-mentioned Parish before such of their young people, as are now sharing in the blessings of Sunday School Instruction. By this simple free-will offering an ample Fund would be raised, and the Sunday School-rooms of St. John's Parish would exhibit, to future generations, an interesting and singular memorial of the gratitude of children for their "nurture and admonition in the Lord."

TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary de Lode; Rev. John Davies, M.A., Incumbent of St. Nicholas; Rev. F. T. Bayly, B.A., Rector of St. John's, in the city of Gloucester; Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, B.A., Vicar of Brookthorpe; Thos. Turner, Esq., a Director, and Wm. Montague, jun., Esq., Manager of the Gloucester National Provincial Bank of England.—SECRETARIES, Revs. F. T. Bayly, and F. T. J. Bayly.—TREASURERS, Thomas Turner, and Wm. Montague, Esqrs.

Contributions have already been received or promised from the following Parochial Schools:—

GLOUCESTER.				£. s. d.				£. s. d.			
St. John's and St. Aldate's ...	...	...	...	0	13	8		St. John's and St. Mary's, Devizes, and friends...	3	3	0
St. Michael's ...	...	...	...	1	0	0		St. James's, near Southampton, and friends ...	3	3	0
St. Mary de Lode ...	...	...	...	0	11	6		Upton, St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire ...	1	0	6
St. Nicholas ...	...	...	...	0	15	3		Brookthorpe, Gloucester ...	0	3	6
Christchurch ...	...	...	...	0	7	6		Huntley, ditto ...	3	3	0

CHILTERNHAM.

Parish Church Sunday School.
St. Paul's.
Trinity.
Alstone Sunday School.
Waterloo ditto.

All Cannings, Wilts.
Hurst, Berks.

St. Thomas, and friends, Salisbury... 3 13 0

St. John's and St. Mary's, Devizes, and friends... 3 3 0
St. James's, near Southampton, and friends ... 3 3 0
Upton, St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire ... 1 0 6
Brookthorpe, Gloucester ... 0 3 6
Huntley, ditto ... 3 3 0
Quedgley, ditto.
Standish, ditto.
Maisemore, ditto.
Duralay, ditto, and friends ... 1 12 0
Young Gentlemen of the Coll. School, Gloucester 1 16 6
Young Ladies of Miss Bazeley's School, Salisbury 0 10 0
Snitterfield, Warwickshire ... 0 7 0

IRELAND.

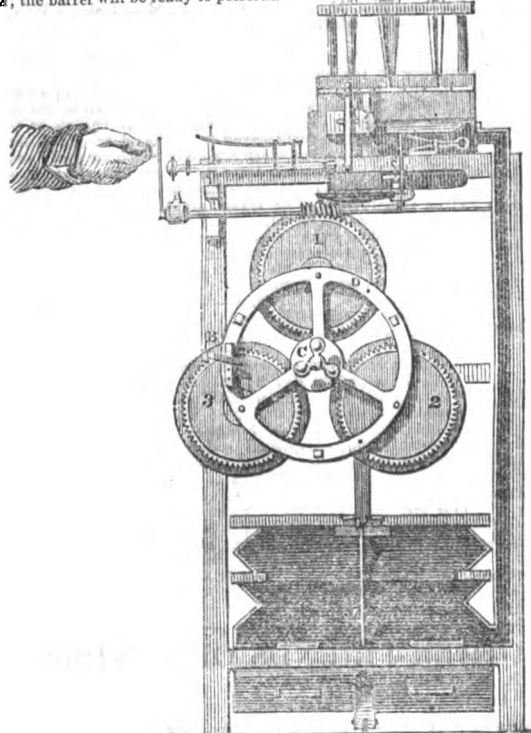
Ennisceorthy Sunday School and Teachers ... 3 5 0

Sunday School Contributions, and other Donations, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John's, Gloucester; and may be remitted, however small the amount, by Post-office Order, to the National Provincial Bank of England, Gloucester; or to Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, London, "to the Account of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, in aid of St. John's School Building Fund."

Subscriptions, &c., in aid of the above object, received by Mr. Geary, Master of the Covent Garden Church Sunday School. [107]

GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.

DIRECTIONS.
Lift the worm *A*, which will raise the key frame, and at the same time relieve the worm from the teeth on the barrel.
Draw the pin *B*, and then turn the spindle *C* of the iron frame *D*, either way, as may be required for the change of tune.
When the tune is fixed upon, insert the pin *B*, and upon dropping the worm *A*, the barrel will be ready to perform.



No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.
2. Ditto size larger ditto 75 ditto.
3. Ditto ditto ditto 90 ditto.
The instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventors, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square. [108]

The Clergy are respectfully invited to an inspection of these instruments, which will be found the best and cheapest of the kind yet manufactured. The main defects in the old instruments are, the uncertainty of the keys passing correctly over the pins arising from the brass bolt-work, which, however well manufactured, soon becomes rickety and imperfect in its action; the unavoidable damage to the cogged heads of the barrels in passing them under the brass worm every time they are changed (from these causes alone the hobbling performance of the tune, so frequent in the ordinary barrel-organ, arises), the liability of damage to the pins on a barrel when changed: the noise occasioned by bolt-work at every change of tune, and the inconvenience and, in some instances, the impossibility of changing the barrels during divine service, in which case the range of tunes under command is so limited that, with the greatest care in the selection and distribution of the various metres to be set on the barrels, a change of them is almost always necessary in each service; for instance, in many churches it is the custom to commence with the Morning Hymn, and when this is the case, the barrels must be frequently changed, or none but the limited collection of tunes on one barrel will ever be heard during the service.

JOHN GRAY & SON have by their invention removed all these defects so long complained of in the ordinary barrel-organs, and the truth of which every possessor of one will readily acknowledge. The annexed section will best explain the improvements.

The spindle of the iron frame *D*, being cut with an endless screw, a single revolution of it changes the tune on each barrel from the first to the second, and so on in succession, to the whole extent of them (thirty in number), a contrary revolution will, of course, produce a return to the first or any intermediate tune that may be desired, its number being ascertained by reference to an index on each barrel. No bolt-work whatever is necessary; and every change either of tune or barrel, is effected with perfect silence and the greatest ease. Upon raising the worm *A*, it is immediately arrested by a self-acting sling, and there held until relieved by the finger of the barrel turner after he has changed the tune or barrel, and at no time does any necessity arise for touching any part of the barrels with the hand; the possibility of damage to the pins (unless wilfully done) is therefore wholly removed.

Uniformity of plan enables JOHN GRAY & SON to supply these instruments at even less cost than the ordinary barrel-organ, the whole of the mechanism being comprised in one package, and may be set up without the assistance of an organ builder, a matter of no little consideration when required at a distance from the Metropolis. The instrument is wholly independent of an external case, which may, if preferred, be made in the country.

The same unerring principle is applied to an organ of a higher class, for both Finger and Barrels.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.
Instituted 19th February, 1836.

VICE-PATRONS.

The Lord Bp. of Winchester.	The Lord Bishop of Norwich.
The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.	The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man.
The Lord Bishop of Llandaff.	The Marquis of Cholmondeley.
The Lord Bishop of Chester.	The Earl of Chichester.
The Lord Bishop of Chichester.	The Earl of Harrowby.
The Lord Bishop of Ripon.	Lord Bexley.
The Lord Bishop of Peterborough.	Lord Feversham.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P.

SYNOPSIS OF THE SOCIETY.

OBJECT.—The salvation of souls, with a single eye to the glory of God, and in humble dependence on His blessing, by granting aid towards maintaining faithful and devoted men to assist the Incumbents of parishes in their pastoral charge.

PRINCIPLES.—That in a Christian land a Church established should adequately provide for the spiritual instruction of all the people; and that it is part of the duty of a Christian Legislature to furnish the Church with means to this end; but that, if the Legislature should fail of this duty, then, rather than souls should perish, Christian men must join together to supply the deficiency, and make the Church as effective as it is in their power to do.

PLAN.—The Church Pastoral-Aid Society strictly regards the wants of the Church on the one hand, and the order of the Church on the other. It would make the Church efficient; it would carry the Gospel, by means of the Church, to every man's door, but it never obtrudes its aid: the Incumbent must apply for aid, or sanction the application; and until this is done, the Society cannot move. When aid is sought and granted, the parochial minister must say how it is to be employed—he must nominate the persons to be employed—he must engage them, as well as superintend and entirely control them; all that the Society does is to provide for their remuneration; and while so doing, to ask satisfactory proof of their qualifications.

The erroneous statements which are so frequently made, render it advisable to keep this simple statement of the design and principles of the Society constantly in view.

OPERATIONS.

November, 1839.
The Society's aid is now extended to 231 Incumbents, in charge of 1,726,133 souls, giving an average charge to each Incumbent of 7,472 souls: while the Income, on an average, is only 160*l.*, and 111 Incumbents are without a parsonage-house.

The existing grants will provide for 238 clergymen and thirty lay-assistants. The charge on the Society, when all the appointments shall have been made by the Incumbents, will be 21,000*l.* per annum, the Incumbents providing from their own or from local resources the sum of 3,600*l.* to meet the Society's aid; thus making a sum of 24,600*l.* available for the service of the Church of England. One hundred and forty-eight additional curates, and twenty-eight lay-assistants, are now at their important labours, at a charge to the Society of 13,308*l.* per annum.

FUNDS.

In respect to the Society's funds, the Committee are thankful to be able to report a progressive increase. The income of the Society during the year ending 31st March, was 10,400*l.*, being an increase on the previous year of 2,400*l.* It also fully met the expenditure of the current year. The income for the half-year, ending 30th of September last, was 8,124*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, showing the gratifying increase of 3,922*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* above the corresponding period in the year 1838. Of this increase, 1,816*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* has arisen from two bequests, and 2,075*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* from the ordinary sources of income. But when all the existing grants come into operation by the nomination of curates to occupy them, the required income will be more than 22,000*l.*, even if the Committee were to declare their purpose to extend its aid no further: but this they cannot do! With thousands upon thousands, in this professedly Christian land, perishing for lack of knowledge, and living in worse than heathen ignorance and vice, they cannot doubt that the members of the Church of England will be stirred up to increased exertions and liberality, to meet the pressing wants which this Society seems designed to be the instrument of supplying.

At a period when the state of our country furnishes material upon which all the powers of darkness seem but too ready to work—when Popery is striving by every effort to regain her former ascendancy—when Infidelity is eating like a canker into the heart of our crowded cities and manufacturing towns—and when new townships and hamlets are springing up in every direction, without any due provision for their spiritual care, it is a matter of deep anxiety to the Committee of this Society to have much increased support to enable them to meet the urgent claims upon its funds.

The Report of the Committee, with the Annual Sermon, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and an Appendix, containing eighty-two letters from the clergy aided, List of Subscribers, &c., is published by Messrs. Seeley, Fleet-street, price 1*s.*, of whom may be had all the Society's publications.

Contributions will be thankfully received at the Society's Office, Temple Chambers, Falcon-court, Fleet-street; at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.'s, Birchin-lane; and Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co.'s, St. James's-street; also, at Messrs. Hatchard's, Piccadilly; Seeley's, Fleet-street; and Nisbet's, Berners-street.

Also, any sum may be safely, and free of expense, remitted through Country Bankers, who will desire their London Correspondents to credit the same to "Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., bankers, for the Church Pastoral-Aid Society." In either case, the contributors are requested to write to the Secretaries, advising payment. [94]

THE RESPIRATOR;

OR,

INSTRUMENT FOR GUARDING THE LUNGS FROM THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF KEEN OR RAW AIR.

THIS Instrument, one of the inventions of a Professional Gentleman, who has for many years been occupied in the cultivation of Experimental Philosophy, upon its first appearance was favoured by a strong approval of its principle on the part of the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession. The experience of many thousand persons in this and other Countries has confirmed very satisfactorily the correctness of their anticipations; and while it has ever been set forward with very guarded representations, there are, among severe sufferers, some, in all parts of the country, who are prepared to maintain that it has been the instrument of even prolonging their lives. Several cases have also already occurred of persons who had been compelled for some years to winter abroad, but who are now enabled by the aid of the RESPIRATOR to remain altogether in England—some in the practice of an arduous profession involving with it exposure to the Climate at all hours.

The Prices fixed on this Instrument, the workmanship of which is extremely delicate, are very moderate, and place them within the reach of all classes, while they bear no proportion to its value to persons whose feelings prompt them to avoid inhaling keen or raw air. The best Instruments are all finished in white instead of black Leather, the latter having been found to stain the lips.

The RESPIRATOR is procurable from respectable CHEMISTS and SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS in London, and all the larger Country Towns, and from Agents in Paris and other Places.

RESPIRATOR OFFICE, 82, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON. [15]

ANTRON HOUSE.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY.

A MOST DESIRABLE ASYLUM will be afforded to invalid persons suffering under NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other Disorders requiring constant Medical superintendence, by the opening of the above-named house. Dr. Henwood intends to receive only a limited number of patients, who will be treated in every respect as members of his own family, so far as their health may admit. Antron House and Grounds are situated on one of the most healthy banks of the Mount's Bay, and near to the town of Helston, Cornwall. Unexceptionable references will be given and required.

Antron House, October 11, 1839. [22]

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

THERE is a VACANCY at the NORTHAMPTON GENERAL INFIRMARY for an IN-PUPIL.

This House contains 112 Patients' Beds, and has for many years been recognised by the Royal College of Surgeons and the Society of Apothecaries.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to Mr. H. Harday, the Secretary.—November, 1839. [58]

WANTED TO PURCHASE, an ADVOWSON, with immediate possession, of the value of from 200*l.* to 400*l.* per Annum.

Letters to be addressed (post paid) to P. M., Post Office, Eye, Suffolk [37]

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION OF THE PARISH
of BETHNAL-GREEN, LONDON.—The Parish of Bethnal-Green, containing a population of 70,000 souls, with accommodation in the Churches for scarcely 5000 persons, and without a sufficient number of Clergymen for pastoral superintendence, or of Schools for the instruction of Children, is in a state of spiritual destitution, which should excite the Christian sympathy of all those who take an interest in the present welfare and eternal happiness of their fellow creatures.

An earnest appeal is now made to the Public, with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese, for the purpose of dividing the Parish into ten additional districts, and providing each with a Church, a Resident Minister, and Schools.

TREASURER.—WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.

SECRETARIES.

Rev. BRYAN KING, M.A.; Rev. HENRY MACKENZIE, M.A.
Amount required for the above object ... £75,000 0 0
Amount of subscriptions already advertised ... £15,996 11 9½
Grant, from her Majesty's Commissioners for Building Additional Churches—500l. each Church ... 5,000 0 0
Grant from the Metropolis Churches' Fund—1,000l. for each Church ... 10,000 0 0
£30,996 11 9½

Amount still required ... £44,003 8 2½

The sums subscribed may, at the option of the Subscribers, be paid by instalments, the first instalment being considered due when the Subscriptions amount to 30,000l.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Corporation of the City of London have voted "the sum of 100l. in aid of the expense of erecting and endowing each of the 10 Churches." ... Total ... £1,000 0 0
The Rev. J. W. and his Sister S. H. by the hands of the Lord Bishop of London, 3,000l. each ... 6,000 0 0
Commercial Prosperity, by the hands of the Rev. Bryan King ... 2,000 0 0
Peter Borgnia, Esq., a site for a Church.
Captain Sotheby, R.N., ditto, ditto.

	£.	s.	d.
A Barrister, Fees on a Saint's Day ...	15	15	0
A Clergyman ...	1	1	0
A Clergyman, per H.C. Christian, Esq. ...	10	10	0
A Friend ...	10	0	0
A Lady ...	10	0	0
A ditto ...	5	0	0
Anonymous ...	21	0	0
A Lady, per Messrs. Drummonds ...	20	0	0
A Southampton Coachman ...	1	1	0
Bagley, George, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Balston, H., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Barnwell, Charles F., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Barkly, Miss ...	5	0	0
Barker, R. S., Esq. ...	5	0	0
Bell, Thomas, Esq. ...	1	0	0
Bell, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
B. G. M. ...	1	0	0
Birch, P. W., Esq. ...	10	0	0
Birch, Mrs. P. W. ...	15	0	0
Blisset, Mrs. Elizabeth, widow of the late Jos. Blisset, Esq., of Letton Court, Herefordshire ...	10	0	0
Boddington, Rev. T. F. ...	21	0	0
Boddington, Miss ...	5	0	0
Boddington, Miss M. ...	1	0	0
Bostock, Ellis, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Breeze, Miss ...	1	0	0
Bouchier, E., Esq. ...	10	0	0
Bowdler, Rev. T. ...	10	0	0
Brooke, S. B., Esq. ...	52	10	0
Brown, Mrs. Benj. ...	5	0	0
Browne, Mrs. & Miss ...	10	0	0
Bund, T., Esq. ...	1	0	0
By a Lady ...	5	0	0
Casenove, James, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Casson, Rev. G. ...	10	0	0
Cade, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
C. D., Rev. ...	5	0	0
C. G. ...	5	0	0
Chiliver, S. F., Esq. ...	2	0	0
Churton, Rev. T. T. ...	5	0	0
Churton, Rev. H. B. W. ...	3	0	0
Clayton, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Clayton, Miss ...	1	0	0
Collected by the Rev. F. Valpy, Burton-on-Trent ...	10	0	0
Collected at Bethnal-green—No. 1. District, per Rev. J. G. Packer (additional) 14s. 3d. ...	14	6	0
Collection at Bethnal-green—No. 4. District, per Mr. Longcroft; No. 5 ditto, per Mr. Clarke... 8l. 16s. 10d. ...	8	16	10
Collected in small subscriptions by the Misses Maurice, of Reading ...	6	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
Hubbard, J. G., Esq. (additional) ...	25	0	0
Hubbard, Rev. T. (ad.) ...	25	0	0
Hubbard, Hon. Mrs. J. G. ...	5	0	0
Hubbard, Egerton, Esq. ...	50	0	0
Jackson, W. H., Esq. ...	21	0	0
Jenkyns, Rev. Dr. Richard, and Jenkyns, Mr. ...	10	0	0
Jermyn, Earl (first instalment) ...	20	0	0
Johnson, Robert, Esq. ...	5	0	0
Joyner, J. C., Esq. ...	1	10	0
J. D. ...	5	0	0
J. G. ...	5	0	0
J. H. ...	2	0	0
J. Y. ...	1	0	0
K. Y. ...	5	0	0
Langley, Rev. J. ...	5	0	0
Lea, Bousfield, and Co., Messrs. ...	25	0	0
London Dock Company ...	105	0	0
Lyall, William, Esq. ...	52	10	0
Malcolmson, J., Esq. ...	10	10	0
Marryatt, Joseph, and Sons, Messrs. ...	21	0	0
Marsh, Rev. W. ...	1	0	0
Mason, Alfred R. ...	10	0	0
Masters, H. W., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Melville, D., Esq. ...	1	0	0
Mercers' Company ...	200	0	0
M. M. M., Miss ...	0	10	0
Mackenzie, Harry, Esq. ...	1	1	0
Macleod, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
Mitchell, F. H., Esq. ...	21	0	0
N. R. ...	1	0	0
Ormerod, Rev. J. A. ...	2	0	0
Ottley, Rev. John B. ...	1	0	0
P. ...	500	0	0
Pownall, Rev. C. C. D. ...	2	0	0
Page, Rev. L. F., and Page, Mrs. ...	1	0	0
Per Sir Stephen Glynn, Bart., M. P. ...	2	15	0
Paine, C., Esq. ...	10	10	0
Palmer, Rev. H. ...	5	0	0
Peck, William, Esq. ...	20	0	0
Pennant, G. H. Dawkins, Esq. ...	100	0	0
Phillips, Mrs. ...	5	0	0
R. O. B. ...	1	0	0
Roberts, Mrs. ...	0	10	0
Reid, Andrew, Esq. ...	26	5	0
Reid, William, Esq. ...	5	5	0
Reid, Rev. H. ...	2	2	0

Communications may be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries—the Rev. Bryan King, 9, Bethnal-green; or to the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end-road, or 3, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.

Donations towards the above-mentioned object, which may be paid by instalments, will be received by William Cotton, Esq., the Treasurer; by Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 59, Strand; Messrs. Drummond, 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. Hankey, 57, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Harries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoares, 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Jones, Lloyd, and Co., Lothbury; Sir Charles Price and Co., King William-street East; Sir Claude Scott, Bart., and Co., 1, Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street; Messrs. Snow and Co., 217, Strand; Messrs. Twining, 216, Strand; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchinn-lane; and also by the following booksellers—Mr. Burns, 17, Portman-street, Portman-square; Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet and Co., 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place; and Messrs. L. and G. Seeley, Fleet-street.

SACRED BARREL ORGANS, Manufactured
by T. C. BATES, 6, Ludgate-hill, London. Ten tunes each (which may be chosen by the Purchaser) price 15l.; extra Barrel and Case, 3l. 3s., in handsome mahogany cases, gilt fronts, 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 1 foot 1 inch deep. The power and compass of these organs are sufficient to lead the singing in family worship, or to teach children in public, parochial, or infant schools, or small places of worship.

Second size, 4 ft. 6 ins. high, 2 ft. 9 ins. wide £20
Third size, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 ins. wide 25
Fourth size, 7 ft. high, 3 ft. 7 ins. wide 30
Fifth size, ditto, ditto, with double Diapason 35
Sixth size, 8 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, in Oak Cases 40

Also at his Branch Establishment, 30, Colmore Row, BIRMINGHAM. [85]

CHEPSTOW UNION.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That the Guardians of the Chepstow Union wish to appoint a CHAPLAIN for the WORKHOUSE.

The required duties will be to perform Divine Service, with a Sermon, on one day in the Week, besides Sunday, to attend the Sick and Infirm, to Catechise the Children once a Month, and instruct them in religious and moral duties twice or thrice a week. The Salary will be 50l. a year.

Clergymen desirous of obtaining the above appointment, are requested to send in their applications with such testimonials as they may think fit, to the Office of Mr. Toye, Solicitor, Chepstow. W. E. TOYE, Clerk. Chepstow, 1839. [63]

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATION AFFORDED BY THE UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 8, WATERLOO-PLACE, Pall-Mall, and 2, CHARLOTTE-Road, Mansion-House, London.

This Company, established by Act of Parliament, affords the most perfect security from an ample capital, and only requires, when an Insurance is for the whole period of life, one half of the very moderate premiums to be paid for the first five years after the date of the policy; the other half may remain, subject to the payment of interest at five per cent. annually, to be deducted at death, or may previously be paid off at convenience.

It obviously becomes easy for a person of very moderate income to secure by this arrangement a provision for his family; and should he at any time after effecting the Insurance succeed to, or acquire, a fortune, he may relinquish his policy, having only paid one-half the premiums for the first five years, instead of the whole, as in all other Companies.

Thus a man of 25 years old may, by an annual payment of 28l. 16s. 3d. for the first five years, and afterwards by paying yearly the full premium of 57l. 12s. 6d. secure to his widow and children at his death the payment of no less than 3,000l. subject only to the deduction of 144l. 1s. 3d., with interest, being the amount of premium unpaid.

This Company holds out, in various other respects, great inducements to the public. When such facilities are afforded, it is clearly a moral duty in every parent who is not possessed of a fortune, but of an income, however moderate, to insure his life for a sum which may yield a comfortable provision for his family.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Without Profits.	With Profits.
25	£1 18 5	£2 2 11 per cent.
30	2 3 10	2 8 2
40	2 19 1	3 3 4
50	4 6 0	4 10 7
60	6 15 3	6 17 9

Annuitants are granted on very liberal terms.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Errol	Lord Viscount Eastnor, M.P.
Earl of Courtown	Lord Elphinstone
Earl Leven and Melville	Lord Belhaven and Stenton
Earl of Norbury	Sir J. H. Dalrymple, Bart.
Lord Viscount Falkland	

DIRECTORS.

JAMES STUART, Esq., Chairman.	
WM. PLASKETT, Esq., Deputy Chairman.	
Charles Downes, Esq.	George Huntly Gordon, Esq.
Morton Balmanno, Esq.	Fred. Charles Maitland, Esq.
Alexander Balmanno, Esq.	Hamilton Blair Avarne, Esq.
Samuel Anderson, Esq.	N. P. Levi, Esq.
Charles Graham, Esq.	John Ritchie, Esq.

SURGEON.

FRED. HALE THOMSON, Esq., 48, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

AUDITORS.

ADAM MURRAY, Esq.; HANNELO DE CASTRO, Esq.; WM. RAILTON, Esq.

SECRETARY—E. LENNOX BOYD, Esq., EDWARD BOYD, Esq., Resident.

Every information will be afforded by application to the Resident Director, Edward Boyd, Esq., 8, Waterloo-Place, Pall-Mall, London; or at the City Branch.

In order to accommodate gentlemen in the City, attendance is daily given at the Office, No. 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-House, where proposals may be filled up, and the necessary appearance and medical examination completed.

AGENT.

EDWARD FREDERICK LEEKS, Esq., Solicitor, 2, Charlotte-row, Mansion-House.

SURGEON.

JOHN LAWSON, Esq., Walbrook. [19]

HAND IN HAND LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY, 1, NEW-BRIDGE-STREET.

ESTABLISHED ON THE PLAN OF AN ANNUAL DIVISION OF THE PROFITS AMONGST THOSE MEMBERS WHO HAVE MADE FIVE COMPLETE PAYMENTS.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Felix Booth, Bart.	The Hon. Charles John Murray
The Hon. Sir Edward Cust, Evan Edwards, Esq.	William Scott, Esq.
James Esdalle, Esq.	Henry P. Spelling, Esq.
T. Williams Helps, Esq.	Henry Wymouth, Esq.
John Gurney Hoare, Esq.	Henry Wilson, Esq.
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Peter Martineau, Esq.	William Wix, Esq.

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PHYSICIAN.

Robert Richardson, Esq. M.D. Bedford Square.

SOLICITORS.

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ACTUARY.

J. M. Terry, Esq.

SECRETARY.

Robert Steven, Esq.

The following important peculiarity in the constitution of the Hand in Hand Life Office, distinguishes it from every other institution in the kingdom.

Whilst the Members are in effect Mutual Insurers, and entitled to the whole of the Profits, they are protected from personal liability by the Guarantee of an Accumulated Capital of nearly 150 years' growth, without interest to pay to Proprietors, or deduction of any kind. [42]

DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR THE ARCH-DEACONRY OF GLOUCESTER.

THE SITUATION OF CLERICAL PRINCIPAL is open for the application of Candidates. Salary, 200*l.* per annum, with a furnished residence. By a regulation of the Board the Principal is at liberty to take such Clerical Duty as may be judged by the Lord Bishop compatible with the duties of his situation as Principal.

For further particulars apply (post paid) to the Rev. Dr. Clageson, Hon. Secretary, Gloucester. [31]

SOCIETY OF SCHOOLMASTERS,

Instituted 1798, for the Relief of Indigent and Decayed Schoolmasters.

President—The Lord Archbishop of CANTERBURY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the Literary Fund Chambers, No. 4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Thursday, December 12, at Two P.M. precisely, to appoint the Officers of the Society, and to elect an acting Committee for the ensuing year. O. BLEWITT, Secretary. [11]

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NORTHAMPTON.

AT A MEETING of the Friends of the Established Church in this Town and Neighbourhood, held in St. Sepulchre's Vestry, on Thursday, 18th May, 1837, to consider the best means of providing further CHURCH ACCOMMODATION in that large and rapidly-increasing parish, the Rev. W. WALES, Vicar of All Saints, in the Chair;

It appeared by calculation then made, that there were at least 7000 persons without the means of regular attendance on religious ordinances; and that this number, from the quantity of land laid out for building, must soon be increased to 10,000 souls; and

It was resolved—

1st. That in order to meet, in part, this case of spiritual destitution, a subscription be immediately entered into, for the erection of a new Church, Parsonage, and School-house.
2nd. That an earnest appeal be made to the religious public at large, setting forth the inability of the great majority of the Parishioners to procure the means of grace and the opportunity of public worship for themselves, they being chiefly the families of labourers and mechanics; and soliciting aid towards carrying into effect the objects proposed in the foregoing resolution.

October, 1839.

The Committee appointed at the above Meeting, are extremely anxious to commence building the Church and Schools, but find the estimated expense, including site, endowment, repair fund, &c., to be

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No. 19.—Vol. II.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1840.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

We have inserted in another part of the GAZETTE, the principal part of the new Post-office regulations. These regulations will not only affect materially our own correspondence, but will have a particular bearing upon the Bishops and Clergy, which it is requisite for us to notice. Since the 10th inst., the bishops have lost the privilege of franking letters, or of receiving them free: and unless the letters which are addressed to them are *prepaid*, they will be subject to the charge of *double postage*. We observe by a paragraph in the newspapers, that the Bishop of Lincoln has announced his intention to *prepay* all his letters to his clergy, and requests that they will do the same with any letters they may address to him.

This undoubtedly is the right course, and we should think it will be generally followed: especially as all letters weighing less than half an ounce, will now be delivered any where throughout the United Kingdom for a penny, if prepaid. It may be also necessary to observe that the transcripts of parish registers and the parochial returns of the Clergy will all be charged double postage, unless prepaid.

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of a considerable number of subscriptions for the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE for the present year, in addition to the new subscribers whose names appear on this page. We think it right to state, that several of the Clergy have paid two, and even three years subscription in advance. We feel greatly obliged by this proof of their confidence,—the most unequivocal proof which could be given. We cannot of course expect that such a feeling should be general, but we have full confidence that our subscribers will *continue* to us that regular support which is absolutely necessary to meet the expenses of a publication like the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

We beg to inform the Clergy of the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, that Mr. Appleby of Doncaster is appointed collector of subscriptions for the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE in those counties; and that he will take an early opportunity of calling upon them personally for that purpose.

We request the attention of the Clergy and the friends of Christian education generally to the appeal in behalf of the National Society, which we have inserted in this number.

The Subscription Committee of that Society are making the greatest exertions to meet the exigencies arising out of the present state of the ecclesiastical question, and are anxious to accomplish the object.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held in Lincoln Cathedral, on Sunday the 15th of March.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester's next ordination will be held on the 25th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford will hold his next ordination on Sunday the 26th of January.

The Clergy of the diocese of London are informed that there will be a general confirmation this year in the course of the summer.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough purposes to hold his next ordination on Sunday, 15th of March; and would be glad to be made acquainted as early as possible with the intentions of Candidates. The testimonials and other papers are required to be sent in before the 20th of February.

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

JANUARY, 1840.

At the General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 7th of January, 1840, the following resolution of the Committee of the Church Education Society for Ireland, forwarded by the Rev. W. Le Poer Trench,

Secretary of that institution, was read to the Board:—

"That the most respectful and cordial thanks of the Church Education Society for Ireland, be presented to the venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, for its munificent grant of 500l. worth of books, which it has placed at the disposal of this Society."

The Secretary laid before the meeting a copy of

"The Englishman," a Calcutta newspaper, of Thursday, October 10, 1839, containing an account of the laying the foundation-stone of the intended new cathedral church of St. Paul, Calcutta, on the previous Tuesday. The following are extracts from this account:—

"Among the assembly were the governor of Bengal and Mr. Bird, who stood near the bishop. After the bishop had read the first prayers, the archdeacon recited the 132d Psalm. The Rev. Mr. Pratt, the bishop's chaplain, next read the inscription and the list of coins which were subsequently inclosed in the foundation-stone."

The following is a copy of the inscription:—

"In the name of the blessed and undivided Trinity,
the first stone of a Church
to be called and known by the name
of
ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, CALCUTTA,
and
designed for the worship of Almighty God,
according to the
doctrine and discipline
of the
apostolical reformed Church of England and Ireland,
was laid by
Daniel, Bishop of Calcutta, and Metropolitan of India,
assisted by the Archdeacon and Clergy,
and
in the presence of many of the distinguished gentry
of Calcutta,
on Tuesday the 8th day of October, in the year
of our Lord 1839,
and
in the third year of the reign of her most
excellent Majesty
VICTORIA,
Queen of Great Britain and Ireland."

The site
was granted by the
Right Honourable George, Lord Auckland, G.C.B.
Governor-general of India,
and
the Honourable Colonel W. Morison, C.B.
the Honourable T. C. Robertson and the Honourable
W. W. Bird,
Members of the Supreme Council
in the name of
the Honourable the East India Company.
The designs and plans
were drawn by
W. N. Forbes, Major of Engineers,
and
Master of the Honourable Company's mint,
and
the building is to be erected
(if God is pleased to permit)
under the superintendence of
Colonel D. Macleod, Chief Engineer,
the abovenamed Major Forbes,
and
W. R. Fitzgerald,
Captain of Engineers and Civil Architect.

"Except the Lord build the house, their labour is but lost that build it."—*Psalm cxxvii.*

"His name"—Messiah's—"shall endure for ever; his name shall be continued as long as the sun; and men shall be blessed in him; all nations shall call him blessed."

"Blessed be the Lord God, the God of Israel, who only doeth wondrous things,"

"And blessed be his glorious name for ever; and let the whole earth be filled with his glory. Amen and Amen."—*Psalm lxxii. 17-19.*

The stone having been laid, the bishop offered up other prayers, and then addressed the assembly to the following effect:—

"It would be most ungrateful in me to allow this respectable company to separate without returning them my best thanks for the support they have rendered me in the commencement of this great work. It will hardly be credited that in less than one month from the time of the issue of the proposals, upwards of 60,000 rupees have been subscribed. Nor is it less gratifying to know that every one of the donations made for the immediate time has been

paid in, so that we have now more than 161,000 rupees in the whole to rely on, including the bishop's donation. The funds, therefore, for a year to come or more, are actually ready, and those for the entire body of the building itself promised. In the mean time, numerous friends in Calcutta, and all over India, are only waiting for the commencement of the work to make their donations. I have also addressed numerous letters to the chief personages in Church and State, with whom I have the honour of being acquainted at home, which I expect will arrive there in November or the following month. An application to the honourable Company for the grant of two lakhs, must have reached home by this time. With these resources, we enter upon our undertaking without despondency. We have, however, reduced every part of the design to the lowest point, perhaps to too low a point, so as to endanger the great object in view. It will only be 100 feet by 62 in the body of the Church, and 132 by 62 including the chancel; and will accommodate about 600 persons. The expense of the buildings themselves is not expected to exceed a lakh and a quarter of rupees. The finishings and fittings-up may raise this to nearly two lakhs. The endowments are the only part of the design particularly expensive, and which cannot be reduced. I trust we may raise 2½ or 3 lakhs for the support of a small, but devout and learned body of cathedral clergy, to read lectures on the evidences of Christianity, to hold conferences with learned natives, to train catechetical classes, and to assist the Rev. Chaplains and Missionaries in their work. I hope its endowed prebends may be the first series of ecclesiastical benefices established in our Protestant Church in India; and that Bishop's College may furnish suitable candidates for holy orders on the titles of these endowments. All this, however, will be a work for my successors, and for the Indian gentry of the next age.

"What may be deemed ornamental additions and conveniences, organ, clock, bells, stands for carriages, &c. will likewise be for future consideration, as our means may allow; the ultimate amount which I hope to raise is thus 6 lakhs. With respect to the buildings themselves, the general estimate I have given will hardly be thought excessive by those who remember the expense incurred in the foundations of all buildings in our alluvial soil, and the general difficulties created afterwards by our Bengal climate. The present cathedral of St. John's; it is understood, cost more than 2½ lakhs, the Scotch Church 2½, and the Fort still more; in none of which churches is there the least excess of ornament or expense.

"As to the position of the new cathedral, we build it in Chowringhee where a church has been most urgently wanted for these fifteen years; and not in Calcutta itself, where it is not wanted. It will be about 2½ miles distant from St. James's church; 2½ from the old church; 2 from the present cathedral; 1½ from the Free School church—distances which even in the cooler climate of England would call for new churches. For there is nothing in which it is so necessary to overcome all the excuses of men as with respect to the attendance on the worship of Almighty God.

"And yet how much depends on the public means of grace as instituted by Christianity and administered in buildings set apart for the purpose. Christianity hangs upon it. With a church comes the Word of God and prayer, celebration of the sacraments ordained by Christ,—with a church, the sanctification of the Sabbath, family religion, domestic peace and virtue, the Christian school, the visiting society, care for our own salvation, and for the salvation of others.

"Nor was there ever a moment when we were so much called upon to honour God in British India, as now, when his goodness has vouchsafed us such a blessed and fruitful season of rain, and has just extended our power and influence in so extraordinary and almost miraculous a manner over a new region of the East.

"Still I have laid this foundation with fear and trembling. The future is unknown. Life and health are as a vapour. The best concerted plans are nothing without God's blessing. It is in reliance on his never-failing Providence only, in the case of all prudent forethought and care, that I take this step.

"May we be all built ourselves in a spiritual sense on Christ the sure foundation! May we be a part of that vast invisible Temple of which He is the chief corner-stone! May the doctrine of St. Paul be ever preached in the cathedral which is to bear his name!

"No time will be lost in carrying on the works as soon as the copiousness of the rains will allow our loose soil to be trusted—probably six weeks or two months hence. Church work is always slow work from the necessity of the case and the anxiety to make every thing durable; we must not be impatient. Should I live to return in 16 months to Calcutta, I can only hope to see the buildings somewhat advanced.

"I must now take my farewell. But before I do so, I must beg to tender my best acknowledgments in the names of the Rev. Clergy and Laity of this diocese, and in my own to the Hon. Governor of Bengal and the Hon. the Members of Council, for the prompt and cheerful aid which they have rendered me in every instance in which I have solicited it. On that continued aid, I know, I may securely rely. Indeed, without the assistance of government, the works cannot proceed a day; I entreat them to accept my grateful thanks."

A letter was read from the Lord bishop of Bath and Wells, recommending the Rev. C. W. Osborne's application for a grant of books for the use of labourers employed on a portion of the Great Western Railway.

The Secretary reported that books to the value of 30*l.* had been forwarded accordingly.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Madras to the Secretary, dated Vellore, Sept. 23, 1839, of which the following are extracts:—

"You are doubtless aware that to almost every chaplain's chief station—and how gladly would I say, (if the term were admissible in India,) parish—are appended certain out-stations, many of them situated at a great distance from his usual place of abode. At each of these out-stations he has the nominal charge of a little flock, whom he visits at stated periods, under the sanction of the bishop; but where his visits are unavoidably few, and at distant intervals; and during his absence he is obliged to confide the reading of the prayers and his sermon on Sundays to some resident layman, who, in many instances, proves himself an able as well as willing coadjutor of the non-resident clergyman."

The Bishop then requests a supply of some volumes of Sermons, which he might send to the out stations, to be read to the common soldiers and others; and proceeds,—

"In virtue of the trust reposed in me, I have contributed, by a bill on the Society, 40*l.*, towards the erection of a missionary chapel at Bangalore; a building much wanted there; and I have also drawn on the treasurer for 100*l.*, to be laid out at different stations in the course of my present visitation, as account of which I hope to render in a future letter, which I shall probably address to you from Ceylon, whither I am now bound.

"My opinion of the prospect of Christianity in Southern India remains the same; and I am more than ever encouraged in my hope that even I, through God's grace and blessing, may prove a useful, as I trust I am a willing, promoter of the great cause of glory to God in the highest, on earth peace, good-will towards men; and this, I believe even more firmly than ever, now that experience begins to ripen impressions into conviction, will be done most effectually through the agency of the Church of England. In promoting, then, the efficiency of the Church in India, our Society is indeed promoting Christian knowledge, a real knowledge of Jesus Christ, both among Europeans and natives. By the former it is eagerly sought for, and have it they will, either pure or adulterated; for the latter, God, at his own good time, will call light out of darkness; but we, his humble and most unworthy instruments, have not a minute to lose in doing the work which he has appointed us, and which others, whom we conscientiously believe are not qualified for the task, are ready enough to undertake whenever we neglect it."

His Lordship forwarded the charge delivered by him to the clergy of the archdiocese of Madras at his primary visitation of the diocese, Jan. 8, 1840.

The Secretary stated that the Standing Committee proposed sending out to the Bishop
Six copies of Archdeacon Berens' Sermons.
Six copies of Harte's Lectures.
Six copies of Wilson's Sermons.
Six copies of Paley's Sermons.
Six sets of the Family Sermons.
This was approved.

A communication was read from Stafford Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Peterborough, Upper Canada, who is now in this country, inclosing letters addressed to him by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, and the Archdeacon of Kingston, Upper Canada, relative to the Protestant Episcopal Church at Peterborough. By these it appeared that the building, after many difficulties, had been opened for Divine service in the winter of 1836, but that it is still in an unfinished state, and that, in consequence of the failure of the original contractor and other circumstances, it is burdened with a debt, amounting, with an accumulation of interest, to 700*l*.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who has manifested great interest, and made many sacrifices in behalf of the Church at Peterborough, is personally liable for this sum.

It was agreed that the sum of 100*l*. be granted towards the Church at Peterborough.

A letter was read from Mrs. Carr, in behalf of a new school at Poonah, in the diocese of Bombay, for which books from the supplemental catalogue are required. The Bishop of Bombay is stated by Mrs. Carr to be extremely anxious for the success of this school, which affords instruction to the Anglo-Indian, or half-caste part of the community. It is supported by subscription, the children being taught by the officers' ladies; but it is hoped, that other assistance may also be obtained. The "Society for the Promotion of Female Education in the East" is sending out a schoolmistress.

The Board agreed to supply Books to the value of 25*l*.

A memorial, from the Rev. Dr. H. Robinson, the Rev. H. Budd, the Rev. G. Bryan, the Rev. C. J. Yorke, and the Rev. H. B. S. Harris, on the subject of the Society's tracts, was read to the meeting. The memorialists notice passages which they deem objectionable, in two of the tracts on the Society's list.

The Rev. Dr. Short moved that this memorial do lie on the table.

Mr. N. Goldsmid seconded this.

Mr. Perceval White moved, by way of amendment, that the memorial be referred to the Standing Committee.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The original motion was then carried.

The following names were proposed by the Standing Committee for election in February, as the Committee of General Literature and Education:—

The Dean of Chichester; J. L. Adolphus, Esq.; Rev. Professor Browne; Rev. A. M. Campbell; Rev. Thomas Dale; Rev. Professor Hall; J. R. Hope, Esq.; J. H. Markland, Esq.; J. D. Powles, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Russell; Rev. W. Short; Dr. Thomas Watson.

The following letter from the Hon. Justice Burton, accompanied by his work lately published on the state of religion and education in New South Wales, was laid before the meeting.

"171, Regent Street, London,
6th January, 1840.

"Reverend Sir,

"I have the honour of presenting, through you, to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, a little work published by me on the 'State of Religion and Education in New South Wales,' in which I have endeavoured to show faithfully the deficiency of religious means under which that colony has long laboured, the measures which have been recently adopted to remove that deficiency, the nature of those measures, and the still continuing religious wants of the colony. And I would, at the same time, desire permission to lay before the Society a brief view of those wants, and of the mode in which it appears to me they may be supplied; leaving to the Society the consideration, how far they may be able to assist in that object.

"The first and chief, is the want of a permanent provision for the Church and Schools of the colony under Parliamentary authority.

"This I apprehend may be best obtained by petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying them to recommend to Her Majesty the Queen, that Her Majesty may be pleased to cause such permanent provision as to Her Majesty shall seem meet, to be secured under Parliamentary authority on the lands of the late Church and School Corporation, so far as the same will suffice, and upon the Crown lands of the colony at present lying waste and ungranted, for the due maintenance of the bishop and clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, and for the erection and sustentation of churches with residences for officiating ministers, for establishing schools under the superintendence of the clergy; and for securing the services of competent teachers throughout the colony.

"Secondly,—The total absence of chaplains to the military, the several hospitals, gaols, ironed-gangs, and places of confinement, for convicts transported to the colony, points out the absolute necessity of such appointments being made. The duty of providing them is one belonging to this country, and the charge of maintaining them is properly one upon the British treasury; so that the mode of obtaining them would appear to be by petition to Her Majesty's Ministers, or to both Houses of Parliament, praying them to recommend to Her Most Gracious Majesty to cause such provision to be made.

"Thirdly,—There is immediate and pressing necessity for the erection of churches and clergymen's residences throughout the colony, beyond what can be reasonably expected to be accomplished by the private means of the well-disposed members of the Church in New South Wales, even if aided to an equal amount from the Public Treasury of the colony; such aid being, however, limited by the Colonial Church Act to the sum of 1000*l*. in each case.

"Fourthly,—There exists no provision for the maintenance of either the bishop or clergy in old age or infirmity, or for that of the widows of such as die in the service of the Church, or for the support and education of their orphans.

"Fifthly,—There is immediate need for the establishment of a college, founded on the principles of the National Church, for the education of young people in the colony, for the ministry, and as schoolmasters.

"Sixthly,—There is an urgent necessity for more clergymen in all parts of the colony; but especially for itinerant missionaries to be appointed to those districts lying beyond the limits of location, the inhabitants have no means of access to the ordinary ministrations of the clergy; and for these there is no provision in the colony.

"Seventhly,—There is equal necessity for more schools to be established on the principles of the National Schools throughout the colony, and for more schoolmasters.

"Eightily,—There is need of provision being made for the remuneration of schoolmasters, whilst they are capable of service, and towards their support in old age and infirmity.

"For obtaining assistance towards these several objects, I propose to open lists for the subscriptions of those persons who may be disposed towards their brethren in Australia; so framed as to admit of donations being made, either to the general religious wants of the diocese, including all the settlements under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Bishop of Australia, or to any specific object within it. The general fund to be placed entirely at the disposal of the bishop: the subscriptions for specific objects in certain cases to be vested in trustees resident within the colony, to be by them laid out upon real securities in the colony upon trust, to apply the proceeds to the specific objects of their trust. I propose that these subscription lists should comprise the following heads:—

1st Subscriptions.—Towards the General Religious Wants of the Diocese of Australia.

2nd ditto.—Towards the Erection of Churches and Clergymen's Residences.

3rd ditto.—Towards the Erection and Endowment of a College.

4th ditto.—Towards the Erection of a Cathedral Church, and the support of its Services.

5th ditto.—Towards the making a Better Provision for Clergymen, and providing them assistance in old age and infirmity.

6th ditto.—Towards the Maintenance of the Widows and Orphans of such Clergymen as die in the service of the Church in the colony.

7th ditto.—Towards the Education of the Children of Clergymen in the principles of the National Church.

8th ditto.—Towards the Maintenance of Itinerant Clergymen in remote or destitute parts of the colony.

9th ditto.—Towards the Establishment of Schools and the Maintenance of Schoolmasters.

"How far, if, to any extent, the Society may, consistently with their rules, adopt this proposal, I respectfully leave to their consideration. Encouraged, however, by past proofs of their Christian love, I turn especially to them, and to every friend of the Church in Great Britain, praying their co-operation with, and support of, their brethren in Australia. The field is extensive, and the means required for its occupation proportionate; but neither does the former, I am persuaded, exceed the power of the Church to fill, nor the other the ability of its members to provide; and the time at which this appeal is made I most unequivocally declare my full and firm conviction to be 'the day' in which it is given them 'to work;' and if they do not now take advantage of it, 'a night cometh in which no man can work;' in other words, this is the time in which the Protestant Reformed Church of England and Ireland must be firmly established in its means of support, as I am thankful to say it is in the hearts of a great majority of the people in New South Wales, and, if lost, the opportunity for doing so will pass away, perhaps for ever.

"I have the honour to be,

"Reverend Sir,

"Very faithfully yours,

"W. H. BURTON,

One of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

"To the Rev. the Secretary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge."

It was agreed, that this letter be referred to the Standing Committee for their consideration, and that Mr. Justice Burton be thanked for the present of his book.

The Secretary read an extract of a letter from the Rev. Dr. Burrow, of Gibraltar, giving a favourable account of the progress of the Rev. L. Lucena's school of Spanish children in that garrison. He says: "It goes on admirably, and the pains which Mr. Lucena bestows upon it in the week, as well as on the Sunday, must, with the divine blessing, produce some good fruit." Speaking of the Spanish congregation, he says: "There have been some unfortunate local obstacles to its increase, in addition to those which I foresaw; but these, with patience and caution, may be overcome. I mention this, lest any disappointment should be felt by the Society, if the state of the congregation should fall short of their expectations—a state not at all to be attributed to any deficiency or error of Mr. Lucena, but solely to the peculiar circumstances of this place."

A letter was received from the Rev. W. W. Holland, Secretary of the Diocesan Committee at Chichester, announcing a donation of 58*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. from that Committee to the Society. Mr. Holland adds, "It will gratify you also to learn, that a lady, to whom I lent the last Monthly Report, containing the account of the Bishop of Calcutta's announcement of his intention to erect a Cathedral, was so interested in the project, as to intimate her willingness to contribute 10*l*. towards it."

It was agreed to return thanks for the donation of the Chichester Diocesan Committee.

The attention of the Meeting was called by the Secretary to the importance of Diocesan and District Committees adopting the system of ready money in their transactions with the members, as

without such a system sums due to the Society are often rendered irrecoverable*.

The Secretary also called the attention of the meeting to the XXIVth Rule of the Society, "That payment for all books supplied by the Society be due within three months after delivery; and that no member be at liberty to make a fresh application, whose account shall be unpaid, for a further period of three months, or whose subscription shall be two years in arrear; and that a copy of this rule be annexed to every bill for books."

Mr. Hull renewed, for the next General Meeting, to be held on the 4th of February, the notice of motion which he had given at a former meeting; namely,

"That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to appoint responsible editors to prepare Commentaries on the Old Testament, the Epistles, and the Revelation, in order to complete the Society's new edition of the Bible, so that the whole Bible may be ready for publication at the same time at which Mr. Lonsdale and Mr. Hale may publish their Commentary on the Four Gospels and the Acts."

Fifty-six new members were admitted.

A letter was read from the Secretary of the "Society of Patrons," acknowledging the aid given by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge towards past anniversaries of the assembled charity schools at St. Paul's, and requesting that a preacher may be appointed for the next anniversary.

Several letters of acknowledgment were laid before the meeting.

Donations announced, in addition to that from Chichester.

Norham Parochial Association, formed in support of three Church Societies, by the Rev. Dr. Gilly	£10 1 8
Mrs. Frances Snow, Clipham	50 0 0
Rev. C. S. Royds, Haughton, Staffordshire, Legacies, 10 10 0	
Miss Jane Waller, late of Bromley, Kent, 21 0 0	
Rev. W. F. Mansel, late of Sandhurst, Gloucestershire	10 0 0

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

4, Trafalgar Square, Jan. 10th, 1840.

The following Letters and Papers are published with a view of making better known in this country the destitute condition of the Canadian Church, and in the hope of exciting a more general interest at home in behalf of our fellow-countrymen and fellow-Christians in the Colonies:

UPPER CANADA.

NEWCASTLE DISTRICT.

From the Rev. George Charles Street, recently ordained by the Bishop of Montreal, as Travelling Missionary, and placed upon the Society's List at his lordship's recommendation.

Cobourg, 7th October, 1839.

"I left this on the afternoon of Saturday, the 6th of July, and arriving at Colborne the same evening, took up my quarters as usual at the residence of our hospitable friend Mr. Goalee. Having performed divine service the next morning to a good congregation in the village, I was on the point of starting for Percy, when a severe storm came on, which detained me till four P.M. After travelling for the first hour and a half in the rain, the weather cleared up, but owing to the state of the roads, I was unable to reach my destination till half-past seven o'clock, and, unfortunately, just as the congregation which had assembled were dispersing. Mr. Platt, however, at whose house I was kindly received, called in a few of his neighbours, and I read a part of the evening service, and a sermon.

* The Society, by the recommendation of the Finance Committee, lately intimated its intention of enforcing more strictly than heretofore the 9th Rule for District Committees; namely,

"Payment for all books supplied to District Committees shall be due within six months after delivery; and no Committee shall be entitled to make a fresh application, whose account shall be unpaid, for a further period of six months."

On the following morning I proceeded to Seymour, and after encountering another violent thunder-storm, reached it in time for divine service at four P.M. The congregation, owing to this interruption, and the busy season of the year, was small, but the attention of the audience and the personal kindness of Mr. Ranni were very gratifying. Early on the 9th I left for Asphodel, returning through Percy; and after a long and tedious ride,—having gone two or three miles out of my way,—I arrived at Mr. Bird-sall's, whose house is beautifully situated at the head of Rice Lake, commanding a view of that picturesque sheet of water for a distance of many miles. Mr. and Mrs. B. I regretted to find, were absent, and my notice of service had in consequence not been circulated. At noon, the next day, I left for Otonabee, and arrived at Mr. Rubidge's in the course of the afternoon, and employed the greater part of the following day in riding through the neighbourhood, giving notice for a service on Friday. That morning set in with rain, and my congregation was consequently but small; although, as it was, many walked a distance of three miles through the wet, and over muddy roads. There was much anxiety manifested in this neighbourhood for the regular ministrations of the Church; and I understood that a rear concession of this township is settled almost exclusively with members of the Church of England, who have but very rarely indeed an opportunity of attending her services.

"On the following day, passing through Peterborough, I proceeded to Cavan, and from thence, early on Sunday morning, I rode to Emily, a distance of ten miles. At eleven o'clock, I met the largest congregation that I have seen assemble in the back-woods, numbering, I should suppose, 250 persons. The school-house, although more spacious than those buildings usually are, was unable to contain the whole of the congregation, so that numbers were accommodated with seats on the outside round the open windows. After the services were concluded, many of the congregation, several of whom came from the distance of seven miles, crowded round me, to express their earnest desire for the settlement of a clergyman amongst them, and tears evinced their sincerity. A very good frame for a church with a tower had been erected, and nearly roofed; and the residents were only waiting till there should appear a reasonable prospect of the appointment of a clergyman, in order to complete the building. In the afternoon of the same day I rode to Ops, and preached to a tolerable congregation, in a private house. Being kindly pressed by my very hospitable host, Mr. Hughes, I remained in Emily till Wednesday morning, having no appointment in the mean time. On that day I proceeded to Peterborough, and reached it early in the afternoon, in time to attend the meeting of the clergy at the Rev. C. T. Wade's. This and the following day were spent most pleasantly, and I trust profitably, with my clerical brethren.

"On Friday morning, the 19th of July, I left at an early hour for Fenelon Falls; and having travelled the first twelve miles in a waggon, embarked in a private four-oared boat, and ascended the Lakes, arriving at our destination a little before midnight. The scenery through which we passed was often very beautiful, though extremely wild. On Sunday, although much indisposed from the fluctuations of the weather, and exposure to the night air, I was, by the blessing of God, enabled to perform service and preach twice to a very good congregation. I also christened nine children, and had an application for an adult baptism, but declined, on finding, after examination, that the candidate did not evince a sufficient knowledge of the great truths of Christianity. The spirited proprietors of this flourishing spot have been the means of the erection of a log church, neatly fitted up with pulpit, reading-desk, and communion-table. The building is beautifully situated on the summit of a rising ground in their new village. A fund has also been raised in the mother country among the friends of the settlers in this neighbourhood, which will assist very materially in the support of a clergyman.

"On Monday morning I left in a two-oared boat, with a gentleman and lady who had come up the

lake seven miles on Sunday morning to attend the services, and I was obliged to take shelter from a thunder-storm under their roof, where we arrived just in time to escape it. As soon as the weather had cleared up, I embarked again with my boatman, and about five P.M. arrived at Bobcaygean, where for the first time I performed the marriage ceremony. Starting with my boatman before sunrise the next morning, we arrived at the landing on Mud Lake about noon. From thence I walked twelve miles to Peterborough, and availed myself once more of the hospitality of the Rev. C. T. Wade. We left together the next morning, and had service in Otonabee at eleven o'clock. The day again proved, unfortunately, very wet and stormy; yet I proceeded in the evening to fulfil my engagement at Gilchrist's mills, but found that publicity had not been given to my notice, through the inadvertency of the party to whom I had entrusted its circulation. I subsequently experienced a similar disappointment, from the same cause, as at Asphodel.

"On Saturday I proceeded through Percy to Seymour, where I performed service on Sunday morning, and at Percy at six o'clock the same evening. Leaving early on Monday morning the 29th instant, I returned once more to Cobourg, by the blessing of God, in health and safety,—having travelled in all, by land and water, upwards of 300 miles.

"In some instances, in the remote settlements, I found a plan pursued which appears to have been attended with beneficial results. I allude to the practice of a layman reading the Church service and a printed sermon to his neighbours every Sunday.—This I have found to have been the means of keeping alive a sense of religion in the back woods, and of maintaining affection towards the Church and a desire for the regular ministrations of her clergy. It would be impossible for one who had not witnessed it to conceive adequately the spiritual destitution existing in those remote places, and while it is seldom relieved by any sound or regular ministration, Socinians, Mormons, and other teachers of false doctrines, reap an abundant harvest.

"It is impossible that a conscientious Christian having at heart, as he must have, the salvation of the souls of his fellow-creatures, and the advancement of Christ's kingdom, could see what I have seen, and remain unconvinced of the necessity for the recognition of religion by a government professedly Christian. The consideration of the means,—obviously simple as circumstances would seem to render them, to be adopted, I leave to others; but to the existence of the absolute need of such a course, I bear my testimony, however feeble. We know that the blessed day will arrive, when 'the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ; and He shall reign for ever;' but this conviction should not lead man presumptuously to forego the use of the most effectual means; and I confidently trust that we may yet see, where now there is but 'the voice of one crying in the wilderness,' the prophecy amply fulfilled in its spiritual sense—'The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose.'

BRITISH GUIANA.

From the Rev. H. R. Redwar to the Lord Bishop of Barbados.

"Mary's Hope, Berbice, September 21st, 1839.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to inform your lordship, that, on Monday, the 2nd instant, I left the Eliza and Mary in a corial, manned by a crew of six Indians, and, after seventeen hours' continuous use of paddles, in the absence of a favourable breeze, reached Auralle. I took with me Mr. Simpson, the schoolmaster of the Eliza and Mary, with a view to his assisting in the performance of divine worship, and of giving additional effect to it by the full responses.

"Mr. De Wolff very kindly received us, and gave every publicity to the circumstance of my arrival and object of my visit. The greater part of Tuesday we spent in walking on the Savannah from hut to hut, and making myself known. On Wednesday, at eleven o'clock, I had seventy-three

Indians, adults and children, collected together at the post holder's house, and commenced with the short morning service, after which I addressed them in as plain and suitable a manner as I was able; and nothing could exceed the apparent attention and interest they exhibited throughout the whole. I found them possessed of greater intelligence, and also more accessible than I expected. I next proceeded to baptize twelve children, which were most willingly brought me by their parents. It is somewhat singular, that your lordship, at your late visit to Aurielle, baptized the same number, ten of which were Waccows and the other two Accowacks, and that, in my case, there were undesignedly twelve again, but ten Accowacks and two Waccows, thus making a dozen of each tribe. Three chieftains were present, Matthias, Thomas, and Hector, and also the poor old blind Jeremiah, whom I had the inexpressible pleasure to hear several times sing his long-remembered and well-cherished "Hallelujah" hymns, one of which he was able to interpret to me, and I found to be a Christian Hymn, wherein the Virgin Mother and the manger were particularly introduced. He assured me he felt as if he was a "young boy," so sensibly did the prayers, singing, and preaching remind him of the time, when but a boy, he went to the Moravian Missionaries' School, and took his part. The old man insisted on his being allowed to paddle me down the river again, which he did with as much strength and skill as the youngest of the crew. Nathaniel, his son, (who had been baptized by the missionary when an infant,) promised to take care of the newly-baptized children, and to bring them to the intended schoolmaster's, to be taught, 'all the good things,' as he said. As soon as a steady teacher is settled amongst them, and gains their confidence, I am convinced we shall see abundant good fruits to the important and interesting mission. After having taken several long and pleasant walks on Thursday, I stepped over the small streams of the Apocac (which in wet seasons forms a pretty cascade of probably seventy feet in the river) and of the Hobodiegoerie and Aurielle creeks in my way, and visited the site of the Moravian establishment. I left the kind and worthy post-holder's house on Thursday evening, and reached the Eliza and Mary at noon on Friday.

"I feel, my Lord, much pleased and encouraged by the general reception and countenance I have met with at this my first visit to Aurielle, and beg leave to assure you that no exertion shall be wanting on my part to carry on, under God's blessing, that benevolent work of Christianizing the Indians in the Coreatyne river, which your lordship so happily thought of, and commenced in person. I purpose my second visit in the last week of next month, when I hope, with God's blessing, to feel my way more perfectly."

HOME REPORT.

PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Secretary of the Society.

Worcester, Dec. 23, 1839.

"REV. and DEAR SIR,—The visit of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, so kindly made by his lordship at our request, a request most cordially sanctioned by our diocesan, has been greatly blessed. More than 600*l.* (above 300*l.* in the Worcestershire part, and the same in the Warwickshire part of the diocese,) has been the immediate pecuniary result, besides considerable increase in annual subscriptions: but even far beyond this, has been the spread of an excellent feeling of attachment to our Church, both at home and abroad, which has been most materially forwarded by the exertions of his lordship.

Parochial associations are also spreading; and on the whole, there is much cause for thankfulness in reference to the Society throughout this diocese, though much, very much, yet remains to be done.

"I am, Rev. and dear Sir,

"faithfully yours,

"W^m. GODFREY,

"Treasurer to the Worcester Committee."

The Bishop of Nova Scotia, who will remain in England until May, is very anxious to obtain for his diocese the services of a few well qualified clergymen, to be employed either in settled stations, or as

visiting missionaries. They must be faithful, zealous, and devoted to their sacred work, for none others would find their happiness in the discharge of the important duties, which will be committed to them.

Their stipends will be paid through the benevolent agency of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and some additional income probably about 50*l.* a year, with a residence, will be supplied by the congregations for whom such missionaries will labour.

Clergymen, or well qualified candidates for holy orders, are requested to apply at the office of the Society, No. 4, Trafalgar-square, London.

Donations to the Society's general designs during the month of December:—

A Friend by the Rev. E. R. Mantell.	£20 0
Rev. J. Williams	5 0
Lady Mildmay	5 0
The Earl of Malmesbury	5 0
The Right Hon. Sir G. Rose	10 0
Rev. W. Rose Holden	5 5
Mrs. S. Nash	5 0
A clergyman out of respect to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia	5 0
Miss Pakington	5 0
M. H. C.	20 0
Mrs. Greenwood	20 0
Geo. Bangley, Esq.	10 10
Miss A. Williamson	5 0
Miss Reynardson	5 0
A Wykehamist	10 0
A Lady	10 0
Miss Ellen Marryat	50 0
John Hall, Esq.	20 0
Miss E. Lee Warner (dec.)	20 0
W. H. Pemberton, Esq.	5 0
A Lady unknown	50 0
Miss Harley	100 0
Rev. C. S. Royds	10 10
W. C. Walters, Esq.	5 5

Society's total receipts for the year 1839, £23,316
Ditto ditto ditto 1838, 16,078

Increase in 1839 £7,237

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Letter from the Rev. JOHN SINCLAIR, M.A., Secretary to the National Society, to the Right Hon. LORD ASHLEY, M.P., Chairman of the Subscription Committee formed in aid of that Institution.

"National Society's Office,
1st January, 1840.

"MY LORD,—At the request of the Subscription Committee I have drawn up the enclosed statement, containing further grounds on which to rest their present appeal in behalf of the National Society to the generosity of the English public. The passages I have extracted from the letters sent to this office by the clergy and managers of schools will effectually advance the great object which the Committee has at heart, if they produce the same impression upon others which they have made upon myself.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"With much respect,

"Your Lordship's faithful and obedient servant,

"JOHN SINCLAIR, Secretary."

"To the Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P."

An Appeal in behalf of the National Society to the Friends and Promoters of sound Christian Education throughout England and Wales.

The National Society has now for upwards of twenty-seven years carried on unobtrusively, but laboriously, and, it is believed, effectually, the great work of promoting the education of the poor in the principles of the Established Church. By its charter of incorporation, the Society includes in its Committee of management, besides a stated number of temporal peers and privy councillors, the whole of the right reverend bench, and has thus been enabled to exercise a beneficial influence over every diocese and district in the kingdom. For many years, the resources of the Society arose

entirely from the voluntary contributions of individuals, who had at heart the instruction of the young in the principles and practice of genuine Protestant Christianity. The contributions to its funds were by no means in proportion to the magnitude of the object to be effected; but so judiciously were they husbanded and expended, that in the year 1833 nearly half a million of children were receiving education under the superintendence of our parochial clergy, in schools connected with this truly Christian and patriotic Association. In that year the Society for the first time received assistance in its benevolent labours from the public Treasury. The sum of 20,000*l.* was voted by Parliament for purposes of education, no part of which was ever appropriated to the National Society itself, though a considerable portion was set apart for schools recommended by the Society to the lords of the Treasury. The conditions required by their lordships were, that the tenure of the site should be secure; that the edifice should be suitable, as well as substantial; and that reports upon the state of education should, on being called for, be presented to Government. Their lordships confined themselves to these equitable and well-advised requirements, because they gave no aid to the maintenance of the school, but only assisted in its first erection; and assisted only at the rate of ten shillings per head for every space of six square feet allotted to each child. Their lordships acted upon the principle, that the managers of the school, by whom four-fifths of the cost of the building were paid, and the entire maintenance of the school was defrayed, were entitled to the privilege of deciding as to the qualifications of the teachers, and the system of instruction to be pursued. Their zeal in the cause of popular education; their rank in society, as belonging to the middle and more educated classes; and, in some instances, their station in the Church, entitled them, it was conceived, to this moderate exercise of confidence on the part of the public. Any inspection of the school, to ascertain how the parochial clergyman was discharging his duty to the younger members of his flock, was left to his ecclesiastical superiors.

The foregoing arrangement for the distribution of the national bounty continued in operation for the space of five years. The amount was not large, or rather indeed, was trivial, in comparison with the magnitude and importance of the national object to be attained; and the method of distribution was not free from serious objections; yet the plan encountered no resistance from the Church, and was acquiesced in by the community at large. A new impulse was given to the progress of education, and an expectation raised, and gradually confirmed, in the minds of its supporters, that the parliamentary bounty would continue to flow,—and, perhaps, even more copiously,—in its accustomed channel. No suspicion arose, or could in candour be expected to rise, that the ordinary annual gift would be all at once encumbered with new conditions.

The year 1839, however, has brought an unforeseen change. During the last session the sum of 30,000*l.* has been voted for educational purposes; not, as before, with the full concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, but by the Lower House alone, contrary to the declared wishes and solemn remonstrances of the Upper. A central Board, consisting of four privy councillors, all of them laymen, to the marked exclusion of the spiritual members, has been for the first time established, and to their discretion has been committed the distribution of the grant. In exercising this discretionary power, the Board thus constituted were unhappily persuaded to betray suspicions as to the zeal and judgment, not only of the originators and promoters of schools throughout the country, but even of the National Church itself. They required the inspection of all schools which should hereafter be aided by public money; and would not be satisfied with an inspection carried on under the authorities of the Church, but insisted upon appointing an inspector of their own; who, without inquiring into what had hitherto been considered the most important point for examination, namely, religious knowledge, should ascertain merely the state and progress of what is now termed secular instruction. In this new condition annexed to public grants for educational

purposes, the managers of schools, and especially the clergy, to whom professionally the superintendence of education is confided, could not be expected to concur. An inspection by Church authority, so far from resisting, they would have courted; but not only had they reason to apprehend that this interference of a Government functionary would lead to further and very perilous encroachments on their pastoral influence, but they considered the measure as in itself objectionable on various grounds; and more especially from its tendency to make religion be regarded as a secondary instead of primary and paramount consideration. The clergy, therefore, were precluded by conscientious scruples from accepting the aid so ungenerously and cruelly restricted.

Meanwhile many friends of practical education, trusting to the wonted assistance of Parliament, and to the hitherto unflinching co-operation of the National Society, not only projected plans of new schools, but proceeded to carry them into execution. In several instances, the minister of the parish, foremost as became his holy office in the good work, made himself personally responsible for the whole of the deficiencies which the public grant was expected to supply. But suddenly this resource fails him, unless, as has been stated, he consents to conditions, which he considers dangerous and degrading.

To form any adequate conception of the difficulty and embarrassment to which the clergy were reduced by their zeal for popular education, joined with their high-minded resolution, rather to suffer for conscience' sake than do violence to their principles, it would be necessary for the public to read a large proportion of the voluminous correspondence, amounting to above a thousand letters, which, during the last three months, it has been my painful task to peruse. In many instances the applicant, who had accepted offers from the Committee of Council, informs me that he has done so with great reluctance, only because "his resources were utterly insufficient for the work;"—or "because the parish would otherwise remain in its usual destitution in point of education, and it would be totally out of his power to risk the undertaking upon his own responsibility;"—or because "his funds were quite inadequate to pay his contractor;"—or because he was "obliged to take the money much against his will, in utter despair of ever obtaining a grant from any other source;"—or because, "to his great regret, the managers, from the kindest intentions, would not suffer him to incur the responsibility of raising the requisite funds*."

In other cases, the applicant, after accepting the offer of the Committee of Council, has opened his eyes to the danger lurking under the plausible pretence of unauthoritative Government-inspection; has heard of the acknowledgment by the Committee of Council, that Regulation A is only "for the present year," and will be afterwards succeeded by more stringent measures; has ascertained what is the ultimate object of the philosophical educationists by whom Government-inspection was first proposed; has begun to look upon it as the first step towards transferring the superintendence of education from the Church to the State, and thereby either introducing into schools a generalized Christianity, or banishing Christianity from them altogether; and has written to me earnestly soliciting assistance from the Society, that he may rid himself of the offensive bond, and return the money.

When the applicant has from the first considered himself precluded from accepting the grant, he has the Christian firmness to decline it, although he is almost driven to accept it "by-urgent necessity;"—or thereby "brings himself into a strait;"—or must "make himself responsible for the deficiency;"—or "fears he must abandon his present project;"—or "from the poverty of his parish, must take upon himself the whole expense;"—or "will be involved in great embarrassment;"—or "is called upon to pay a large sum which he has only the means of meeting to a limited extent;"—or "is subjected to great inconvenience, having, on the faith of the Government-grant, made preparations the cost of which he will be obliged to defray;"—

or "finds himself at a stand-still, with the future all dark, and at a loss what to do."

Sometimes my correspondence has afforded me the gratifying intelligence that the applicant will not call for assistance from the National Society, because it is "not to the Society, but to Parliament," that he looks for redress of the wrong he has sustained;—or because "the promoters of the school, who strongly objected to the proposed inspection, had supplied all his wants;"—or because "he was enabled to carry on his buildings through the very great munificence of a neighbouring landowner;"—or "because he will endeavour to procure the sum required from other quarters, and trusts that his parishioners will not ultimately suffer from his performance of a duty which he owes no less to them than to himself;"—or because "he can afford to complete the school-buildings from his own resources, and considers it the duty of every individual to strain every nerve at this crisis to render himself rather a help than a burthen to others."

A painful contrast to these gratifying communications is afforded by the many letters I have received from every quarter of the kingdom, in which the parties inform me, that as they cannot, under present circumstances, conscientiously accept public money, and consider the whole cause of sound Christian education in the greatest jeopardy, they have either for the present abandoned their whole design of building schools, or have contracted the dimensions of the buildings, or will be satisfied with one school instead of two, or with Sunday-schools instead of week-day schools, or will not now provide accommodation for the master and mistress. To show how effectually the Committee of Council have succeeded in discouraging the chief patrons of popular education upon right principles, I shall conclude these quotations with one more remarkable example. "The promoters of the schools here are resolved not to lay one stone of a building which may by any probability, at any future time, be diverted from the object for which it is now to be erected, namely, the education of the poor in sound Church of England principles."

It is to obviate these circumstances of unprecedented and unlooked-for embarrassment; to reanimate the promoters of popular instruction; to meet new claims upon the National Society, from parishes in a state of spiritual destitution, which on some future occasion I may describe, but of which the public has at present no conception,—that the Subscription Committee, formed in aid of the National Society, are now endeavouring to call forth the generosity of the English nation. It is at the request of that Committee that I have written the above explanatory statements; and I shall only add, that an appeal such as theirs, in behalf of the Church of England, has never yet been made in vain. All parties are agreed that no object whatever is more important than the education of the people; and no party can deny, that religion in a Christian country must form the basis of Christian instruction. Upon this basis the National Society has been formed and incorporated; and it remains with the English public to decide, whether this long-tried and useful edifice shall continue to be the bulwark of sound popular education, or be suffered to crumble into ruin; whether the clergy shall be supported in their legitimate endeavours to preserve inviolate the supervision of their flocks, feeding without restraint the lambs committed to their charge by the great Shepherd of the sheep, or be subjected to invidious interference; whether the great mass of the population of England shall be instructed and catechized in Christian truth, as it was promulgated by its divine Founder and his apostles, unmutated and entire, or shall receive a partial and imperfect instruction, incapable of training them to moral virtue here or to happiness hereafter.

The Clergy, and all who take a special interest in the important subject of National Education, are earnestly requested to communicate with the National Society's Subscription Committee, of which Lord Ashley is Chairman, 50, Leicester Square, London, in order that the last intelligence, connected with the proceedings of the Committee, may be transmitted to them with regularity and dispatch.

CHURCH PASTORAL AID SOCIETY.

THE Committee of the Church Pastoral Aid Society having reason to believe that many of its supporters are looking for another occasional paper, are induced, as one of the best means of exhibiting the progress and operations of the Society, to extract from the minutes of the Sub-Committee within one month, viz., 22nd October to the 19th November, some of the cases and correspondence, which will clearly show how urgent and interesting are the claims made upon its funds, and how great is the duty and privilege of the members of the Church of England to co-operate in this and every effort to increase the efficiency of the Established Church.

The total number of applications for aid within the month was 71; of which 45 were new cases, and 26 were applications for renewal of aid: 54 were granted, 7 declined, and 10 deferred for further information.

The Society's aid is now extended to 240 incumbents, in charge of 1,778,000 souls, giving an average charge to each incumbent of 7,411 souls; while the income, on an average, is only 150*l.*, and 115 incumbents are without a parsonage-house.

The existing grants will provide for 246 clergymen, and 33 lay-assistants*. The charge on the Society, when all the appointments shall have been made by the incumbents, will be 22,000*l.* per annum, the incumbents providing from their own or from local resources, the sum of 3,800*l.* to meet the Society's aid: thus making a sum of 25,800*l.* available for the service of the Church of England. 148 additional curates, and 28 lay-assistants, are now at their important labours, at a charge to the Society of 13,313*l.* per annum.

Among the cases in this paper, will be found two (Nos. xiv and xv.) from the disturbed districts in Wales. The applications were for renewal of aid for three additional curates, whose labours had proved most serviceable. At this juncture the Committee felt constrained not only to renew their grants, but to extend them for three more curates; only regretting that the resources of the Society did not enable them to offer means for the immediate erection of additional chapels. The Committee beg particular attention to these two cases, in which will be found parishes of twelve and sixteen miles long, containing a population of about 15,000 and 10,000, or together 25,000, scattered over a wide extent of hilly country, and chiefly engaged in mines and iron works. In these parishes were six churches, or chapels of the church, of various sizes, affording but very scanty accommodation, and with only four clergymen to serve them before the Society's aid. In such lamentable deficiency of the means of grace, which, alas! is by no means confined to these parts, may be too easily traced the cause of much of the disaffection of the population;—and, while from all parts of England and Wales, urgent claims for aid are presented, it would afford the Committee great satisfaction to receive any special contributions to meet the great wants of these districts.

The Committee are thankful to be able to report a progressive increase in the Society's funds. The income of the Society during the year ending 31st March, was 10,400*l.*, being an increase on the previous year of 2,400*l.* It also fully met the expenditure of the current year. The income for the half-year, ending 30th of September last, was 8,124*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.*, showing the gratifying increase of 3,923*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.* above the corresponding period in the year 1838. Of this increase, 1,846*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* has arisen from two bequests, and 2,075*l.* 1*s.* 2*d.* from the ordinary sources of income.

When all the existing grants come into operation, by the nomination of curates to occupy them, the income required will be more than 22,000*l.*, even if the Committee were to declare their purpose to extend its aid no further: but this they cannot do! With thousands upon thousands, in this professedly Christian land, perishing for lack of knowledge, and living in worse than heathen ignorance and vice, the Committee cannot doubt that the members of the Church of England will be stirred up to in-

* The above extracts are all taken from the letters of different correspondents.

* "A lay-assistant is simply to be employed as a district visitor and tract distributor, and by no means as a public instructor or preacher."—See Circular to Applicants for Aid.

creased exertions and liberality, to meet the pressing wants which this Society seems designed to be the instrument of supplying.

At a period when the state of our country furnishes material upon which all the powers of darkness seem but too ready to work—when Popery is striving by every effort to regain her former ascendancy—when infidelity is eating like a canker into the heart of our crowded cities and manufacturing towns—and when new townships and hamlets are springing up in every direction, without any due provision for their spiritual care,—it is a matter of deep anxiety to the Committee of this Society to have much increased support, to enable them to meet the urgent claims upon its funds.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

A MEETING of the Committee of this Society was held at their chambers, St. Martin's Place, on Monday, the 16th of December, 1839,—the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. There were present, the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, the Revs. Dr. Shepherd, H. H. Norris, and B. Harrison, H. J. Barchard, J. S. Salt, Joshua Watson, E. H. Locker, N. Connop, jun., J. Cocks, W. Cotton, and Benjamin Harrison, Esqrs.

Among other business transacted, grants were voted towards repewing and building a gallery in the church at Rye, Sussex; enlarging the chapel at Harrow Weald, Middlesex; repewing and building a gallery in the church at Bottisham, Cambridgeshire; repewing and extending galleries in the church at Basingstoke, Southampton; enlarging gallery and rearrangement of pews in the church at Maiden Newton, Dorset; building a church at the Birchills, in the parish of Walsall, Stafford; enlarging the church at Wittingham.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' SOCIETY.

THE following short statement will exhibit the present condition and pressing demands of this most important institution:—

Grants made in the year ending at Easter, 1839	£3700
Amount so appropriated	6915
Amount of grants to which the Society is pledged for the year ending at Easter, 1840	6600
Present income	6700
i. e. Balance remaining to meet new applications	100
New * applications received up to July, 1839	51

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

VISIT OF THE BISHOP OF AUSTRALIA TO THE SOCIETY'S MISSION IN NEW ZEALAND.

INFORMATION of various particulars relative to this visit had reached the Committee direct from New Zealand; but they refrained from publishing any thing, till the report from the bishop himself should have been received. This important and valuable communication has recently arrived. With the exception of what is confidential, the whole of it is here given.

*"Sydney, New South Wales,
"March 28, 1839.*

"Rev. Sir,—Although several weeks have elapsed since my return from my late voyage, in the course of which I fulfilled my long-cherished intention of visiting the missionary settlements in New Zealand, the constant occupation which I have since found in discharging the arrears which had accumulated during my absence, and the necessity of keeping up a correspondence with all parts of the diocese, have hitherto prevented my forwarding that report of my proceedings which, I am persuaded, the Society will be anxious to receive.

"I employ my first interval of comparative lei-

* In some of these cases new churches are actually built, and only wait for want of funds to maintain a curate; in others, temporary aid only is asked till local funds can be raised. Under these circumstances the committee have promised assistance, in reliance upon increased public support, in default of which the grants so promised must be withdrawn.

sure in acquainting you, for the Society's information, that I embarked on Wednesday, December 12, 1838, on board H. M. S. 'Pelorus,' commanded by Capt. Francis Harding, who, at my request, had obligingly consented to afford me a passage to the various points which I was desirous of visiting. On the following day we left this harbour; and on the morning of Friday, 21st December, anchored in the Bay of Islands, having experienced no incident worthy of observation during the passage. The Rev. O. Hadfield, whom, on the recommendation of the Society, I had, at my late ordination, admitted to deacon's orders, accompanied me; and I was gratified by observing the perceptible benefit which his health had already derived from change of climate. The Rev. R. Maunsell, whose station is at Manukau, to the southward, happened at this time to be at the Bay of Islands, on account of the state of Mrs. Maunsell's health, and was so kind as to receive me on my landing, the day following, at the house of the Resident, James Busby, Esq. Several other members of the mission were also present on the occasion; and I received from all a friendly reception and cordial welcome, which afforded me great encouragement. The Rev. Henry Williams, I found, was absent; having undertaken a voyage to the neighbourhood of East Cape, in the hope of composing some serious differences which had arisen among the tribes there, and of preventing their proceeding to extremities, and thereby alarming or endangering the residents attached to the missionary stations in the neighbourhood of those contests. The Rev. W. Williams came over from Waimate, as soon as the intelligence of our arrival reached him.

"On Sunday, the 23rd, the captain of the 'Pelorus' sent his boat to convey me to the chapel at Paihia. It is merely a cottage of unpretending appearance; but not incommensurately fitted up. The very appearance of a place of Christian worship on those shores was marvellous in my eyes, and excited feelings and thoughts of peculiar and earnest interest. There was a degree of repose and quietness in the scene, which seemed to betoken that this was indeed the Sabbath-day; and I am not ashamed of acknowledging myself to be so much under the influence of external objects, as to have felt a calm shed over my mind by the sight of the green turf, and the scent of the sweetbriar hedges which surround this humble temple; and I took part in the service, and preached there, much supported by hopes, which I pray to a God of infinite mercy may be realised, on behalf of the hitherto ignorant and barbarous natives of this land, many of whom attended the service. The numbers, however, both of natives and Europeans, present on this occasion, were considerably under the usual average, as I understood; so many being prevented attending as usual by the general prevalence of a disease termed influenza, which, when we quitted Port Jackson, was raging in most parts of New South Wales, and in an equal degree throughout the island of Van Diemen's Land. Its effect upon the constitution of the natives in New Zealand appears to exceed in virulence even that to which the Europeans are exposed; although in the families of the missionaries, and of the English settlers in general, very great distress and suffering are occasioned by this very prevalent disorder. In every house there were some disabled; and in some families every individual was attacked, so as to put a stop to every ordinary domestic proceeding. As it affects the natives, I shall have further observations to offer upon the subject of this disease, before I conclude this letter.

"It will be unnecessary to trouble the Society with a detail of my personal proceedings, further than by stating, that during my stay in the Bay of Islands, I made excursions to visit the settlements at Kerikeri and Waimate; and also to the Kauakaua, where there is a large assemblage of converted natives. I officiated again at Paihia on Christmas Day, which completed the twenty-fourth year of the establishment of the mission; my venerated friend, Mr. Marsden, having landed on the 24th December, 1814, and preached his first sermon, on the beach, on the day following,—the festival of the Nativity. Mr. King, who was then present, is still alive, and in the enjoyment of good health; and recalled that impressive scene with animated recollection. On

Sundays, 30th December and 6th January, I also took part in the services of the missionary chapel; and on the last of these days, being the day of the Epiphany, and therefore a most appropriate occasion, I, in the same place, conferred priest's orders on Mr. Hadfield. . . . In the ordination service I was assisted by the Rev. Henry Williams, who had arrived at home after an absence of two months, the Rev. W. Williams, and the Rev. R. Maunsell. The feelings excited in the minds of all present, on this solemn occasion, were most gratifying; and to themselves, I trust, would afford permanent benefit. I was thankful to have such an opportunity given of showing them the nature of our orders, and our apostolical mode of conveying the ministerial office.

"Another duty, scarcely less edifying, devolved on me, in administering the ordinance of Confirmation to about twenty young persons of European parentage, and to double that number of adult New Zealanders, converts of the missionaries. In the case of the former class, there could be no doubt of their being suitably prepared, and grounded in the rudiments of religious knowledge, as required by our rubrics; consisting, as they did principally, of children of the missionaries themselves, or of those who were living in habits of close intimacy and intercourse with them. The appearance of these young persons was pleasing and interesting; their demeanour unassuming; becomingly serious, without any mixture of affectation; and their almost total unacquaintance with the world giving them a simplicity of manner which forcibly attracts esteem. It was also gratifying to observe the readiness of the parents to present their children for the reception of this becoming ordinance; proving that they had not, through long disuse, lost their feeling of the advantage which even the most spiritually-minded may derive from the faithful and pious use of external services. It was not possible for me to decide, with equal certainty or confidence, upon the actual fitness, in point of preparation, of the native candidates; but they were carefully and perseveringly examined by the clergymen as to their degree of acquaintance with the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Commandments. They were living in all apparent godliness and honesty, under the constant observation, it may be said, of the entire mission; and no evil heart of unbelief had betrayed itself among them; and they drew near in a very earnest and humble spirit, desiring to partake of this rite as a means of grace; the nature of it having been previously explained to them in the fullest terms. I therefore, with, I trust, not a misplaced confidence, laid my hands on them, receiving from them the personal ratification of the promises made in their baptism; and I regard the day on which this full admission of them into the fold of Christ took place, as marking a very memorable era, both in my own life, and in the annals of the New Zealand Church. God grant that they may indeed daily increase in His Holy Spirit more and more, until they come to His everlasting kingdom! The Service of Confirmation was translated into the New Zealand language, and a sufficient number of copies printed at the mission press, preparatory to the day of that ceremonial. The same was done with regard to the Form for Consecrating a Churchyard; and I employed it in the consecration of the burial-grounds, both at Paihia and Kororarika. I likewise appointed the Rev. Messrs. Williams to act as my surrogates, for granting marriage-licenses; the want of which is very inconveniently felt, and affords encouragement to the irregular celebration of marriage-rites, which it is desirable not to have introduced.

"After departing from the Bay of Islands, we proceeded to the River Thames, where I found Mr. Fairburn established as a missionary, and, with the aid of his wife and daughter, imparting instruction to a large number of natives, both male and female. At the particular desire of Mr. Fairburn I confirmed his children. I also baptized an infant born of New Zealand parents, who had been given by its mother, before her death, to the charge of Mrs. Fairburn; and a middle-aged native woman, then lying in a state of great exhaustion and apparent danger on a sick bed: she had long known the way of salvation, and had much desired the privilege of

baptism, which she now received with a meek and quiet spirit. The hut in which this took place was pretty full of natives, who appeared to look with much interest on what was being done: they were very quiet and respectful. I read the Baptismal Service in their own tongue; with sufficient correctness, I trust, to make myself intelligible among them; and if so, God may graciously permit their remembrance of that occurrence to turn hereafter to a profitable account in His service. It was my earnest wish to have visited Tauranga, where the Rev. A. N. Brown is stationed; as well as Manukau, Waikato, and other stations to the southward, including the East Cape, where it is proposed, on the arrival of the Rev. R. Taylor from Sydney, to form a new establishment; but Captain Harding felt, that from the nature of the service he was upon, he could not with propriety prolong his absence from Sydney to the extent that would be necessary to accomplish all this; and therefore, on the 11th of January, we sailed from the Thames for Norfolk Island, which also I proposed to visit.

"Having rendered this short account of the principal incidents during my residence in New Zealand, I shall now offer to the notice of the Society those conclusions, with regard to the present state and future prospects of their mission, which I was enabled to form, through the exercise of my judgment upon all which presented itself to my observation. In thus proceeding, I shall use great plainness of speech. It is in my power, I think, effectually to contradict the assertions of the adversary and the scoffer, who have sometimes gone the length of affirming that the attempt to Christianize the people of this nation has been a failure, that nothing has been done. On the other hand, I shall not suffer my admiration of that which has really been effected, to hurry me into an unqualified approval of every thing connected with the establishment of the mission, or the operations of the missionaries; nor to deter me from pointing out any particulars in which I think there is room for improvement.

"First, with regard to the missionaries of the Society, I must offer a very sincere and willing testimony of their maintaining a conversation such as becomes the Gospel of Christ, and the relation in which they stand to it, as the professed guides and instructors of those who are, by their agency, to be retrieved from the service of sin. Their habits of life are devotional: they are not puffed up with self-estimation; but appeared to me willing to learn, as well as apt to teach: and among themselves they appear to be drawn together by a spirit of harmony, which is, I hope, the sincere effusion of their hearts; prompted by that spirit, of which love, gentleness, and goodness are among the most delightful fruits. It is upon the continuance of this spirit among themselves that I raise my principal expectations of their continued success among the natives. Without unanimity there can be no successful combination of their exertions; nor is any blessing upon them to be hoped for, such as has hitherto visibly attended them, and in a very ample measure.

"At every station which I personally visited, the converts were so numerous as to bear a very visible and considerable proportion to the entire population; and I had sufficient testimony to convince me that the same state of things prevailed at other places, which it was not in my power to reach. As the result of my inspection, I should state, that in most of the native villages, called *Pas*, in which the missionaries have a footing, there is a building, containing one room, superior in fabric and dimensions to the native residences; which appears to be set apart as their place for assembling for religious worship, or to read the Scriptures, or to receive the exhortations of the missionaries. In these buildings generally, but sometimes in the open air, the Christian classes were assembled before me. The grey-haired man and the aged woman took their places, to read and to undergo examination, among their descendants of the second and third generations. The chief and the slave stood side by side, with the same holy volume in their hands, and exerted their endeavours each to surpass the other in returning proper answers to the questions put to them concerning what they had been reading. These assem-

blages I encouraged on all occasions, not only from the pleasure which the exhibition itself afforded, but because I was thus enabled, in the most certain and satisfactory way, to probe the extent of their attainments and improvements. The experience thus acquired has induced me to adopt the habit of applying the term 'converts' to those alone, for many such I found there were, who, in the apparent sincerity of their convictions, and in the sufficiency of their information, compared with their opportunities of acquiring it, may be considered Christians indeed. They have, as the Society is probably informed, the whole, I believe, of the Liturgy in their own language, accompanied, for several years past, with portions of the New Testament.

"But a very great work has been accomplished, in now providing them with a translation of the whole volume; copies of which are distributed to such as are likely to employ them well, as rapidly as, with the limited means in their possession, the missionaries are able to have them bound. This translation will ever remain a monument of laborious and well-directed piety. My acquaintance with the language was not sufficient to enable me critically to judge of its fidelity to the original; but, in my conversations with the Rev. W. Williams, the principal agent in this great work, I availed myself of every opportunity to ascertain the exact literal rendering of any passages which chanced to be the subjects of our immediate attention; and upon inquiring, which I did very closely, into his reasons for adopting particular words or phrases to express the sense of the original, I was gratified to find that he was invariably prepared with a reason; and my impression is, that where there were conflicting reasons, each carrying weight, he had generally given the preference to that which deserved it.

"In speaking of the character of the converted natives, I express most unequivocally my persuasion, that it has been improved, in comparison with the original disposition, by their acquaintance with the truths of the Gospel. Their haughty self-will, their rapacity, furiousness, and sanguinary inclination, have been softened, I may even say, eradicated; and their superstitious opinions have given place, in many instances, to a correct apprehension of the spiritual tendencies of the Gospel. Their chief remaining vices appeared to me, to be indolence, duplicity, and covetousness. The source of all these may probably be found in the ability of the missionaries and other Europeans to supply their limited wants in return for a very moderate amount of labour; and it is a natural, perhaps necessary consequence, that they should anxiously desire the possession of articles so strange, and at the same time so valuable to them, as the Europeans have to offer; as well as that, through their prevailing anxiety to obtain those much-coveted conveniences, they should adopt a fawning and submissive air toward those who have the means of bestowing them. They retain too much, considering what intercourse they have enjoyed with the English, of their native lounging and dirty habits. I do not think that we met with a single instance, during our stay, of one man who had done a fair day's work, according to an Englishman's reckoning; but they sit about from morning till night,—I am speaking of the neighbourhood of the Bay of Islands,—and occupy themselves, most perseveringly, in doing nothing. In the Thames, I thought, or hoped, that I saw symptoms of a more industrious disposition. I did not scruple to inform the missionaries of my opinion, that they were to blame in suffering their followers to continue this degrading and mischievous course. Their disposition to allow slovenliness and neglect to prevail, was manifested even in some of the places of worship and in their native villages, which were slovenly, and even filthy, in a degree which excited my regret and displeasure. The missionaries allege, that they cannot insist upon a reform of these admitted blemishes, without a risk of disgusting and alienating the natives, who delight in dirt and disorder. But it appears to me that this is a short-sighted policy, more likely, than not, to confirm the nation in habits of the kind here alluded to; and which must be broken off before the New Zealanders can ever form a community worthy to be ranked among civilized Christian nations. They can labour well, it is evident,

if properly trained by the influence of superior understandings, and encouraged by the personal example of those to whom they look almost as beings of a superior race. They are of a joyous, yet reflective turn; pleased to be instructed; humble in listening to exhortation; very quick and ingenious in tracing the analogies of religion by comparing spiritual things with spiritual; amenable, apparently, to the use of those outward forms which are necessary to conduct all things with decency and order; yet sensible, so far as I could judge, that these did not form the substance of religion, but that it was something altogether different. Some of them, I think, are deeply and unfeignedly devout. Such I noticed, especially, at the Kauakaua and Maraeti; though I ought by no means to deny the occurrence of proportionate instances at the other stations.

The great problem at present, I think, is, how they may be preserved, to form a Christian nation; for such, if they be preserved, they assuredly should become. But, in mournful sincerity of heart, I express my own opinion, that their numbers have diminished in a fearful ratio since our first connexion with them; and that unless preventive measures can be suggested, the race is wearing out, and will, at no very remote period, altogether disappear. The missionaries refer to instances throughout the country, where the numbers of natives are less by one-third, or even one-half, than they were on the first establishments of Europeans being formed. It presented itself to me as a most remarkable circumstance, that wherever we went the children were very few; very few, indeed, compared with the number of adults, and compared also with the proportion of children among the missionaries themselves, who have generally large families. To what causes this disparity could be attributed I was diligent in endeavouring to ascertain, but came away without receiving satisfaction. The effect of wars is spoken of, as accounting for the diminution of the population; but any one, who reflects for a moment, must be sensible that the wars of the present generation are mere bloodless skirmishes compared with the combats of their forefathers. The introduction of fire-arms has tended much to abate the effusion of blood. Formerly, the hostile bands marched front to front, and with their native weapons almost every man slew or wounded his opponent; so that the slaughter was quite tremendous. But now they are, generally speaking, content with firing from a distance, without doing one another much harm. I was assured, indeed, by an eye-witness of some of the latest conflicts in the Bay of Islands, that he had known many thousand shots to be fired, and, as the result of all this, no more than five or six on each side to be wounded. It seems, indeed, very clear, that the population was greatest when wars were most sanguinary, and is declining most rapidly where wars are nearly extinct. The practice of infanticide I hope, and believe, does not prevail among any who are Christians by profession; but in their native state there can be no doubt that it does prevail. I think that the very infant which I baptized had been saved from death by its mother's hands, through the interposition of Mrs. Fairburn, giving clothing for the child, the want of which would have led to the desperate determination of destroying it as soon as born. If it were not this very infant, yet I am quite sure that an instance of that nature was related to me, and mentioned as having many parallels. Cannibalism, among those who associate much with Europeans, and especially among those under instruction by the missionaries, may be considered as extinct. I believe that the people whom I chiefly saw had no more disposition to devour one another, or any one else, than the same number of our own countrymen would have felt. How, therefore, to account for the perceptible and unceasing diminution of their numbers, I am utterly at a loss. The epidemic which was raging while I was there, and which had visited them in former years, appeared, undoubtedly, to lay very serious hold upon their constitutions; rapidly prostrating their strength, and, I have no doubt, laying the foundation of other fatal disorders. So deeply was I impressed with the persuasion, that deficiency of proper nourishment formed one very sensible cause of their falling victims to this insi-

dious disorder, that I solicited Captain Harding to leave with the missionaries such stores of flour, sugar, and rice, as could be spared from his ship, engaging to replace the same on our return to Port Jackson; and I left a small supply of money for the purchase of similar articles, and of animal food, for the use of the sick and convalescent. These measures were adopted in conformity with the judgment of Mr. Ford, the surgeon attached to the mission, and of the surgeon of the 'Pelorus,' T. H. Nation, Esq., who most obligingly, at my request, visited and prescribed for the sick, and furnished a supply of medicines for the most urgent cases. On my return hither, I preached a sermon in St. James's Church, Sydney, on behalf of the suffering people whom I had visited; and the same thing was done at St. Philip's Church, by the Rev. W. Cowper. The amount of the collections was sufficient to cover the entire expenses which had been incurred by me, and to enable us to despatch a further small supply of medicines and necessary comforts, which I earnestly hope will fulfil the benevolent purpose of those who charitably furnished the means of supplying them. My opinion is, in a few words, that the general state of health among the natives is not satisfactory; that there is some cause, not very obvious, by which their constitutions are undermined; that the investigation of that cause has not been pursued with due energy, or attention to system; and that the wants of the natives, in point of clothing, warmth, and comfort, especially during the winter season, deserve and demand the attention of the Church Missionary Society, and of its charitable supporters, who can feel for the situation of these their destitute brethren.

"It will probably be expected by the Society, that I should offer some remarks upon the constitution of the mission, and its adaptation and probable sufficiency to accomplish the great and holy purposes of its establishment. I have already spoken my sentiments as to the general character and deportment of the missionaries; in which observations I should wish it to be understood, it is my intention to include the lay catechists no less than the clergy. All appeared to me, so far as I was able to judge, to be animated by a good spirit, and a desire, according to their several abilities, to work the work of God. I am, however, in duty bound to state my persuasion, that the present missionary body is inadequate to the successful prosecution of that work and labour of love upon which their cares are bestowed. Indeed, they do not occupy, to the uttermost, even their present limits; and these require to be extended day by day, so that the necessity for additional help is becoming constantly more urgent. The Society has been informed that Mr. Haddfield was added to their number while I remained; and since that time the Rev. R. Taylor has proceeded to join the establishment. The services of one of these gentlemen must, however, be absorbed by the charge of educating the sons of missionaries; and the other will be required to institute a new missionary station at the East Cape, where there appears to be a most favourable opening. The mission, therefore, within its present limits, will continue as inefficiently supplied with clergymen for missionary purposes as before; and it is most earnestly to be desired, for the sake of the high and eternal interests which are at stake, that this deficiency should not be suffered to continue. The natives have now, to a certain extent, been Christianized, through the power of the Holy Spirit, accompanying the efforts of their teachers, and have hitherto lived in that simple and confident reliance on the truth and sufficiency of the doctrines taught them, and in that spirit of dutiful reverence for their teachers, the continuance of which was most earnestly to be desired; as such principles, united with liberty to search the Scriptures, would best have insured to them the enjoyment of the peaceable fruits of righteousness. But it is easy to foresee, that this portion of Christ's flock cannot long continue; if it be even now exempt from the aggressions of that spirit, concerning which, no less truly than of the Gospel, it may be said, that its sound is gone into all lands, and its words unto the ends of the earth. . . . If we are to contend successfully, it must be by a prudent use of those means to which God has promised

and annexed His blessing, for the propagation of Christian truth; that is to say, we must not spare the agency of the word, the ministry, and the sacraments; accompanying them with our prayers, that they may be attended by that grace and power, through which alone they can be made effective instruments to build up this people in our most holy faith, as it was once delivered to the saints.

"In my conferences with the missionaries, I found but one opinion prevailing as to the necessity of an immediate increase of the number of clergymen. Many stations are, from necessity, left without a resident minister; and the occasional visits which may be paid cannot be of that frequency or that duration which are necessary to make them fully profitable. The administration of the Sacraments is neither satisfactory to those who officiate; nor so serviceable, it may be feared, as it ought to be, to those who partake of them; because the parties, being associated only during a very brief interval are comparatively unknown to each other; and there cannot be that feeling of confidence on the one hand, nor that knowledge of individual character on the other, upon which the benefit of pastoral superintendence principally depends; neither can the services of lay catechists effectually supply the void between such ministerial visits.

"The Church of England requires to be planted there, in the full integrity of its system; its ordinances administered by a clergy duly ordained; and the clergy themselves subject to regular ecclesiastical authority. I beg it may be understood, that I do not make these observations with any reference to the lay missionaries now in the employment of the Society; all of whom, so far as I can venture to pronounce a judgment, have proved themselves zealous and faithful men. . . . In considering the means of augmenting the number of ordained ministers, some consideration was given by me, in conversation principally with the Rev. Messrs. W. Williams and Maunsell, to the practicability of admitting any of the catechists to Holy Orders. I confined myself to expressing my conviction of the eligibility of this proceeding, under certain supposed circumstances; but forbore to pledge myself, until I should have an opportunity of consulting the feelings of the Society upon the subject, and of profiting by their knowledge of the characters and attainments of the individuals who might probably be proposed to me as candidates for the sacred office.

"I am happy in thinking, that, by my late visit to the mission, a foundation of regard and confidence has been laid between the members of it and myself, which, through the Divine Blessing, may tend much to facilitate any future proceedings, connected with its extension. Upon any subject concerning which the Society may be anxious to consult me, I shall always be prepared to offer the most candid opinion, and to give the best advice in my power. My heart and hope are fixed earnestly upon the success of this holy undertaking; the fruit of which, I trust, will be to spread abroad the knowledge of the truth, and to bring many souls to eternal salvation, happiness, and glory, through our Lord Jesus Christ.

"Praying earnestly that the endeavours of the Society may be blessed to the establishment of His kingdom in the hearts of men, I remain, &c.,

"W. G. AUSTRALIA."

It is exceedingly gratifying to the Committee, to perceive that the statements of the missionary labourers themselves are so powerfully confirmed and elucidated by the enlarged views of the bishop, as communicated in his letter. The Committee most cordially concur in the judgment of his lordship, "that the Church of England requires to be planted in New Zealand, in the full integrity of her system." This consideration induced the Committee to request the Bishop of Australia to visit the mission, anticipating such information and suggestions as would promote that object. Since the receipt of the Bishop's letter, other steps have been taken by the Committee, directed to the same end. Should it please Divine Providence to favour their views, and to raise up an individual eminently devoted, and thoroughly right-minded, to exercise his paternal authority in the midst of this infant

flock, the blessings to be anticipated to New Zealand would be truly great. Our Readers, therefore, will clearly perceive how deep an interest this mission should have in their prayers—"God be merciful to us, and bless us, and cause His face to shine upon us" in this most holy and blessed work!

THE PENNY POST.

EXTRACTS FROM A TREASURY MINUTE, DATED DECEMBER 26, 1839.

THEIR lordships, upon full consideration, have decided to require that, as far as practicable, the postage of letters shall be prepaid, and to effect such prepayment by means of stamps. Their lordships are of opinion that the convenience of the public will be consulted, more especially at first, by issuing stamps of various kinds, in order that every one may select that description of stamp which is most suitable to his own peculiar circumstances; and, with a view of affording an ample choice, their lordships are pleased to direct that the following stamps be prepared:—

1. Stamped covers.—The stamp being struck on pieces of paper of the size of half a sheet of 4to letter paper.

2. Stamped envelopes.—The stamp being struck on pieces of paper of a lozenge form, of which the stationers and others may manufacture envelopes.

3. Adhesive stamps, or stamps on small pieces of paper with a glutinous wash at the back, which may be attached to letters either before or after they are written; and,

4. Stamps to be struck on paper of any description, which the public may send to the Stamp-office for that purpose.

The paper for the first, second, and third kinds of stamps to be peculiar in its water mark, or some other feature, but to be supplied to government by competition.

Having, therefore, communicated with the authorities of the Post-office, my lords are pleased to direct that on the 10th day of January next, the following arrangements shall come into operation:—

The scale of weight already established for General Post letters to be extended to the London district and other local post letters.

This scale is as follows:—

Letters not exceeding half an ounce one penny.

Not exceeding one ounce two pence.

Not exceeding two ounces four pence.

Not exceeding three ounces sixpence.

Not exceeding four ounces eight pence.

The charge on all letters passing between one part of the united kingdom and another, whether by the General Post or the London district, or other local post, to be 1d. per single rate.

Such postage to be prepaid—if not prepaid, to be charged double on delivery.

Letters between the United Kingdom and the Colonies to be charged, if conveyed by packet, and not passing through France, at the rate of 1s. per single rate; and if conveyed by private ship, at the rate of 8d. per single rate in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted or delivered.

Letters between the United Kingdom and foreign countries (those passing to or from or through France excepted) to be charged as follows:—

If conveyed by packet, and posted at the port of departure, or delivered at the port of arrival within the United Kingdom, the present packet rates. If posted or delivered in any other part of the United Kingdom, 2d. per single rate, in addition to the present packet rates, unless where a lower charge shall now exist, in which case such lower charge to continue.

If conveyed by private ship 8d. per single rate, in whatever part of the United Kingdom they may be posted or delivered.

With regard to foreign letters to and from France, or passing through France, my lords consider that, pending such modifications as may be introduced into the treaty with that country, the maximum of the charge for packet and inland postage should not exceed that rate which is now chargeable on a letter to and from London; no alteration being made in cases where the charge under the present treaty shall be less than such before-mentioned rate.

The preceding reductions do not apply to letters passing via France between the United Kingdom

and the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the East Indies, which will continue to be charged as at present.

Letters between the United Kingdom and foreign countries will continue to be subject to the same regulations with regard to prepayment as at present.

My lords are pleased to direct that, from and after the 10th of January next, the privilege of franking, both parliamentary and official, shall cease.

The printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament, or of the colonial legislatures of either of Her Majesty's colonies, if sent in the manner now required by law, to be charged as follows, whether passing from one part of the United Kingdom to another, or between the United Kingdom and the colonies, provided they do not pass through France, or to the East Indies, *via* Falmouth:—

Not exceeding 3oz. in weight, 1d.

Exceeding 3oz., and not exceeding 4oz., 2d.

And so on, an additional penny for every additional two ounces, without limitation as to weight; such charge to be the same whether prepaid or not.

The privileges now attached to addresses to Her Majesty, to parliamentary petitions, to newspapers, and to letters of soldiers and sailors engaged in service abroad, to remain unaltered, except that a soldier's or a sailor's single letter will be interpreted to mean a letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight.

If any privileged letter or other article become liable to the full letter rates of postage, such rates to be charged according to the scale of rates herein established for letters. The treble duty to which newspapers in certain cases become liable, to be calculated according to the same scale.

All privileges, except those already enumerated, to cease.

The following are exceptions to the regulation which restricts the amount of weight to 16 oz.

1. Parliamentary proceedings, as already named.
2. Addresses to Her Majesty, and parliamentary petitions.
3. Letters and packets received from or addressed to places beyond the limits of the United Kingdom.
4. Letters and packets addressed to or despatched by the Government departments, or such officer as may now have the privilege of franking by virtue of his office; and
5. Deeds, if transmitted under such regulations as the Post-master-general may consider necessary to prevent abuse of the privilege.

With reference to the arrangements herein made, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man are to be considered as parts of the United Kingdom, and the Ionian Isles and Honduras as British colonies.

My lords direct that the fees for late letters be charged as follows:

From the future hour of closing each box until the present hour, 1d. per letter or packet, without regard to its weight; and after the present hour of closing each box 2d. per letter or packet, except where a larger fee is now established, in which case the present fee will continue.

Instruct the Postmaster-general to make arrangements for carrying to the general revenue the fees for late letters, at the same time submitting for the consideration of this board any cases for compensation which he may consider necessary.

TITHES COMMUTATION ACT.

CORN AVERAGES FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

RETURN stating what has been, during seven years ending on the Thursday next before Christmas Day 1839, the average price of an imperial bushel of British wheat, barley, and oats, computed from the weekly averages of the Corn Returns.

Published pursuant to an Act, passed in the 6th and 7th year of the reign of William the Fourth, intitled, "An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales."

WHEAT.	BARLEY.	OATS.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
6 9.	3 11½	2 9½

WILLIAM JACOB, Comptroller of the Corn Returns, Office of Comptroller of the Corn Returns, Board of Trade, January 2, 1840.

LIABILITY OF TITHES TO THE POOR RATES.

We have been requested to insert the following answers to letters addressed by the Vicar of Llan-saintffraid Glyn Ceiriog to the Poor Law Commissioners.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House, 31st October, 1839.

SIR,

The Poor Law Commissioners, adverting to your letter of the 2nd inst. (the receipt of which was acknowledged on the 8th inst. respecting the amount at which the tithes of the parish of Llan-saintffraid Glyn Ceiriog should be rated to the poor-rate, desire to state their opinion, that as the poor-rate and highway-rate come under the denomination of tenants' rates and taxes, they should be deducted from the amount of commutation rent charge, in assessing the tithes to the poor-rates.

With regard to the land-tax, you will perceive by a reference to the 1st section of the Parochial Assessment act, that it is only tenants' rates and taxes which are expressly authorized to be deducted: and that the only landlord's charges authorized to be deducted, are the repairs, insurance, and other expenses, which may be necessary to maintain the property in a state to command the estimated rent. The commissioners think that the express mention of these taxes and charges operated to prevent the deduction of any other landlord's rates and taxes.

Signed by order of the Board,

E. CHADWICK, Secretary.

The Rev. the Vicar of Llan-saintffraid Glyn Ceiriog.

Poor Law Commission Office, Somerset House, 12nd November, 1839.

SIR,

The Poor Law Commissioners acknowledge the receipt of your further letter of the 1st inst. on the subject of assessing the tithes of the Parish of Llan-saintffraid Glyn Ceiriog to the poor-rate, and in answer to your inquiry whether in assessing the tithe commutation rent charge, which has been fixed at £—, the overseers are to deduct (in addition to the poor's rate and highway-rates) the five per cent. which you receive this year less than the £—, the commissioners desire to state that the amount at which a rent charge in lieu of tithes should be rated admits of less doubt than any other subject of rating. The amount of the original rent charge is placed beyond question; and the variations of each succeeding year can be ascertained with the most perfect accuracy immediately upon the publication of the corn averages in January. The commissioners entertain no doubt that it is not the value of the original rent charge, but the present value of the rent charge (as ascertained by what a tenant would pay for the enjoyment of it subject to the outgoings enumerated in the Parochial Assessment Act), which constitutes the rateable value at the time of the rate made, and as this can be accurately ascertained, that it is not proper that the overseers should resort to an average of the value of several years, which must almost necessarily be less likely to produce a fairer result than the adoption of the value of the present year as the rateable value.

The commissioners are of opinion that no deduction should be made on account of the curate's salary.

Signed by order of the Board,

E. CHADWICK, Secretary.

The Rev. the Vicar of Llan-saintffraid Glyn Ceiriog.

LAW.

QUEEN'S BENCH, NOVEMBER 21.

THE QUEEN v. NICHOLAS HALL, JAMES B. CHAMBERLAIN, SAMUEL TAYLOR, AND HENRY HALL.

This was an indictment against the four defendants. Against the first for an assault on the Rev. Mr. Moore, the curate of Bromsgrove, and against the three last for a disturbance at a vestry-meeting at Bromsgrove. It appeared that there had been a meeting of parishioners on a proposition to make a church-rate, and the proposition had been negatived.

There was then another meeting called, and at that meeting, as no clergyman was present at ten o'clock in the morning, the time appointed to hold the meeting, a Mr. Greening, an inhabitant, was voted into the chair. The meeting was very numerous, and was adjourned from the vestry-room to the Town-hall. Nicholas Hall attended the meeting as one of the churchwardens. At the same time another meeting was held in the school-room of the parish, where the curate took the chair, and where the other churchwarden attended and delivered the vestry-books to the chairman. The defendant, Nicholas Hall, believing that the meeting at the Town-hall was the only legal one, went to demand the vestry-books. They were refused him, and while he stood by the side of the chairman some disturbance took place (accounted for differently by the different parties), and the curate having turned away from him, he went to take the book off the table, which was in front of the curate. The defendant succeeded in taking it off, but it was immediately recaptured, and in the struggle to regain it the alleged assault was committed.

The prisoners were now brought up for judgment.

Mr. Serjeant Ludlow moved for a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be had, on the ground that this was not a riot in law; that it was something sudden without premeditation, and was therefore no assault in law.

The Court refused the rule, and sentenced the defendants as follows:—Nicholas Hall to six weeks' imprisonment in Worcester gaol, and the other defendants to four weeks' imprisonment each.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

THE names of the candidates who, at the examination in Michaelmas Term, were admitted by the public examinations into the classes, according to the alphabetical arrangement in each class prescribed by the statute, are as follows:—

In *Disciplina Mathematica et Physica*, Class I.—Gordon, John, Commoner of Brasenose coll.

Class II.—Bracken, Henry, Commoner of Wadham coll.; Hobhouse, Reginald, Commoner of Balliol coll.; Kay, Wm., Scholar of Lincoln coll.; White, William, Commoner of Christ Church.

Class III.—Cooke, Samuel Hay, Student of Christ Church; Dawson, Richard, Commoner of Wadham coll.; Gray, Robert Henry, Student of Christ Church; Marshall, George, Student of Christ Church; Northcote, Stafford Henry, Scholar of Balliol coll.

Class IV.—Seckett, Henry, Commoner of Exeter coll.; Somers-Cocks, Hon. Charles, Gent., Commoner of Christ Church.

TRAVERS TWISS, } Examiners in Dis-
JOSEPH WALKER, } cipline Mathema-
NICHOLAS POCOCKE, } tics et Physica.

On Tuesday, 17th Dec., the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Francis Hensley, Fellow of St. John's coll.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. John David Day, Brasenose coll., grand compounder; Rev. William Slater Crowley, Lincoln coll.; Rev. Nutcombe Oxenham, Exeter coll.; Wm. Dudley Hyden, Exeter coll.; William Hawkins, Exeter coll.; Rev. Philip Schofield, University coll.; Rev. Theo. Rogers Harris, Trinity coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Frederick H. Bennett, Christ Church; Richard Mallet Colby, Queen's coll.; Godfrey Bolle Lee, Fellow of New College; John Price, Fellow of New College; John Bickley Hughes, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Rev. David Jones, Jesus coll.; William Twining, Balliol coll.; Philip Sankey, St. John's coll.

The following gentlemen were elected Actual Students of Christ Church, the two former having been elected from Westminster in May last:—

Maurice C. M. Swabey, Thomas Green, Henry Cotton, William A. Buckland, Edward Rogers, Francis H. Munnay, Charles E. Conybeare, William W. Hall; Charles W. W. Wynn, and Robert Gault.

Congregations will be holden, for the purpose of granting Grace and conferring Degrees, on the following days in the ensuing Term, viz:—

Tuesday, Jan. 14; Thursday, Jan. 23; Thursday, Feb. 6; Thursday, Feb. 13; Thursday, Feb. 20; Thursday, Feb. 27; Thursday, March 5; Thursday, March 12; Thursday, March 26; Thursday, April 2; Saturday, April 11.

No person with an any-*anum* be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A. or M.A., or for that of B.C.L. or B.D., without proceeding through Arts, whose name is not entered in the book kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of Congregation.

On Tuesday, the 3rd of March, a Congregation will be holden, as provided in the dispensation for interrupting the forms and exercises of determination, solely for the purpose of receiving from the Deans, or other officers of their respective Colleges or Halls, the names of such Bachelors of Arts as have not yet determined; and their names, having been so signified to the House, and thereupon inserted in the register of Congregation, they may, at any time in the same

or in any future Term, be admitted to all the rights and privileges to which they would have been entitled by the intermitted terms and exercises.

And every Bachelor of Arts is desired to take notice, that unless he has proceeded to that Degree on or before Thursday, February 27, his name cannot be inserted in the register of Congregation during the present year.

Mr. H. M. White, of Winchester College, admitted to a Scholarship of New College.

Rev. Richard Luney, M.A., late of Magdalen Hall, has been appointed one of the Inspectors of the Exeter Diocesan Schools.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Very Rev. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, was on Monday, 9th Dec., elected a Senior Fellow of Trinity coll., in the room of the Rev. R. H. Greenwood, deceased.

On Saturday, 7th Dec., the Norrisian prize was adjudged to D. Moore, of Catherine Hall, for his essay on the following subject:—"The Divine Origin of the Holy Scriptures may be inferred from their perfect adaptation to the circumstances of Human Nature."

At a congregation on Wednesday, 11th Dec., the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Medicine.—Richard Wellesley Rothman, Fellow of Trinity coll.

Masters of Arts.—Harman Hicks Lewis, Trinity coll.; William Henry Rough, Trinity coll.; Michael Buxton, Catherine hall; George Saunders Elwin, Catherine hall; Robert William Beauchamp, Christ's coll.; Robert Maulkin Lingwood, Christ's coll.; William Stoung Hore, Queen's coll.; James Abbott, Queen's coll.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—John Henry Prowett, Trinity hall.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the senate:—

To present copies of works printed at the Pitt Press on account of the University, to the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia for the use of Windsor coll. in his lordship's diocese.

On Monday, 30th Dec., the Rev. Dr. Mill, of Trinity coll., was appointed Christian Advocate at this University, in the room of the Rev. G. Pearson, B.D.

On the same day the Hulsean prize was adjudged to Arthur Shelley Eddis, B.A., of Trinity coll., in this University, for his essay on the following subject:—"The Christian scheme considered as a Discipline of Humility."

Crown Scholarship.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that there will be on Monday, the 27th of January, 1840, at nine o'clock, an examination of candidates for the Scholarship upon this foundation, lately holden by Mr. William A. Osborne, of Trinity coll.

The Norrisian Professor of Divinity has given notice that his lectures in Lent term, 1840, will commence on the 5th of February.

There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Lent term:—

Saturday, Jan. 18, (B.A. commencement,) at ten; Wednesday, Jan. 29, at eleven; Wednesday, Feb. 12, at eleven; Wednesday, Feb. 26, at eleven; Wednesday, Mar. 4, at eleven; Wednesday, Mar. 18, at eleven; Friday, April 3, (M.A. Inceptors,) at ten; Friday, April 10, (end of term,) at ten.

The following is a list of those gentlemen who have completed their third and second years respectively, at St. John's coll., being those who were elected at the examination just ended as follows:—

Third Year.—First Class.—Boulton, Scott, Bull, H. J., Lovell, Riggett, Elliott, Shears, Wrigley, Sangster, Paslah. *Second Year*.—First Class.—Simpson, Wilson, Ainger, Frost, A. Bird, Light, Mayor, R., Vidal, O. E., Vidal, J. H., Johnstone, Parnell, Wolfe, Davies, Dewe, Greenwell, Sheringham, Sharples, Cook, Middlemist, Wilkinson, Penny.

The subject for the Bampton prize poem for the ensuing year is, "The Ministry of Angels."

PRIZE SUBJECTS.

The Vice-Chancellor has issued the following notice:—

I. The most Noble Marquess Camden, Chancellor, being pleased to give annually a third gold medal for the encouragement of English Poetry, to such resident Undergraduate as shall compose the best Ode, or the best Poem in heroic verse. The subject for the present year is,

Richard the First in Palestine.

N.B.—These exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31, 1840; and are not to exceed 206 lines in length.

II. The Representatives in Parliament for this University being pleased to give annually,

1. Two Prizes of fifteen guineas each, for the encouragement of Latin Prose Composition, to be open to all Bachelors of Arts, without distinction of years, who are not of sufficient standing to take the degree of Master of Arts; and

2. Two other Prizes of fifteen guineas each, to be open to all Undergraduates, who shall have resided not less than seven Terms, at the time when the exercises are to be sent in.

The subjects for the present year are,

1. For the Bachelors, *In illa Philosophia, in qua de ubi hominum et moribus disputatur, tractandum, quibus principia quasi fundamenta innituntur, quibusque politissimum ex fontibus recte vivendi precepta haurire oportet*;

2. For the Undergraduates,

Quid censeat plures de omni dona Quiritis?

N.B. The exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1840.

III. Sir William Browne having bequeathed three gold medals, of the value of five guineas each, to such resident Undergraduates as shall compose,

1. The best Greek Ode in imitation of Sappho;

2. The best Latin Ode in imitation of Horace;

3. The best Greek Epigram after the model of the Anthologia, and the best Latin Epigram after the model of Martial;

The subjects for the present year are,

1. For the Greek Ode, *Eleusis*.

2. For the Latin Ode,

Illo Virgilium me tempore dulcis alebat Parthenope, studium forentem ignobilis oti.

3. For the Greek Epigram, *Dulce periculum*.

4. For the Latin Epigram, *Se sequiturque fugitque*. N.B. The exercises are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1840. The Greek Ode is not to exceed twenty-five, and the Latin Ode thirty stanzas.

The Greek Ode may be accompanied by a literal Latin prose version.

IV. The Porson Prize is the interest of £400 stock, to be annually employed in the purchase of one or more Greek books, to be given to such resident Undergraduate as shall make the best translation of a proposed passage in Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Massinger, or Beaumont and Fletcher, into Greek verse.

The subject for the present year is, *SHAKESPEARE, TRITONUS AND CRESSIDA, Act i. Scene 3, Beginning*. "The ample proposition that hope makes," And ending, "make a toast for Neptune."

N.B. The metre to be *Tragicum Iambicum Acatalecticum*. These exercises are to be accompanied and accompanied by a literal Latin prose version, and are to be sent in on or before April 30, 1840.

The subject for the Hulsean prize for the present year is:—"An Enquiry into the Principles of Prophetic Interpretation, and the practical results arising from them."

DURHAM.

At a recent convocation,

The Rev. Henry Jenkyns, M.A., Professor of Greek, was nominated by the Warden to the office of Sub-Warden of the University for the ensuing year.

William Lloyd Wharton, M.A., was nominated by the Warden, and approved by convocation, to the office of a Curator of the Observatory.

The Rev. Thomas Williamson Peile, M.A., and the Rev. Charles Thomas Whitley, M.A., the Proctors for the present year, made the requisite declarations on being admitted to their offices.

The following persons were admitted *ad eundem* by vote of the house:—

The Very Rev. Peter Scrimshire Wood, D.C.L., of Oriel coll., Oxford, Dean of Her Majesty's Collegiate Church at Middleham; the Rev. Henry Joseph Malby, M.A., of Caius coll., Cambridge, chaplain to the Bishop of Durham; George Wray, M.A., Fellow of St. John's coll., Cambridge, Head Master of the Grammar-school, Darlington; Wm. Weightman, M.A., of Queen's coll., Oxford.

The following persons were presented and admitted *ad eundem*:—

Salisbury Humphreys, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; William Robert Hall, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; B. E. Dwarria, B.A., Van Mildert scholar, has been elected to one of the Fellowships lately established by the Dean and Chapter; Lionel Gisborne has been admitted a student on the foundation, on the nomination of the Rev. T. Gisborne.

ORDINATIONS.

At an Ordination, held by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, on Sunday, Dec. 22, the following gentlemen entered into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Wm. Nassau Molesworth, B.A., Pembroke coll., Cambridge; John Gerrard Andrews Baker, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Henry Pettley, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; John Cooke, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Edwin Wm. Reiham Pulling, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge.

Priests.—Henry Western Onslow Polhill, B.A., University coll., Oxford; George Stringer Simpson, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Wm. Bradstreet, Emmanuel coll., Cambridge.

At an Ordination, held by his Grace the Archbishop of York, at Bishopthorpe, on Sunday, Dec. 22, the following gentlemen entered into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—James Falconer Sharpe, B.A., Sidney Sussex coll., Cambridge; John Jessop, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Henry Maister, B.A., New Inn hall, Oxford; Edw. Henry Julius Hawke, B.A., Catherine hall, Cambridge; Alexander Napier, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Thomas Dalton Harrison, Literate.

Priests.—Edw. Harrison Woodall, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; James Wortley Corbett, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; Richard Croker, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Robert Plume Waller, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; George Grimshaw Lamotte, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; Charles Cook, Literate.

The undermentioned gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of London, on Sunday, Dec. 22, at St. James's church, Piccadilly:—

Deacons.—Wm. Twiss Turner, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Henry Holden, M.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; Robert Lawson, B.A., Jesus coll., Cambridge; Charles James Scratchley, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Charles Brian Leigh, B.A., Christi coll., Cambridge; George Herbert Repton, B.A., University coll., Oxford; Samuel Peyer Field, B.A., Pembroke coll., Cambridge; Charles Maunders, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Edward Free Champneys, S.C.L., All Souls' coll., Oxford; Frederick Charles Cook, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Charles Coleby Roberts, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Arthur Roberts, B.A., Magdalen coll., Oxford; Frederic Style, B.A., St. John's coll., Oxford; George France, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; Charles Greenwood, Literate; Thomas Spurr, Trinity coll., Cambridge; Arthur Wellington Wallis, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford.

Priests.—Robert Abercromby Johnson, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Edward Henry Landon, M.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Charles Burney, M.A., Magdalen coll., Oxford; Arthur Wellington Roper, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; Barrett Edward Lampet, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Thomas Richardson Birch, B.A., Pembroke coll., Oxford; Henry Augustus Loveday, B.A., St. Peter's coll., Cambridge; John Tahourdin White, M.A., Corpus Christi coll., Oxford; Thos. Wm. Henry Gurney, B.A.,

St. John's coll., Cambridge; John Aubone Cook, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Abraham Boardale, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; John Hawksworth and John Philipp Menge, Church Missionary coll., Islington.

List of Candidates ordained by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, in the Chapel at Farnham Castle, in the county of Surrey, on Sunday, 15th Dec., 1839:—

Deacons.—John Mounoir Sumner, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford; Frederick Menzies, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Henry John Vernon, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; Robert North Maddock, M.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Frederick Assheton Iremonger, B.A., Pembroke coll., Oxford; Isaac Philip Prescott, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; James Stephen Hodson, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; Thomas Brock, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; Thomas Whytehead, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Wm. Bruce, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford, by letter dnm. from the Bishop of Llandaff; John James Ramsey, B.A., Pembroke hall, Cambridge.

Priests.—The Hon. Wm. Howard, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Wm. Skirrow, B.A., University coll., Oxford; Chas. Richmond Tate, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; George Wm. Huntingford, B.A., New College, Oxford; Thos. Praeger, M.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; George Townsend Warner, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Arthur Thos. Corfe, M.A., All Souls' coll., Oxford; Henry Luke Dodds, M.A., Christ Church, Oxford; Robert Dear, A.B., Trinity coll., Dublin; Thomas Golding, LL.B., Trinity hall, Cambridge, by letter dnm. from the Bishop of Rochester.

At a general Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, in the Cathedral church of Gloucester, on Sunday, Dec. 22, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—John William Donaldson, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Edward Wm. Garrow, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Robert Hebborn, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Heyrick Holme, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; John Martin, B.A., Sidney Sussex coll., Cambridge; Wm. Spearman, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; David Parry Thomas, B.A., Jesus coll., Oxford, by letter dnm. from the Bishop of Llandaff.

Priests.—Alfred Young Bassett, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; John Lake Crompton, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Wm. Garrett, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Erasmus Valentine Mason, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Thomas Farnell, B.A., New Inn hall, Oxford; Richard Shillito, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge.

The undermentioned gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in the Cathedral church of Lincoln, on Sunday, the 22nd instant:—

Deacons.—John Bluet, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Willoughby James Peter Burrell, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Henry Goase, B.A., Exeter coll., Oxford; Curtis Jackson, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Charles Neville, B.A., Trinity coll., Oxford; George Charles Newcomb, B.A., Oriel coll., Oxford; Richard Stanley, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; Joseph Stevenson, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Benjamin Street, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; John Haddelsey Williams, B.A., St. Mary hall, Oxford; John Mould, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge, with letter dnm. from the Bishop of Peterborough.

Priests.—Richard Edward Bassett, B.A., Lincoln coll., Oxford; Josias Jessop Blandford, B.A., Christi coll., Cambridge; Robert Joseph Buddicom, B.A., Brasenose coll., Oxford; John Molesworth Butt, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Theodore Edward Dunkin, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Chas. Dudding Holland, B.A., Caius coll., Cambridge; Edmund Huff, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Edward Dominick Geoffrey, B.A., Fellow of King's coll., Cambridge; Martin Kiwan, B.A., Fellow of King's coll., Cambridge; William Law, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; Henry Marshall, Literate; Thos. Edward Marshall, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Camb.; Cosmo Charles Orme, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Hugh Wm. Smith, M.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge.

List of candidates ordained by the Lord bishop of Oxford, in the Cathedral church of Christ Church, Oxford, on Sunday, the 22nd day of December, 1839:—

OXFORD.

Deacons.—Wm. Adams, M.A., Merton coll.; Wm. Charles Fynes Webber, M.A., Christ Church; John Day Collis, B.A., Worcester coll.; George Martin Bullock, B.A., St. John's coll.; Henry Balston, B.A., Magdalen coll.; Stuart Adolphus Peare, M.A., Wadham coll.; Orlando Heydon Bridgeman Hyman, B.A., Wadham coll.; Charles John Marsden, B.A., Christ Church; William Goodenough Penny, M.A., Christ Church; Henry Wright Phillott, B.A., Christ Church; Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, B.A., University coll.; David Melville, B.A., Brasenose coll.; John Matthias Wilson, M.A., Corpus Christi coll.; Henry Thomas May, B.A., New College; Edward Marshall, B.A., Corpus Christi coll.; Thomas Shadforth, B.A., University coll.; Edmund May, B.A., Merton coll.; John Gay Girdlestone, S.C.L., New College; Henry Combs, B.A., St. John Baptist coll.; George Frederick Childs, B.A., Christ Church; Richard Wm. Church, M.A., Oriel coll.

Priests.—Wm. Chas. Cotton, M.A., Christ Church; Henry Sheppard, M.A., Oriel coll.; Francis Murden Knolls, B.A., Magdalen coll.; George Domville Wheeler, B.A., Wadham coll.; Henry Dale, M.A., Magdalen coll.; Wm. Botterwell Bussey, M.A., Oriel coll.; George Dawson, M.A., Exeter coll.; Erroll Hill, M.A., New College; Thomas Frederick Henney, M.A., Pembroke coll.; Wm. Wyatt Woolcombe, M.A., Exeter coll.; Edward Douglas Tining, B.A., Christ Church; Edward John Pogson, S.C.L., St. John's coll.; Brook Edward Bridges, M.A., Lincoln coll.; George Butt, B.A., Christ Church; Joseph Hunt, B.A., Queen's coll.; Edward Horton, M.A., Worcester coll.; Wm. Hawkins, M.A., Exeter coll.; Samuel George Dudley, B.A., Jesus coll.; Thomas James Brown, B.A., New College; Paulet St. John, B.C.L., Downing coll.; Robert Rochester Maule, M.A., Caius coll., Cambridge.

List of candidates ordained by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, in the Cathedral church of Salisbury, on Sunday, 22nd December, 1839:—

Deacons.—Wm. Smith, St. John's coll., Cambridge; Walgrave Brewster, B.A., Trinity coll., Oxford; Henry Niven, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; John Melville Glenie, B.A., St. Mary hall, Oxford; Chas. Thomas Wilson, B.A., Magdalen hall, Oxford; John Wyndham, M.A., Magdalen coll., Oxford; Frederick Langhorne, Literate; Robert Francis Butts Rickards, B.A., Balliol coll., Oxford, by letter dim. from the Bishop of Exeter.

Priests.—Wm. Charlton Frampton, M.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Peter Bellinger Brodie, B.A., Emmanuel coll., Cambridge; James Young Becher, B.A., Worcester coll., Oxford; Edwin Meyrick, M.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Hugh Wyndham, S.C.L., St. Peter's coll., Cambridge; Joseph Kenworthy, B.A., Calus coll., Cambridge.

At an ordination in Bangor Cathedral, on Sunday, the 22d of December, 1839, by the Lord Bishop of Bangor, the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Jacob Wm. Youde Hinde, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; Evan Evans, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford.

Priests.—Thomas Robert Ellis, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Arthur Ellis, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin.

At an ordination held in the Chapel at Auckland Castle, on Sunday, the 1st Dec., the Bishop of Durham admitted the following gentlemen into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Wm. Darnell, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Oxford; W. Skene, Licentiate in Theology, University, Durham; F. E. Thompson, B.A., University, Durham; C. Abbott, St. Bees.

Priests.—G. Brown, Licentiate in Theology, University, Durham; J. W. Hick, University, Durham; W. Mackey, Licentiate in Theology, University, Durham; J. Cundill, B.A., University, Durham; F. Thompson, B.A., University, Durham; J. Thurlow, B.A., St. John's, Cambridge; T. Garnett, B.A., University, Durham.

At an ordination held in Worcester Cathedral by the Bishop of the diocese, on Saturday, the 21st ult., being St. Thomas's Day, the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Priests.—The Rev. G. Scott, B.A., Fellow of Worcester coll., Oxford; the Rev. G. A. Blakeley, B.A., of Worcester coll., Oxford; the Rev. G. W. Robinson, B.A., of St. Peter's coll., Cambridge; the Rev. H. Mills, B.A., of Balliol coll., Oxford; the Rev. T. S. Jones, B.A., Scholar of St. John's coll., Cambridge; the Rev. W. N. T. Marsh, B.A., of Oriel coll., Oxford.

Deacons.—G. Brewin, B.A., of Christ's coll., Cambridge; H. S. Eyre, B.A., of Christ Church, Oxford; W. Matthias, B.A., of Brasenose coll., Oxford; R. A. Baxter, B.A., of Brasenose coll., Oxford; A. F. Merrivale, M.A., Fellow of Trinity coll., Cambridge; C. F. Smith, B.A., of Queen's coll., Cambridge, on letters dimissory from the Bishop of Chester; R. Jones, of St. David's coll., Lampeter, on letters dimissory from the Bishop of St. David's.

On Sunday evening the Lord Bishop of Chester ordained the following gentlemen:—

Deacons.—John Edwards, B.A., Lincoln coll., Oxford; Edward Jas. Geoffrey Hornby, B.A., Merton coll., Oxford; Charles Leopold Roys, B.A., Wadham coll., Oxford; John Wallas, B.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; John Burry Harrison, B.A., Magdalen coll., Cambridge; John Hickman, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; Edward Marsden, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; David James Stuart, B.A., Trinity coll., Cambridge; Thomas Carpenter, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; George Fitzgerald Galaher, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; William Duncan Long, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; John Henry La Mothe, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Dionysius P. O'Connor, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Arthur Goughlass, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Thomas Barrow, Lit. St. Bees; William Foster, Lit. St. Bees; John Chas. Orlebar, Lit. St. Bees; Matthew Wilson, Lit. St. Bees.

Priests.—Peter Whitfield Braucker, B.A., Jesus coll., Oxford; Thomas Harries, B.A., Jesus coll., Oxford; Clement Fox, M.A., Queen's coll., Oxford; Frederick Kenney, B.A., Christ Church, Oxford; John Bartholomew Phillips, M.A., All Souls' coll., Oxford; Charles Bullen, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Alexander Watson, B.A., Corpus Christi coll., Cambridge; Sam. Peach Boddle, B.A., St. John's coll., Cambridge; John Gaman, B.A., Catharine hall, Cambridge; Henry Worsley Jackson, B.A., Queen's coll., Cambridge; James Moore, B.A., Magdalen coll., Cambridge; John Robert Echlin, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; John Hughes, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Edward Jeffries, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; Wm. Henry Nason, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; David Price, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin; John Read, B.A., Trinity coll., Dublin.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS.

We are happy to observe that a letter has been addressed by a large body of newsvenders to the proprietors of the Sunday newspapers, "requesting to have the whole edition (of those papers) published on Saturday, and bearing the date of that day." The letter is signed by 140 newsvenders, and does them great credit. We earnestly hope that they will succeed in their efforts.

CATHEDRAL AT CALCUTTA.

(From the *Calcutta Chronicle*.)

On Tuesday evening, October 8, a crowded and most distinguished company assembled at five o'clock, to witness the solemn laying of the first

stone of the new cathedral. Among the assembly were, the Governor of Bengal, and Mr. Bird, who stood near the Bishop. After the Bishop had read the first prayers, the Archdeacon recited the 132d psalm. The Rev. Mr. Pratt, the Bishop's chaplain, next read the inscription, and the list of coins, which were subsequently inclosed in the foundation-stone. The Bishop then made a present of a beautiful silver trowel to Mrs. Forbes, the lady of Major W. N. Forbes, of the Engineers, who has made the designs and plans by which the cathedral is to be built. The Bishop descended into the trench which had been prepared, and after the stone had been laid, pronounced the words, altered to suit the occasion, from the Consecration service. The inscription was inclosed, see page 126 of this Number.

The whole service was most impressive, and did not occupy more than 35 minutes. Nothing could exceed the view which the part of the esplanade around the site covered with carriages, and groups of persons coming from all quarters, presented. The service closed just at sunset.

METROPOLIS.

The *London Gazette* of December 13 contains a notice of the appointment of the Rev. John Allen, M.A., and Seymour Tremenhare, Esq., barrister at law, as inspectors of schools to be aided by public grants. The salaries are fixed at the rate of three guineas per day each for every day they are employed out of town, and at two guineas per day in town. Their travelling expenses are to be allowed in addition. The appointments have taken place on the recommendation of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

Bethnal Green.—Amongst the donations for providing churches, schools, &c., we have much pleasure in mentioning a munificent gift of 6,000*l.* from "the Rev. J. W. and his sister S. H." We understand this sum will be applied to one of the proposed divisions of the parish, and we cannot but hope that the whole plan, in itself so beneficial and so well supported, will be fully carried out, and the blessings of the parochial system made manifest in a district avowedly one of the most destitute in the means of religious instruction. Thirty-four thousand pounds is, we hear, still required. Sites for two churches have been presented by Captain Sotheby and P. Borgnis, Esq.—*Morning Herald*.

PROVINCIAL.

Bedford New Church.—On Nov. 21, the cornerstone of the new church at Bedford, near Leigh, was laid by Lord Lilford, patron of the parish church, in the presence of a very numerous assemblage of persons, including a number of clergymen, and the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

Sir W. Heathcote's Annual Prize.—The examinations at Winchester College of the various candidates for the handsome prize annually given by Sir W. Heathcote, Bart., M.P., terminated on Friday, Nov. the 29th, when Mr. Wood, commoner (perfect) was declared to be successful. Honourable mention was made of Messrs. Bathurst, Binder, and Barker.—*Oxford Herald*.

Scottish Episcopal Church.—Dec. 4.—The first anniversary meeting of the Scottish Episcopal Church Society was held in Edinburgh,—the Right Rev. Bishop Low in the chair. The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and unanimously agreed to:

1st, It was moved by J. Strange, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. D. Bagot, "that the report now read be approved, and ordered to be printed for distribution among the members of the Society, and for general circulation." 2nd, It was moved by the Rev. R. Montgomery, and seconded by the Very Rev. C. H. Terrott, "that from the returns made to the Society, wants have been found to exist in the Church which call both for sympathy and assistance, and which demand a cheerful and ready co-operation from all the members of the Church—a co-operation calculated at the same time to promote a spirit of union and of

harmony among themselves as Christians and as churchmen." 3rd, It was moved by A. Urquhart, Esq., and seconded by the Right Rev. Bishop Russell, "that whilst they gratefully acknowledge the success which, under the blessing of God, has attended the efforts of the Society since its constitution on Dec. 4, 1838, this meeting would express their strong conviction of the necessity for increased and steady exertion in promoting the different objects of the Society." 4th, It was moved by Sir G. Leith, and seconded by the Ven. Archdeacon Williams, "that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Right Rev. Bishop Low, for the urbanity and kindness with which he had presided over the meeting."

The New Church in Lancaster.—The Queen, the Duchess of Lancaster, has graciously presented, through Sir Henry Wheatley, the sum of 150*l.* towards the fund for erecting a new church in the county town of her Majesty's duchy.—*Manchester Courier*.

Gloucester.—We have the pleasure of informing our readers that the Rev. Dr. Warneford has transmitted to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol the munificent donation of 200*l.*, to be applied by his Lordship in aid of the designs of the Diocesan Education Board established in this diocese. The same liberal benefactor has, in addition to his other contributions to the objects of our Church Building Association, recently invested 1000*l.* towards endowing clergymen in the hamlets of Kingsholm and Hucclecote, and towards erecting a parsonage-house in the parish of Deerhurst.—*Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

Salisbury.—The Marquis of Lansdowne has subscribed the liberal sum of 100*l.* during the past week to the Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Society, being his lordship's second donation.—*Salisbury Herald*.

Salisbury Diocesan Board of Education.—On Tuesday last, a meeting was held at the Episcopal Palace, at which were present, the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, the Very Rev. the Dean, the Hon. and Rev. Canon Bouverie, A. Hussey, Esq., G. E. Eyre, Esq., the Reverends Messrs. C. Grove, N. Smart, F. Dyson, M. W. Mayow, J. O. Parr, J. Ward, W. Dalby, R. Moore, G. Pugh, T. Tyrwhitt, Moss King, G. A. Montgomery, F. W. Fowle, and W. E. Hony. This meeting might be considered as the first of the board for active operations. During the past year they have been waiting to see what would be the probable amount of the resources at their command; for on this, of course, must depend the extent to which the objects they have in view could be carried. Though even now the support which it has received is far less than might well have been anticipated, considering the sensation which seemed to have been created in the country on the subject of education on Christian principles; yet the board did not deem it advisable to suspend their good work any longer, but if they could not do all they wished, yet at least to do "what they could." Accordingly, they came to a decision at the meeting on Tuesday, to apply themselves in the best manner in their power to effect their grand object,—viz., the extension and improvement of education, in connexion with the church, throughout the diocese. With this view they adopted the following resolutions:—First, to devote one-third of the amount received as donations, about 600*l.*, to the purpose of making grants towards the establishment of national schools for the poor, in such parishes as may be found to be most destitute of education. A valuable report from the gentlemen who constitute the sub-committee to consider the subject of middle schools, having been read by the Rev. G. Pugh, who had acted as their secretary, the board resolved—secondly, to advance money, by way of loan, towards the establishment of schools of this description in such neighbourhoods as are destitute of them, and where there is a prospect of their being supported when established. The amount of contributions will not allow the board to establish in Salisbury, at the present moment, an institution for the training of masters and mistresses of schools, as had been contemplated. As, however, the want in this respect is immediate, the board has determined, thirdly, to apply a considerable portion of the annual subscriptions to the best mode of training open to

them. As soon, therefore, as the metropolitan, or diocesan training establishment shall be open to receive pupils, the board has determined to assist in maintaining six pupils, by contributing the sum of 16*l.* per annum for each. If it should appear that there is a demand for more, and the funds of the board allow of it, the number of pupils will hereafter be increased. These pupils will remain one, two, or three years at the institution, as may be deemed expedient, according to the qualifications of each.—*Salisbury Herald*.

Bath and Wells Additional Curates Society, &c.—At the annual general meeting of the Bath and Wells' Diocesan Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates in populous places, the Rev. W. B. Whitehead, the incumbent, proposed to employ an additional curate in this parish, the population at the last census being 5,100; and to enable him to do so, the Society in London had granted him the sum of 40*l.*; to this aid the Diocesan Society has, we are happy to say, added 20*l.* By the report of the Bath and Wells Diocesan Church-building Association, just published and distributed, we grieve to see, that "of the population at Chard, only one in five can find room in the parish church." At the late Annual General Meeting of this latter Society, T. E. Clarke, Esq. and the Rev. W. B. Whitehead were elected members of the General Committee for the Deanery of Crewkerne.—*Bath Herald*.

Thame, Oxfordshire.—The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—The clergy and laity of the deanery of Ashton, including the towns of Watlington and Thame, held their annual meeting on the 28th of November, at the National School. The chair was most ably filled by the Archdeacon of Oxford, who opened the meeting in a very suitable speech.—*Oxford Herald*.

New Marriage Act.—It is a remarkable evidence of the unpopularity of the New Marriage Act among Dissenters, that in the district comprised in the Bridgenorth Union, in the county of Salop, which includes 29 parishes, and above 14,000 inhabitants, only one solitary marriage has taken place otherwise than according to the rites and ceremonies of our venerable church, though the Act has now been in operation nearly three years.—*Salopian Journal*.

Romford.—A vestry was held at Romford on Thursday last, to consider the propriety of rebuilding the present dilapidated church, and of raising the sum of 3,000*l.* upon the church-rates towards the expense of the undertaking. After considerable discussion, and a show of hands, a poll was demanded upon both of these points. At the close of the poll on Saturday night the numbers were—For building the new church, 251; against it, 100; majority for new church, 151. For borrowing 300*l.* on the rates, 231; against it, 131; majority for rate, 100.

Kewick.—The foundation of a new and splendid school has been laid near St. John's Church, Kewick, and the entire edifice will be erected with the least possible delay. This school will be built and endowed at the sole expense of Miss Marshall, sister of the late J. Marshall, jun., Esq., whose charitable and benevolent conduct she so closely imitates. There will be a library attached to the school, and also a dwelling-house for the schoolmistress to reside in.—*Kendal Mercury*.

Winchester.—The address, signed by a large body of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Winchester, assembled at the chancellor's late visitation, to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in grateful acknowledgment of the part taken by his Grace in the House of Lords, on the subject of National Education, has led to the following correspondence:—

"Winchester, Oct. 21, 1839.

"My Lord Archbishop,—I have the honour to forward to your Grace, by the mail of this night, an address from the clergy assembled at the late visitation in Hampshire.

"Your Grace does not need testimonies of this kind to assure you of the affectionate respect of every friend to religion and the Church; but they cannot be otherwise than gratifying to you, more especially when they refer, as in this instance, to the course which you deem it right to pursue on

occasions deeply involving the welfare of the nation at large.

"I will not trespass further upon your Grace than by expressing the very great pleasure which I have in being the medium of communicating to you, from so large a body of my reverend brethren, their cordial and most grateful acknowledgments.

"I have the honour to be,

"My Lord Archbishop,

"Your Grace's most obedient

"and faithful servant,

"W. DEALTRY,

"Chancellor of the Diocese of Winchester."

"Addington, Oct. 31, 1839.

"My dear Sir,—I beg you to accept my best thanks for the address which you have been so good as to convey to me from the clergy of the archdeaconry of Winchester, and for your own obliging letter. You will readily conceive that I feel more than ordinary satisfaction in this expression of sentiment from a body of clergy of whom I was formerly one, the value of whose approbation, in respect to many at least, I can appreciate from personal knowledge; and whose zeal in promoting the education of the poor is evinced, beyond all contradiction, by the number of schools which have been established within my recollection, under their superintendence, and principally through their exertions. Considering what has been already effected, I look forward with confidence to the progressive extension of the means, and improvement of the methods of education under their auspices. At the same time, I venture to assure them that, humbly relying on support from above in the performance of my bounden duty, I shall never cease to oppose the introduction of any general system which does not require instruction in the doctrines of our holy religion, according to the principles of the National Church, and which does not secure to its ministers the control and inspection of its schools.

"I remain, my dear Sir,

"Your faithful servant,

"Rev. Dr. Dealtry.

"W. CANTUAR."

Sarum.—It is with great pleasure that we learn a society has been formed, termed "The Salisbury Association for the Suppression of Libellous Publications." The evils resulting from the wide dissemination of papers issuing from the licentious press are incalculable; and yet such publications weekly inundate our large towns with their pestiferous contents. Such associations as that referred to cannot fail to be beneficial.—*Ch. of Eng. Mag.*

Sodor and Man, Isle of Man.—The new chapel of ease at Sulby, in the parish of Lezayre, was opened for divine service on the 24th ult. The chapel is built in the form of a cross; and a boys' school and girls' school are contained under its roof, which, being thrown open by means of sliding-doors, form a portion of the space allotted to the congregation on the Lord's day. It is built after the design approved by the lamented Bishop Ward. The bishop of Sodor and Man preached an excellent sermon on the occasion; but, unfortunately, the rain fell in torrents on that day. His lordship's text was taken from 1 Chron. xxix. 9. The Rev. J. Trealtrough, curate of Leyzare, is the appointed minister.

"TO THE VENERABLE THE ARCHDEACON OF ELY.

"WE, the undersigned clergy of your Archdeaconry, request that you will be pleased to call a meeting of the clergy, on some day previous to the opening of the next session of Parliament, for the purpose of considering what measures should be adopted in reference to the present state of the Church, and various proceedings bearing upon its interests.

"James Scholefield, A.M., Minister of St. Michael's, Cambridge.

"William Metcalfe, Rector of Foulmire.

"Thomas Webster, B.D., Rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge.

"William Carus, M.A., Vicar of the Holy Trinity, Cambridge.

"George Langshaw, B.D., Vicar of St. Andrew the Great.

"George Spence, LL.B., Vicar of St. Clement's.

"George Coulcher, M.A., Perpetual Curate of St. Benedict.

"George Maddison, Vicar of All Saints.

"George Ray, Perpetual Curate of St. Mary the Less.

"Thomas Boodle, Incumbent of St. Andrew the Less.

"Dated this 26th day of December, 1839."

"In compliance with the above requisition, and for the purpose therein specified, I do hereby appoint a meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely, to be held at the vestry of St. Michael's church, Cambridge, on Tuesday, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock.

"A full attendance of the clergy is earnestly solicited.

"J. H. BROWNE, Archdeacon of Ely.

"Colgrave, Jan. 1, 1840."

Cambridge Chronicle.

Macclesfield.—An address, signed by twelve clergymen, has been presented to the Rev. C. Girdlestone, M.A., late Fellow of Balliol College, and Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, by the Macclesfield Clerical Society, as a grateful testimonial to the zeal he has manifested in the formation of the society, and for the piety, learning, and urbanity which have characterized all his proceedings in his intercourse with its members.

Walton-on-Thames.—On Friday, the 8th of November, the neat and commodious chapel of ease recently erected at Horsham, in the parish of Walton-on-Thames, and dedicated to the "Holy Trinity," was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Winchester. This sacred edifice has been raised by the subscriptions of the inhabitants and neighbourhood, at the cost of about 1800*l.*, towards which 500*l.* was contributed by the Diocesan Church Building Society, and 250*l.* by the Incorporated Society for Building and Repairing Churches, &c. The site was given by Mr. William Holmes, of Horsham; and Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart., of Ashley-park, has munificently endowed the chapel with a sum of 1000*l.* It is built in the Norman style of architecture, affording sittings to 472 persons; of these 236 are free and unappropriated, for the use of the numerous poor in that part of the parish.

Bedford—Great Meeting to form a Board of Education.—A large meeting was held on December 12th, for the above purpose, at Bedford; the Right Hon. the Earl de Grey, lord-lieutenant of the county, was called to the chair. Upon the platform with his Lordship, and amongst the company, we observed Lord Carteret, Viscount Alford, Lord St. John, the Hon. J. Cust, the Archdeacon of Bedford, Dra. J. Brereton and Tattam, the Mayor of Bedford, and a very large body of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. After prayers had been offered up by the Rev. J. Donne, the secretary *pro tem.* read a report of the committee formed to conduct the business of the day. The various resolutions were moved by Lord Alford, M. P., Mr. William Astell, Rev. H. Howarth, and Mr. F. M. Pym, and seconded by Archdeacon Bonney, Rev. J. H. B. Mountain, Mr. R. Lindell, and the Mayor. Donations to the amount of 256*l.* 13*s.*, sundry collections, 23*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.*; and annual subscriptions, 69*l.* 15*s.*, were collected in the room after the meeting.—*Times*.

IRELAND.

Meeting of the Irish Prelates.—The Irish archbishop, and bishops, at a meeting held in Dublin on the 12th ult., resolved to constitute themselves into a society for the relief of widows and orphans of deceased clergymen in Ireland. Our readers are aware of the munificent subscriptions collected, particularly in England, during the years 1834, 1835, 1836, and 1837, to alleviate the distress of the Irish clergy suffering under a cruel persecution. The London committee for managing the fund disbursed during those years, through the hands of the lord primate, about 200,000*l.* On making up their accounts last summer, they had a balance remaining of about 13,700*l.*; this they resolved to vest in the hands of the Irish prelates, for the purpose of esta-

blishing a fund for the above object. The Duke of Devonshire, as an extensive tithe-proprietor, has a claim upon the money granted by Parliament for the relief of tithe-owners, on account of arrears due to his Grace of about 20,000*l.*, his dividend upon which will probably amount to 7,000*l.* This sum his Grace, in a truly noble and munificent spirit, has determined to add to the above-mentioned fund. The simple announcement of his Grace's intention is a more glowing panegyric than the most laboured language can supply.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

COLONIAL.

COLONIAL CHURCH.

BARBADOES—BRITISH GUIANA.

THE bishop held a visitation at the metropolitan church, George-town, July 18. In his charge he gives the following interesting account of the religious state of the colony:

"During the last two months I have had the advantage of passing through the length of this extensive colony, and visiting the clergy of the English Church in the respective scenes of their labours. With only one exception—no longer the object of earthly admonition—my progress has been every where cheered with one continued scene of unmixed gratification. Every where I have witnessed exertions unvaried and judicious; and everywhere I have observed a marked improvement in the temporal and spiritual condition of the people severally committed to your charge. During my visitation, and amid those kind and respectful courtesies which I have so generally received from the laity, I have met with many an old and early resident, and have heard from his mouth the painful state of spiritual destitution under which this colony, when it first passed into British hands, was every where labouring. In the year 1796, when it was first taken by our troops, and in the year 1803, when it again surrendered, there was only one church on Fort Island, with two ministers of religion, the chaplain of the British forces, and the minister of the Dutch reformed Church, throughout the colony. In 1802, a family, having occasion to visit England, were under the necessity of taking their children with them unbaptized, from the want of a pastor to administer the very initiatory sacrament of our religion. St. George's church was not opened for the performance of divine service until 1810, nor the colony churches in George-town and New Amsterdam until 1819 and 1820, nor the church of the Holy Trinity till 1828; the united colony of Demerara and Essequibo was not divided into parishes until 1824; nor at the commencement even of that year were there more than three clergymen for the religious necessities of a country which, including Berbice, extended in length alone over a space of more than 260 miles. Public schools, with the exception of the Saffron Institution, there were none; and it is not too much to say of the mass of the population, that it was in a heathen and uncivilized state. There are few instances in colonial history, if we except the more modern colonies of Van Diemen's Land and portions of Australia, in which, in so short a time, and under such peculiar difficulties, a country has made so rapid an ecclesiastical advancement. At the present moment, within the space only of fifteen years, the number of churches, including those appropriated to the use of the Kirk of Scotland, and erected principally at the expense of the colony, has increased to fourteen; the number of chapels is three—a temporary building used as such at Bartica Point, a private chapel on Enmore estate, and a proprietary chapel erected on the Parade-ground in George-town, in which a duly licensed minister of our Church officiates. The number of chapel-schools situated in populous neighbourhoods, remote from the parish churches, and built by private subscription, aided by grants from the mother-country out of the mixed fund, and in connexion with the Church of England, is sixteen; the far greater portion of which have been erected within the last three years. I have taken occasion, during my visitation, to ascend the rivers of the Pomeroon, Essequibo, and Courantyne, and to visit the Indians in the places of their temporary abodes. I have

seen the Arrowak, the Caribbees, and Worrow Indians working together in the laborious occupation of a large and important wood-cutting establishment. At Touroo Creek, on the Pomeroon, I passed the night in an open shed among a body of the Arrowak tribe, and beheld both the men and women in their domestic habits and ordinary occupations. At Bartica Point I had the opportunity of witnessing the zealous and judicious system adopted by one of our brethren for their civilization and religious advancement. On the Courantyne my corial was manned by them both during my ascent and descent; and I spent some hours among the settlement of the Worrow tribe, who have now for many years, ever since the first establishment of the Moravians on the opposite bank, been congregated about the post. I have been deeply interested with what I have witnessed among a people hitherto, I fear it must be added, too little regarded, and less benefited. There is something, if I may presume to speak of them after so transient an acquaintance, peculiarly mild and pleasing in their countenances. With the simplicity of children, they are attracted by every novelty. They are indolent, but they have little to call forth exertion. The produce of the chase, of their cassava-grounds, and of the river, supplies all the necessities of life. The fibres of the palm or the silk-grass are woven for their beds; and the woods of their native forests provide the ready materials for their simple dwellings, for their weapons of defence, or for their instruments of hunting. Their children are singularly engaging and forward for their years; their women contentedly perform the most menial and laborious offices; and in the men I have witnessed a quiet steadiness of eye and hand in a moment of danger, which gave proof that there was that within them which is capable of greater things. That they are of oriental origin there can be no question. Their figure and several of their customs would seem to bespeak it; and when at the chapel on the Good Hope estate, I beheld four Indians, two men with their wives, devout in their behaviour, and respectable in their appearance, "kneeling before the same table, for the same Christian rite of confirmation, with the descendants of Ham and Japheth." I was much struck whilst at the Touroo Creek, with a conversation which was carried on between an Arrowak chief and the rector of the parish of the Holy Trinity, (within whose extensive and laborious charge the river Pomeroon is included), at the pointedness of his answers, and at the seriousness of look and demeanour with which he subsequently watched the party at their evening devotions; and not less so when, on the Courantyne, I heard, in soft and plaintive cadence, from the mouth of a blind old chieftain, the oft-recurring Hallelujah! as he finished the stanza of some hymn of holy praise, which he had been taught by the Moravians in his youth; and, whilst in the Essequibo and Massarony, I had the yet further gratification of hearing some adult Indians read—of examining a school of thirty-six Indian children, and of meeting their parents and acquaintances no longer, as at a former visit, under an open shed in their naked and almost savage state, but assembled, dressed, and in orderly manner, within a rude yet enclosed house of prayer, and "speaking in our tongue the wonderful works of God."—*Church of England Magazine.*

Arrival of the Bishop of Newfoundland in Bermuda.—His Lordship arrived in Her Majesty's ship *Andromache*, from New York, having gone to the United States in the packet-ship *Toronto*. In consequence of his Lordship having landed in the pilot-boat, when the ship was off St. George's, he did not receive the salute which was ordered. We understand that his Lordship will remain here during the winter, and proceed to Newfoundland in the spring of the year.—*Bermuda Royal Gazette.*

FOREIGN.

France.—The Archbishop of Paris died on Tuesday, December 31, at the convent of the *Sacré Cœur*, Rue de Varennes. Count Hyacinthe-Louis de Quélen, Archbishop of Paris, Peer of France, and member of the *Académie Française*, was born in Paris on the 8th of October, 1772. He was of an

old family of Brittany, allied to the house of the Dukes d'Aiguillon. He was entered as a student at the seminary of St. Sulpice, and was ordained priest in 1807. After having been successively Grand Vicar and Bishop of St. Brioux, Vicar of the great almonry, Bishop of Samosata *in partibus*, and coadjutor of Cardinal Talleyrand de Périgord, M. de Quélen was promoted after the death of the latter, on the 20th of October, 1821, to the Archbishopric of Paris; was created a peer of France, and subsequently member of the *Académie Française*, in the place of Cardinal de Beaumont. By the death of M. de Quélen, a second place becomes vacant at the Academy.

M. de la Tour d'Auvergne Lauraguais, Bishop of Arras, has arrived in Paris. The garde-noble, who is the bearer of the cardinal's hat for this prelate from the Pope, has arrived from Rome.

The interment of the remains of the late Cardinal Latil, Archbishop of Rheims, took place in the cathedral of his see on the 31st ult., the Bishops of Soissons and Chalons officiating. The utmost respect and order prevailed, but the attendance was by no means numerous.—*French Papers.*

Ghent, Dec. 23.—M. Laurent (late curé of Gemenick), who is nominated the Bishop of Chersonesus *in partibus*, and apostolic vicar of the north of Germany, has arrived in that city, and is at the residence of the Bishop of Ghent. He will set out to-morrow for Liege, where he is to be consecrated on the 27th.

Spain.—"The Archbishop of Spain," says the *Memorial of Pau*, "died recently at Madrid. No example of the state of distress to which many of the Spanish clergy are reduced can be more striking than the case of this prelate. He was in such destitution that it was found necessary to have recourse to public charity to defray the expenses of his interment; and the civil authorities had sequestered his pontifical habits, to pay for some debts which he had been forced to contract in order to support himself."

Russia.—By the following extract, it appears that the separation of the United Greeks from their adherence to Rome is now complete, and that the whole of them have joined the Russian Church:—"The Act of Polozk states, that the number of the united Greek clergy and monks who declared their assent to it, is 1,395; since then the number has increased to 1,607; so that there does not remain a single united Greek congregation in the whole Russian empire which has not joined in the general work of the re-union. His Majesty has issued an order that the denomination of United Greeks shall be entirely abolished."—*Hamburgh Paper.*

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

- Ven. Archdeacon Bevan, a silver inkstand.
- Rev. B. Bell, vicar of Wickham Market, Suffolk, a very handsome set of robes.
- Rev. P. Browne, curate of Oswaldtwistle, a Bible, with appropriate address.
- Rev. W. K. Crotch, head master of the College School, Taunton, a handsome silk gown, cassock, scarf, and hood.
- Rev. W. J. Dampier, late curate of Ware and Thunbridge, a splendid piece of plate.
- Rev. A. Daniel Frome, a butter glass and stand.
- Rev. D. C. Delafosse, a service of plate.
- Rev. E. C. Evans, curate of Eardisland, a handsome Bible.
- Rev. G. Maddison, a silver teapot.
- Rev. E. A. Ommanney, curate of Mortlake, a complete set of robes, and a handsome Bible and Prayer-book.
- Rev. H. Poole, incumbent of St. Paul's church, Forest of Dean, a present of the value of 30*l.*
- Rev. J. Pope, a handsome silver tea-kettle and stand, and a chased pocket communion service.
- Rev. J. Snowden, late of Grantham, a handsome silver tea-service.
- Rev. J. Steel, late of Dunsby and Morton, a handsome vase.
- Rev. E. W. Stillingfleet, an elegant chased cup.
- Rev. G. Yorke, a handsome piece of plate.

PREFERRMENTS.

Rev. James Rowland, D.D., Bishop of Sodor and Man, to be translated to the see of Lichfield.

Rev. Henry Pepys, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, Prebendary of Wells, Rector of Moreton, Essex, to be Bishop of Sodor and Man.

Rev. Edward Allen, to the Rectory of Kelston Mansfield, Somersetshire. Patron, Rev. W. Colston, B.C.L.

Rev. W. D. Baker, to be Chaplain to the Lincoln Union.

Rev. John Barney, to the Vicarage of Charlton Adam, Somersetshire. Patron, John Barney, Esq.

Rev. E. G. Bayley, to the Rectory of Ackworth, Yorkshire. Patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Rev. John George Bellingham, to the Curacy of Aldsworth, Gloucestershire. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. James Bennett, for many years the resident Curate of Fedamore and Glenogra, to the Vicarage of the same.

Rev. Thomas Berny, M.A., to the Rectory of Hookering with Mattishall Bergh annexed, Norfolk. Patron, Thomas Trench Berny, Esq.

Rev. Joseph Birch, to the Perpetual Curacy of Crossens, Lancashire.

Rev. Andrew Bloxam, M.A. late Fellow of Worcester College, has been presented to the Perpetual Curacy of Twy-croas, Leicestershire. Patron, Earl Howe.

Rev. Alexander Broadley, to the Perpetual Curacy of Waltham, Dorsetshire. Patrons, Lord Rolle, and John Bragg, Esq.

Rev. Arthur Browne, to the vicarage of Affane, diocese of Lismore, Ireland.

Rev. T. B. Lloyd Browne, to the Perpetual Curacy of Flint. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. John Charnock, to the Perpetual Curacy of Aldfield, Yorkshire. Patroness, Mrs. Elizabeth Sophia Lawrence.

Rev. J. M. Cholmeley, to the Chapelry of Lower Beeding, Sussex.

Rev. George Cluise, to the Curacy of the United Parishes of Mohafish, Kilknedane, and Kilbonane.

Rev. Loftus Anthony Cliff, B.A., to the Rectory of Thorn Falcon, Somersetshire. Patrons for this turn, Bedal Stamford, Esq., and others.

Rev. James Coghan, to be Incumbent of one of the new churches in Bethnal Green. Patron, the Bishop of London.

Rev. W. Cooper, B.D., Rector of West Rasen, Lincolnshire, and the Rev. Jos. Stockdale, M.A., Vicar of Kingerby, in the same county, to be Rural Deans of Washcroft.

Rev. Thomas Boucher Coney, to the Vicarage of Pucklechurch, Gloucestershire. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Wells.

Rev. Charles Smith Coxwell, to the Rectory of East Chinnock, Somersetshire. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. John Custance, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Dowager Lady Suffolk.

Rev. James Davies, M.A., to the Perpetual Curacy of Chillyworth, Hunts. Patron, J. Fleming, Esq., M.P.

Rev. R. B. Davies, B.A., to the Curacy of Accrington, Lancashire. Patron, Vicar of Whalley.

Rev. W. H. Daxley, to the Perpetual Curacy of Horton, Staffordshire. Patron, C. Antrobus, Esq.

Rev. Joseph Dodd, to the Rectory of Hampton Poyle, Oxford. Patron, Queen's College, Oxford.

Rev. Francis Duncan, to the Rectory of West Cheborough, Dorsetshire. Patrons, Lord Rolle, and J. Bragg, Esq.

Rev. John Dunningham, M.A., to be Master of the Free Grammar School, Colchester.

Rev. John Wilkinson Edwards, to the Rectory of Baddeley, Cheshire.

Rev. Frederick Francis Fawkes, to the Perpetual Curacy of Great and Little Hampton, Worcester. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

Rev. W. Flinson, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Courtown.

Rev. Yate Fosbrooke, to the Vicarage of St. Ives, Hunts.

Rev. W. Fox, to the Perpetual Curacy of Salisbury, Blackburn. Patron, Lord de Tabley.

Rev. Mr. Garrett, to the Perpetual Curacy of Bruton, Somersetshire. Patron, Sir H. H. Hoare, Bart.

Rev. John Douglas Giles, to the Vicarage of Skendleby, Lincoln. Patron, Lord Willoughby de Eresby.

Rev. Mr. Hackett, of Cork, has been nominated to the Cure of the beautiful edifice erected near Bray, in the county of Dublin, towards the completion of which Mrs. Clarke contributed the munificent sum of 2000*l*.

Rev. Wm. Samber Hadley, to the Vicarage of Iale Brewers, Somersetshire. Patron, General John Michel.

Rev. F. N. Highmore has been appointed Head Master of the Free Grammar School, at Burnley.

The Rev. Frederick Hillyard, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Trinity Hall, to the Rectory of Swannington with Wood Dalling annexed. Patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall.

Rev. Hinde Howell, B.A., of Merton College, to be Curate of Shobrooke, Devonshire.

Rev. J. Hulbert, to the Perpetual Curacy of Upton, Cheshire. Patron, W. Webster, Esq.

Rev. E. Jenkins, to the Curacies of Tredennoch and Llanthwysbach, Monmouthshire.

Rev. J. W. Jones, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Curate of Falmouth.

Rev. Roger Kent, to be Perpetual Curate of Daley, Cheshire. Patron, T. Loph, Esq.

Rev. Wm. Frederick Kerr, to the Rectory of Marston Mead, Gloucestershire. Patrons, Dr. Kerr, and Geo. Barker, Esq.

Rev. Francis Meindon Knolia, to the Rectory of Cogges-ton, Leicestershire. Patron, Earl Howe.

Rev. Richard William Lambert, to the Vicarages of Fifield and Swell, Somersetshire. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

Rev. St. John Wells-Lucas, M.A., to the Rectory of East Hatley and Vicarage of Tadlow, Cambridge. Patrons, the Master, Professors, Fellows and Scholars of Downing College.

Rev. Thomas Massey, B.A., to the Rectory of Hatchfie, in Lincolnshire, by the chapter of the Collegiate Church of Southwell.

Rev. W. M'Cobb, to the Chaplaincy of the Cranborne and Wimborne Union.

Rev. I. E. N. Molesworth, D.D., to the Vicarage of Rochdale, Lancaster. Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. W. Moore, to the Rectory of Whitchurch, Oxford. Patron, Lord Chancellor.

Rev. J. Nelson, to the Mastership of Rotherham Grammar School.

Rev. E. Ness, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Craven.

Rev. P. C. Nicholson, to be Assistant Curate of St. James's Church, Leeds.

Rev. J. R. Page, M.A., to be Chaplain and Professor of History and English Literature to the College for Civil Engineers.

Rev. W. Pigott, to the Vicarage of Oakley, Bucks. Patron, Sir T. D. Aubrey, Bart.

Rev. Thomas Fitzgerald Plummer, to the United Parishes of Newcastle and Monagen.

The Hon. and Rev. Robert Plunket, to the Living of Headfort. Patron, Bishop of Tuam.

Rev. W. Putsey, to the Curacy of Elton, Durham.

Rev. John Rashdall, M.A., to the Ministry of the Episcopal Chapel, Precinct of Bedford, Exeter.

Rev. John Rawes, to be a Minor Canon of the Cathedral of Bristol.

Rev. J. B. Reade, to the Vicarage of Stone, Buckinghamshire. Patron, Dr. Lee.

Rev. Edgecombe Rimell, to the Vicarage of Marystow, Devonshire. Patron, J. H. Tremayne, Esq.

Rev. Arthur Roberts has been appointed Chaplain of Haldstead Union.

Rev. Daniel Rowlands, to be Chaplain to the Earl of Gosford.

Rev. W. Scott, to the Incumbency of Christ Church, New North Road, Hoxton.

Rev. Mr. Skrimmaher, to the Rectory of St. Andrew's, Hertford. Patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Rev. Thompson Stoneham, Ketley, Salop. Patron, Duke of Sutherland.

Rev. H. Taylor, to be Incumbent of All Saints, Stepney. Patron, Bishop of London.

Rev. G. T. Terry, M.A., to the Head Mastership of the Grammar School at Thornton.

Rev. William Thorpe, to the Vicarage of Wokeay, Somersetshire. Patron, the Rev. Charles Edmund Keene, M.A.

Rev. H. Tryer, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Duke of Richmond.

Rev. B. Vale, to the Rectory of Longton, Staffordshire. Patron, J. Carey, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln appointed the Rev. W. Walter, Vicar of Bonby, Lincolnshire, to be Rural Dean for the Deanery of Yarbo'.
Rev. Fred. Pringle Walton, to the Vicarage of Ainderby, Yorkshire. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. W. F. Webb, to the Living of Dunderrow, Ireland.

Rev. John White, to the Rectories of St. Andrew with St. Mary Breadman, Canterbury. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. Robert Nowell Whittaker, to the Vicarage of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster. Patron, Archbp. of Canterbury.

Rev. Wm. Maddocks Williams, to the Rectory of Halkin, Flintshire. Patron, Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. G. Wray, M.A., to the Rectory of Leven, Yorkshire. Patron the Rev. G. Wray.

DEATHS.

Oct. 24, at Cairo, the Rev. Joseph Clay, of Stapenhill, Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, and late of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Dec. 2, Rev. Alexander Melville, Minister of Falkirk, Scotland.

Dec. 4, in communion with the Established Church, the Rev. Laurence J. Nolan, Curate of Athboy, Ireland, formerly a Roman Catholic priest.

Dec. 8, aged 34, the Rev. Alfred Sadler, M.A.

Dec. 11, at Liverpool, the Rev. Richard Cardwell, in the 62d year of his age.

Dec. 13, at Trowbridge, aged 81, the Rev. Mr. Avons, for many years Master of the Free Grammar School at Calne.

Dec. 15, at Haydon, near Taunton, the Rev. Henry Barker, Auditor of the Chard and other Unions in West Somerset.

Dec. 15, in his 48th year, the Rev. Roger Carus Wilson, M.A., Vicar of Preston, Lancashire. Patrons, the Trustees of Hulme's Exhibitions.

Dec. 15, aged 75, at Bath, the Rev. John Gossens, M.A.

Dec. 17, in his 77th year, the Rev. George Savile, Rector of Howell, Lincolnshire, and perpetual Curate of Shireoaks, Nottinghamshire. Patron, the Duke of Norfolk.

Dec. 20, at Weymouth, the Rev. Henry Poole.

Dec. 21, Rev. Charles Fisher, upwards of 30 years Rector of Ovington with Tilbury, Essex.

Dec. 23, Rev. G. L. Warner, late of St. John's College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Mary Bredin, Canterbury, aged 33.

Dec. 26, in the 75th year of his age, the Rev. M. Dunn, Curate of the parish of Chesde, Cheshire, upwards of 30 years.

Dec. 26, at Mansfield, at a very advanced age, the Rev. R. Wood, D.D. He was upwards of 30 years Chaplain to the County Gaol, and more than 40 years first Usher, and afterwards Head Master of the Nottingham Free Grammar School.

Dec. 27, suddenly, the Rev. J. Nicholson, M.A. Vicar of Great Paxton, Hunts. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Dec. 31, in the 35th year of his age, the Rev. John Werdsworth, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, the eldest son of the Master of that Society.

JAN. 2, in the 72nd year of his age, the Rev. R. Berkeley of Cotteridge Court, Worcester-shire.

JAN. 3, aged 54, the Rev. W. E. Girdlestone, Rector of Kelling with Salthouse, Norfolk.

Rev. E. Blacklin, aged 97, Curate of Heighington, and Master of the Grammar School.

Of typhus fever, the Rev. John Bull, M.A., Curate of Pinchbeck, Lincolnshire.

At Clifton, the Rev. Thomas Stretton Coddington, M.A., of Brasenose College, and Vicar of Wroughton, Wilts, aged 39. He entered a commoner of Brasenose College in 1816; proceeded B.A. grand compounder, Nov. 24th, 1820; and M.A. grand compounder, on the 28th of May, 1834. The name of Mr. Coddington appeared in the Class List of Michaelmas Term, 1820.

At Fort Elizabeth, near Croom, the Rev. John Croker, one of the Minor Canons of the Cathedral, and Vicar of Clonely and Clounceagh.

At Ingleton, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. R. H. Greenwood.

On Tuesday se'nnight, aged 78, the Rev. Wm. Robert Hay, Rector of Ackworth, York; patron, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and Vicar of Rochdale, Lancashire: patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Prebendary of York.

At Bracondale, Rev. John King, Chaplain to the Kenninghall Union, aged 33.

Rev. Richard Noble, 18 years Vicar of Whalley, Lancashire: patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury; and 16 years perpetual Curate of Church Kirk, in the same county: patrons, the Trustees of Hulme's Exhibitions.

At Newport Glebe House, Tipperary, Ireland, Rev. Dr. J. Ponnasfather, Rector of the Union of St. John's, aged 83.

Rev. Edward Roberts, upwards of 30 years Rector of Halkin, Flintshire. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

Rev. Edward Swatman, Rector of Little Fransham, Norfolk, and formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, in the 63d year of his age; B.A. 1798, M.A. 1806.

At the South Parade, Bath, in his 63rd year, the Rev. W. Warner, M.A. Rector of Wiford, Essex. He entered a Commoner of St. John's College on the 28th of June, 1793; took the degree of B.A. April 3, 1799, that of M.A. March 4, 1803.

Aged 87, Rev. Robert Wilkinson, Vicar of Darton, Yorkshire, nearly fifty years; fifty-six years Perpetual Curate of Lightcliffe, in the same county; and Head Master of Queen Elizabeth's School, at Heath, near Halifax.

LIST OF THE COMMITTEE FOR RECEIVING SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE CALCUTTA CATHEDRAL.

THE following Gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions in aid of the Bishop's important object, which may be paid, if preferred, by four annual instalments. The whole expense, including the endowment, is estimated at 60,000*l*.—

The Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury.

The Ven. Archdeacon Hoare, Glaston.

The Ven. Archdeacon Hodson, Lichfield.

Rev. Chancellor Deatry, Clapham.

Rev. Chancellor Raikes, Chester.

Rev. Dr. Symons, Warden of Wadham Coll., Oxford.

Rev. Professor Scholefield, Cambridge.

Sir R. H. Inglis, Bart, M.P.

W. A. Garratt, Esq., Hampstead.

Joseph Wilson, Esq., Clapham.

T. S. Kensall, Esq., Manchester.

Rev. Dr. Marsh, Leamington.

Rev. Josiah Pratt, Finsbury Circus.

Percival White, Esq., Clapham.

Rev. J. H. Stewart, Liverpool.

Rev. Francis Close, Cheltenham.

Rev. William Wilson, Walthamstow.

Rev. J. W. Cunningham, Harrow.

Rev. Charles Jerram, Witney.

Rev. S. C. Wilks, St. John's Wood.

Rev. W. Carus, Cambridge.

Rev. Francis Cunningham, Lowestoft.

Rev. John Hill, Oxford.

Rev. H. V. Elliott, Brighton.

Rev. W. Parker, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

Rev. George Tomlinson, Spring Gardens Chapel.

Rev. T. B. Murray, St. Dunstan's in the East.

Rev. John Harding, Blackfriars.

Rev. Josiah Bateman, Marlborough.

Rev. J. Hensman, Clifton.

Rev. J. Bartlett, Canterbury.

Rev. S. Carr, Colchester.

Rev. Daniel Wilson, Islington.

Subscriptions will also be received by Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church Yard; Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Forbes and Jackson, Islington Green; and Curtis, Roberts, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, the Bishop's Bankers.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

THE Publisher of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, in answer to several inquiries from the country, begs to state that the following are the terms for inserting Advertisements:—

Six lines and under	£0 9 0
Above six and under twelve ...	0 12 0
Per line above twelve	0 1 0
Half a Column	2 12 6
Whole Column	5 5 0

*. An alteration has been made in the price of small Advertisements, in order to meet the wishes of Advertisers.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month. Its circulation is different from that of any other publication. Besides the sale to the Public, it is sent monthly to all the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, Heads of Colleges, &c., and to the resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE CLERICAL PREFERENCE, of small annual value, with present, or a prospect of very early possession. If the Preference should be of such a nature as to admit of a Title being given for Holy Orders, it would be the more desirable. Situation must be healthy. [59]
Address (post paid) D. N., No. 3, North-street, Bristol.

TO BE SOLD, the NEXT PRESENTATION to the valuable Rectory of Tarleton, in the County of Lancashire, producing a clear annual income of 765*l.*, present incumbent in his 74th year.

Particulars may be had on application (if by letter, post paid) to J. Waltham, 19, Scarsdale Terrace, Kensington, London. [48]

WANTED TO PURCHASE, an ADVOWSON, with immediate possession, of the value of from 200*l.* to 400*l.* per annum.
Letters to be addressed (post paid) to P. M., Post-office, Eye, Suffolk. [23]

WANTED TO PURCHASE an ADVOWSON, with immediate possession, of from 300*l.* to 500*l.* per annum and a house.
Letters addressed to Rev. A. B., 14, Bloomsbury Square, London, will be attended to. [71]

WANTED TO PURCHASE, an ADVOWSON, or NEXT PRESENTATION to a LIVING, with an income of 300*l.* to 500*l.* per annum, where there is a prospect of early possession. Within 100 miles of London, or near a railway, would be preferred.

Or the Advertiser would engage to build a good house on a small living, if the patron will either present his nominee, or grant him the right to the next presentation. [132]

Particulars to be forwarded (post-paid) to Rev. C. B., at Mr. Robinson's, No. 11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

CURATE WANTED in a healthy village, with a population of upwards of 500, in a metropolitan county, about 25 miles from London. Double duty at the Church every Sunday. The stipend will be 100*l.* per annum, and as there is no residence, an addition will be made of 50*l.* a-year towards the expense of a house.

Address, Rev. E. J. (post paid), care of Mr. Robinson, Surveyor, Auctioneer, and Agent for Ecclesiastical Property, No. 11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square. [131]

WANTED immediately, a CLERGYMAN in full orders, to give temporary assistance, for three months at least, in a large church. The applicant must be able to produce satisfactory testimonials and references in proof that he is an efficient and consistent clergyman, Evangelical in doctrine, and of sound Church principles. Remuneration at the rate of 100*l.* a-year, and travelling expenses. [130]

Address, Rev. J. C. Franks, Vicarage, Huddersfield.

WANTED, for the Parish Church of Halifax, in Yorkshire, a **CURATE** of some experience in the Ministry, a Graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, Evangelical in sentiment, and sound in his attachment to the order and discipline of the Church.

The building is large, and requires a voice of more than average power and distinctness.

As the Vicar is usually resident, and there is also an afternoon lecturer, the Sunday duty, which devolves to the two Curates, is not oppressive, while the occasional duty in the week is so divided that each Curate is entirely at liberty one half of every month.

Stipend, 125*l.* per annum.

WANTED also, in the same parish of Halifax, another **CLERGYMAN** of like qualifications as before, who can afford to accept a Church of very small endowment, pleasantly situated in a large and thriving village, on the line of the Leeds and Manchester Railway, and at the intersection of two good roads, connecting it with Halifax, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and Bradford.

Since the erection of the church eight years ago, a capacious and handsome School has been built adjacent to the churchyard, and several hundred pounds are subscribed towards a parsonage-house.

A right-minded man of piety, temper, and good discretion, would find this a very interesting sphere of duty. [125]

Applications for both appointments may be addressed to the Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave, Vicarage, Halifax.

TITLE TO ORDERS.

A NOMINATION will be given to a Graduate, whose Testimonials are satisfactory, and who is possessed of a small independence.

Address (post paid) to A. M. Rectory, Oving, near Aylesbury, Bucks. [118]

WANTED for a Clergyman's Family as Tutor, a Graduate in Holy Orders. Salary, 120*l.*
Apply to Rev. M. L., Mr. Painter's, Wrexham. [95]

VICARAGE HOUSE.

KING'S-LANGLEY, HERTFORDSHIRE.
A Station on the London and Birmingham Railway.

THE Rev. J. W. BUTT, M.A., Vicar of King's-Langley, and late Headmaster of a Grammar School at Bromley, in Kent, receives under his care Twenty-five Sons of Gentlemen, and prepares them for the larger Schools, the Universities, the higher departments of mercantile life, or the military Colleges.

The same unvaried kindness, and the same minute attention to the domestic comfort of the Boys, which pervaded the system at Bromley, and was attended with such eminent success, is undeviatingly pursued at King's-Langley.

Terms, Sixty Guineaes per Annum.

There will be three vacancies after Christmas.

Further Particulars may be known on application to R. Valpy, Esq., Bedford-street, Strand; or at the Vicarage, King's-Langley. [12]

A LADY, about twenty-two years of age, accustomed to superintend the Education of Ladies, and who has been very carefully and religiously brought up, is desirous of obtaining a situation as GOVERNESS. She is an excellent "pianist" and singer, has credentials of great competency to teach both French and Italian from Professors of those Languages. Can read German, Greek, and Latin, and is in every way qualified to superintend the Education of Ladies who are sufficiently advanced in age to appreciate or require such attainments. [26]

The highest testimonials can be given, if required.

Address to the Rev. A. B., Post-office, Norwich, Norfolk.

TO PATRONS AND DIRECTORS OF CORPORATE AND OTHER CHARITABLE SCHOOLS OR NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

A WELL-EDUCATED LADY, accustomed to Teaching, is extremely desirous of undertaking the management of a School. In addition to ordinary tuition, she can, if necessary, instruct in French, Music, Geography, Drawing. The lady is 35 years of age, and is the widow of a physician. She would devote her whole time and energy to the interests of a school entrusted to her care.

References may be made to Dr. Thomson, Piccadilly; Stephen Williams, Esq., Bedford-row; John Woollaston, Esq., 31, Abchurch-lane. [41]

HOLY ORDERS.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN wishes to receive into his house, after the York and Worcester Examination, one or two Candidates for Holy Orders, to whom he would devote his leisure, either in preparing them for immediate examination, or assisting them in a longer course of study.

Application (if by letter, post paid) to the Rev. F. Trevanion, Wadworth, near Doncaster. [58]

ORGANS.—G. M. HOLDICH returns his most sincere thanks to his Friends and the Clergy in general for the kind support he has hitherto received, and hopes, by moderate price and strict attention, to merit a continuance of their patronage and support. Every description of Organ built, tuned, and repaired. Organs tuned by the Year. Finger Organs for places of worship and private families. Barrel Organs for small Churches from 50*l.* and upwards. Address to G. M. Holdich, Organ Builder, Bishop's Walk, Stangate, Lambeth.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have great pleasure and satisfaction in giving my testimony to the ability and good judgment of Mr. George Holdich, of Bishop's Walk, Stangate, Lambeth, in organ building in general, either for cathedrals, large parish churches where pedals are required, or for chapels or as chamber organs, having played on and heard several of his building, the tones of which have been much admired; and as he has worked his way through all the different branches of organ building, he has made himself perfect master of the true construction of an organ: and if I were to have an organ built either for my own use, or was called upon to recommend an organ builder, I should have no hesitation whatever in recommending Mr. Holdich. I have the fullest confidence in his integrity and uprightness in fulfilling any contract he may undertake.

(Signed) J. B. SALE,
September 25th, 1839. Organist to her Majesty.
25, Holywell-street, Milbank, Westminster.

I have performed on several organs made by Mr. Holdich, the son of the Rev. T. Holdich, rector of Maidwell, in the county of Northampton, with much pleasure and satisfaction. I think very highly of his abilities as an organ-builder, believing that he possesses great mechanical skill, and (what is more important) a vivid perception of true and natural tone—a perception perfectly distinct from mechanical skill, and one, if denied by nature, can never be attained by practice. He applies himself enthusiastically to his art, and I have no doubt he will attain a high reputation in the profession to which he has dedicated his talents.

HENRY JOHN GAUNTLETT,
Organist of Christ Church, Newgate-street,
and St. Olave's, Southwark.

73, Queen-street, Cheapside.

September 22nd, 1839.

HIGH ERCELL GRAMMAR SCHOOL, SALOP.

THE REV. J. MEREDITH, A.M., of Christ Church, Oxford, Master, having resigned extensive Parochial duty, proposes to enlarge the circle of his School engagements. Terms 50 Guineaes per annum, without any extra charges. For pupils under 12 years of age, 40 Guineaes. High Erccell, near Shrewsbury.—Jan. 1st, 1840. [98]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN wishes to obtain a CURACY in a healthy situation, where he might have a prospect of permanency and a convenient house.

Address, Rev. X. Y., care of Mr. Stephenson, 12 and 13, Parliament Street, Westminster. [125]

A YOUNG MAN, of religious character and orderly habits, wishing to prepare for the University, or to read previous to entering into Holy Orders, may have facilities for doing so on very favourable terms, by assisting in the superintendence of younger pupils.

Particulars may be known on application to Rev. S. T. T., 18, Commercial Street, Leeds.

The Advertiser, who has been long engaged in tuition, has vacancies which he would be glad to fill with two pupils about 13 years of age. [126]

PRIVATE TUITION.—A Clergyman, residing in a most delightful and healthy situation in the Isle of Wight, who has had much experience in preparing young Gentlemen for the Universities, public schools, and the higher walks of life, has now TWO VACANCIES. The number of pupils is limited to four. Terms, which are moderate, and other particulars, may be known by letter, addressed A. B., 131, Piccadilly. The most respectable references can be given. [117]

A CLERGYMAN (in Deacon's Orders), without preference, wishes to undertake the office of TUTOR in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family. He has received his education at Eton and Oxford; and can furnish testimonials of his qualification for the situation he desires.

Address (post paid) to W. P., 75, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury Square, London. [119]

RUPTURE SOCIETY.

THIS SOCIETY has relieved upwards of 29,300

poor persons afflicted with rupture, of whom many hundreds have been cured. It is estimated (though the fact is not generally known) that at least one person in fifteen is ruptured; but among those classes of the community which are engaged in bodily labour, the average has been fixed at one in eight or nine. This sad complaint is not confined to any particular age or sex, nor is it the consequence of immoral behaviour; its tendency, however, is so alarming, that, without timely aid, it frequently terminates by a painful and rapid dissolution, though its fatal consequences may generally be prevented by the careful application of a Truss. The Society relieves patients all over England, but not being able to look to any particular local parish in the way of parochial relief, they conceive this gives them an additional reason for appealing to the Public. Every contributor of one guinea annually, or ten guineas at once, including parishes and public institutions, may recommend three patients each year, to be supplied, in any part of the kingdom, with single or double Trusses of the best quality, each of which would cost from one to three guineas at the maker's.

Donations and subscriptions will be most gratefully received by John Poynder, Jun., Secretary, Bridewell Hospital, New Bridge-street. January 9, 1840. [121]

TITHES COMMUTATION.

It is a matter of surprise and regret that the Clergy have, in the important measure of commutating tithes into a rent-charge, totally disregarded the old adage, that "union is strength." The landowners, by acting upon it, have obtained many advantages. In each parish the individuals possessing wealth and influence are bound together by the tie of common interest, they interchange their knowledge and experience, and confide their interests to acute and practised agents. As, in addition to this, the landowners themselves always have the best evidence of the value of the tithes, they evidently possess advantages that can be safely competed with only by great discretion, vigilance, and activity on the part of the Clergy.

Amongst the Clergy there should forthwith be established facilities for a full and free communication of the methods adopted in each parish for ascertaining the rent-charge, and of the progress and results of the proceedings taken.

Then only can the Clergy, as trustees of the temporalities of the Church, be enabled effectually to oppose plans dangerous or disadvantageous to her interests, and be made acquainted with methods best calculated for preserving her just rights.

I have had personal experience of many cases in which, either from want of knowledge in the incumbents how to assert their rights, or from the influence and management of the landowners, arrangements have been made extremely disadvantageous to the interests of the Clergy.

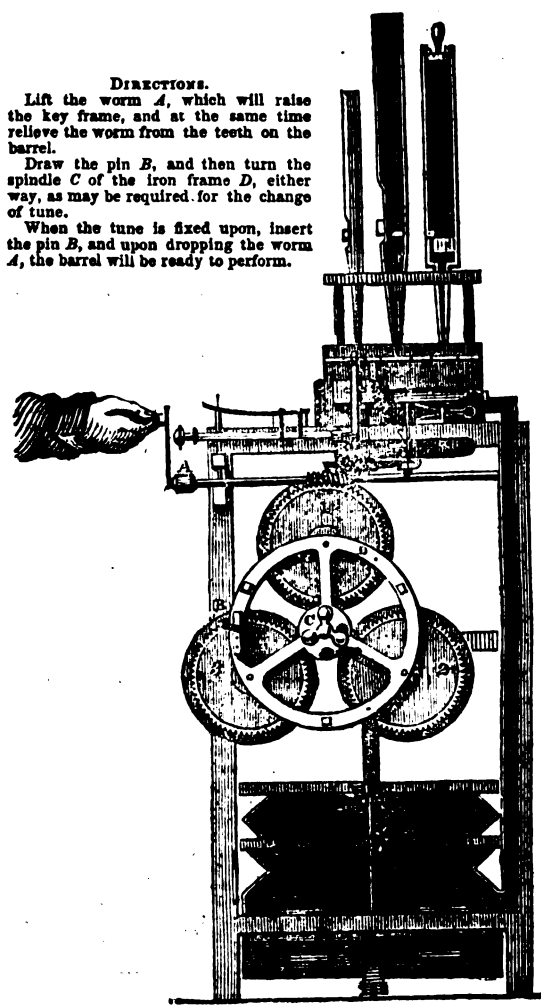
Considering the large amount and sacred objects of the property at stake, the losses already sustained, and the unalterableness of the fiat of the Commissioners, I have been induced to trespass on your valuable columns, in order to invite all who are concerned, to reflect how worthy the subject is of their most powerful exertions.

As it is the duty of each incumbent to spare neither trouble nor expense, in defending the property entrusted to him, so I would respectfully suggest, it is no less the duty of all who have any experience in the matter, freely and fully to impart it for the present advantage of their brother clergymen, and the permanent benefit of the whole Church.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
GEO. JAS. ROBINSON.

11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square. [140]

GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.



No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.
2. Ditto size larger ditto 75 ditto.
3. Ditto ditto 90 ditto.
4. Ditto ditto 100 ditto.
The instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventors, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square. [77]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, late Fellow of New College, Oxford, who resides in Kent, within twenty miles of Town, receives a few young gentlemen as Private Pupils. The terms are moderate; proportioned to the age of the pupil and the accommodation required. Address (post paid) Rev. A. B., 47, Bedford-row. [17]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, resident within forty miles of London, who receives into his House a limited number of Pupils, who are prepared for the Public Schools and the Universities, will have three vacancies after Christmas. Terms, from 50 to 100 Guineas per Annum, according to age.

Letters addressed to Rev. A. B. C., at Calnes and Co., Booksellers, 2, Halkin-street West, Belgrave-square, will be attended to. [18]

THE Place of SECOND MASTER at the GRAMMAR SCHOOL of QUEEN ELIZABETH at HEATH, near Halifax, Yorkshire, under the Rev. Robert Wilkinson, B.D., Head Master, is Vacant. The stipend, which is a certain proportion of the net income of the Charity, may be stated generally as about or not less than 100*l.* per Annum.

The Second Master will be allowed to reside any where, at his own discretion, in the neighbourhood of the School, and to receive Boarders into his House.

Heath School has an interest in the Milner Scholarships at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and Lady Betty Hastings' Exhibitions to Queen's College, Oxford.

Candidates, being Graduates of either University, are desired to send their Testimonials, post paid, on or before Saturday, the 25th of January, addressed to George Pollard, Esq., President Governor, Stannary Hall, Halifax. Heath School, Dec. 19th, 1839. [30]

WANTED, by a Young Lady, 22 years of age, a Situation as Companion to a Lady, or as Nursery Governess, to instruct two or three children under 12. She is of pious habits, and a Member of the Church of England. Most respectable references can be given. Address (post paid) to A. W., to be left at the Post-office, East Place, Lambeth. [116]

The Clergy are respectfully invited to an inspection of these instruments, which will be found the best and cheapest of the kind yet manufactured. The main defects in the old instruments are, the uncertainty of the keys passing correctly over the pins arising from the brass bolt-work, which, however well manufactured, soon becomes rickety and imperfect in its action; the unavoidable damage to the clogged heads of the barrels in passing them under the brass worm every time they are changed (from these causes alone the hobbling performance of the tune, so frequent in the ordinary barrel-organ, arises), the liability of damage to the pins on a barrel when changed; the noise occasioned by bolt-work at every change of tune, and the inconvenience and, in some instances, the impossibility of changing the barrels during divine service, in which case the range of tunes under command is so limited that, with the greatest care in the selection and distribution of the various metres to be set on the barrels, a change of them is almost always necessary in each service; for instance, in many churches it is the custom to commence with the Morning Hymn, and when this is the case, the barrels must be frequently changed, or none but the limited collection of tunes on one barrel will ever be heard during the service.

JOHN GRAY & SON have by their invention removed all these defects so long complained of in the ordinary barrel-organ, and the truth of which every possessor of one will readily acknowledge. The annexed section will best explain the improvements.

The spindle of the iron frame D, being cut with an endless screw, a single revolution of it changes the tune on each barrel from the first to the second, and so on in succession, to the whole extent of them (thirty in number), a contrary revolution will, of course, produce a return to the first or any intermediate tune that may be desired, its number being ascertained by reference to an index on each barrel. *No bolt-work whatever is necessary*; and every change either of tune or barrel, is effected with perfect silence and the greatest ease. Upon raising the worm A, it is immediately arrested by a self-acting sling, and there held until relieved by the finger of the barrel turner after he has changed the tune or barrel, and at no time does any necessity arise for touching any part of the barrels with the hand; the possibility of damage to the pins (unless wilfully done) is therefore wholly removed.

Uniformity of plan enables JOHN GRAY & SON to supply these instruments at even less cost than the ordinary barrel-organ, the whole of the mechanism being comprised in one package, and may be set up without the assistance of an organ builder, a matter of no little consideration when required at a distance from the Metropolis. The instrument is wholly independent of an external case, which may, if preferred, be made in the country.

The same unerring principle is applied to an organ of a higher class, for both Finger and Barrels.

TUITION.

THE RECTOR of a small parish in the North of Devon, who has been successfully engaged in Tuition for the last Twenty Years, receives into his family a limited number of Pupils between the ages of eight and fourteen, to educate with his children. Terms Eighty Guineas per annum. References and Testimonials of the most satisfactory character will be given.

Address (post paid) M. A., Messrs. J. and W. Robins, Booksellers, 57, Tooley-street, Southwark. [141]

TO LONDON CLERGYMEN.

A CLERGYMAN responsible for duty, 14 or 15 miles from London, would be glad to effect an Exchange during two or three Months in the Year with a London Clergyman to whom a Country engagement might appear desirable, and whose London duty the Advertiser proposes in the interim to supply.

A letter addressed to the Rev. A. M., Mr. Sotheman, Stationer, Little Tower-street, appointing an interview, will receive immediate attention. [5]

THE INCUMBENT of a Small Living, in one of the most beautiful Counties in England, and near the Sea, yielding about 240*l.* per Annum, with light duty, wishes to Exchange with some Clergyman, who, from ill health, or any other cause, would wish to relieve himself of the Duties of a large Parish, and who would not object to make a sacrifice of income. His age is 38.

Apply (post paid) to John Allen, Jun., Esq., Shireland-hall, Birmingham. [9]

A CLERGYMAN, M.A., hitherto a resident Curate in the centre of England, is desirous for the health of his family, of living after Lady-day, during the whole, or half of the subsequent year, on or near the Southern coast. Dover or its vicinity would be preferred. He would undertake the duty of any Parish so situated, where there is a convenient House, and the Incumbent and his family are desirous of leaving for such a period as is above stated.

Direct X. Y., Ashby de la Zouch, post paid. [38]

TO THE CLERGY.

A GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE, who can produce most satisfactory testimonials, is desirous of obtaining a CURACY, with Title to Holy Orders, in the Diocese of Peterborough. Address (post paid) M. W., Post-office, Daventry, Northamptonshire. [2]

CURACY WANTED.

THE REV. G. C. GORHAM, B.D., late Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, who has had nearly thirty years' experience in the Ministry, is desirous of changing his present Curacy for one with a more convenient Unfurnished House, (in part of stipend, or to be hired,) suited to a family of six children, and to a few (at present three) private pupils. The parochial duty must not be heavy, nor the situation very remote from a town. Ample references can be given to any applicant to whom the Advertiser may be a stranger.

Address (post paid) Maidenhead Parsonage, Berkshire. [57]

WANTED, a CURACY, in the Diocese of Chester, by a Member of the University of Oxford, who expects to be ready to undertake the duties in July next. His principles are perfectly Orthodox, and he can give the most satisfactory references.

Address A. B., Box 123, Post-office, Manchester. [45]

WANTED a COUNTRY CURACY, of not less value than 100*l.* per annum, with a comfortable House, or an equivalent thereto. Unexceptionable references can be given.

Address (post paid) to Mr. J. Thomas, Newaman, &c., Finch-lane, London. [83]

CURACY WANTED, at Lady-day or Midsummer, by a Graduate of Oxford in full Orders, whose views are in exact conformity with the Articles of the Church. The entire superintendence of a parish would be preferred, and the use of the parsonage-house is indispensable.

Address (post paid) Rev. F. W., care of Combe and Crossley, Booksellers, Leicester. [83]

CURACY WANTED by a Fellow of a College in Oxford, who has been three years in Orders. Address to the Rev. M. A., Post-office, Oxford. [81]

A CLERGYMAN, M.A., with good voice and delivery, ordained Deacon and Priest on a College Title, and accustomed to active life, (but, to secure employment, necessitated at present to reside on a small Cure, in a very damp and retired situation,) wishes to obtain, at Lady-day next, a larger field for exertion, and a healthy and cheerful abode. A beneficed person may, by addressing A. C., Post-office, Malvern, obtain a valuable representative, and promote the comfort and usefulness of a talented, experienced, and highly deserving minister. A professional residence necessary, and a few acres of glebe desirable. [79]

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, who has had some experience in the Ministry, and whose voice is equal to a large church, wishes to obtain a CURACY. A town would be preferred. Address (post paid) B. A., Post-office, Stockport. [62]

WANTED, by a Married Clergyman, without Family, a CURACY, with or without a house. He is of active habits, of sufficient physical power for any duties, of orthodox sentiments, and can afford most satisfactory references and testimonials.

Address to Rev. C. D., Post-office, Kingston, Surrey. [97]

CURACY.

WANTED, by a Clergyman in Full Orders, of the University of Oxford, and of sound and orthodox principles, a CURACY, in the South or Western counties. An entire duty would be preferred, and a comfortable house indispensable; if furnished, a proportionable deduction in stipend expected.

Address (post paid) to D. E. F., Post-office, Tonbridge. [99]

WANTED, a Gentleman of Piety and active habits, to assist an Incumbent in the sacred duties of the Ministry, within 20 miles west of London. Stipend, 100*l.* per annum. No house. Direct (post paid) to S. G., 11, Howard-street, Strand. [110]

CURATE WANTED. Incumbent resident. About four or five miles from London. Salary, 100*l.* No house. He must read and preach well, and be desirous to be actively employed in the cause of the Church in poor-visiting and school-visiting. Both the Sunday duty and the weekly Church duty are light. Testimonials to his being orthodox in doctrine, and of sound Church principles, will be carefully required; and it is particularly requested, that the first replies may contain the names of Clergymen, &c. to whom references will be given.

Address (post paid) to B. D., 31, Poultry, London. [115]

CURACY, ADVOWSON, OR LEASE OF CHAPEL.

THE ADVERTISER, a Graduated Clergyman in full Orders, and of moderate Evangelical sentiments, accustomed to minister in populous places, wishes to undertake the duties of a CURACY; or he would willingly take the Lease of a Chapel, if a moderate amount of income might reasonably be expected from his labours. He would not object to purchase an ADVOWSON in an agreeable situation, with immediate, or the prospect of very early possession. Address (post paid) J. H., care of Mr. Jones, Bookseller, Ludlow, Salop. [47]

TO THE CLERGY AND OTHER FRIENDS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, the largest within the city of Gloucester, containing an increasing population of 3,500 souls and upwards, is destitute of Sunday School-rooms. Yet it was the Rector of this Parish, the Rev. Thomas Stock, who, in the year 1780, projected, and, in conjunction with his friend, Robert Raikes, Esq., established the first Sunday School in Great Britain. The parishioners consist, in a great proportion, of small householders, and the living itself is under £130 per annum, and no globe-house thereon. The present Rector, being wholly unable from his own resources, or those of the Parish, to raise the requisite funds, is constrained to appeal thus publicly to the liberality of the friends of sound and scriptural education. He is persuaded that they will not be insensible to the wants of a Parish which may justly claim the distinction of having originated the whole system of Sunday School teaching.

In aid of the object in question, a Reverend Incumbent, residing at Salisbury, and connected with the Cathedral, has happily suggested a plan, the principle of which was immediately acted upon in his own Parish, and has been adopted already in various other places, viz.:—"That a General Subscription be set on foot, to which each child in every school in the United Kingdom be invited to contribute One Penny." This proposal is now respectfully and anxiously submitted to the favourable consideration of every Incumbent and officiating Minister throughout the two countries, who are hereby earnestly intreated to bring the case of the above-mentioned Parish before such of their young people, as are now sharing in the blessings of Sunday School instruction. By this simple free-will offering an ample Fund would be raised, and the Sunday School-rooms of St. John's Parish would exhibit, to future generations, an interesting and singular memorial of the gratitude of children for their "nurture and admonition in the Lord."

TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary de Lode; Rev. John Davies, M.A., Incumbent of St. Nicholas; Rev. F. T. Bayly, B.A., Rector of St. John's, in the city of Gloucester; Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, B.A., Vicar of Brookthorpe; Thos. Turner, Esq., a Director, and Wm. Montague, jun., Esq., Manager of the Gloucester National Provincial Bank of England.—SECRETARIES, Revs. F. T. Bayly, and F. T. J. Bayly.—TREASURERS, Thomas Turner, and Wm. Montague, Esqrs.

Contributions have already been received or promised from the following Parochial Schools:—

	GLoucester.	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
St. John's and St. Aldate's	0	13	8	Dursley, Gloucester, and friends ...	1	12	0
St. Michael's	1	0	0	Young Gentlemen of the Coll. School, Gloucester ...	1	16	6
St. Mary de Lode	0	11	6	Young Ladies of Miss Basely's School, Salisbury ...	0	10	0
St. Nicholas	0	15	3	Snitterfield, Warwickshire ...	0	7	0
Christchurch	0	7	6	St. Paul's, Cheltenham ...	0	6	6
CHESTERHAM.								
Parish Church Sunday School.					Salisbury ...			
St. Paul's.					Lye, Shrewsbury ...	1	8	6
Trinity.					Hedder, Bucks ...	5	0	0
Alstone Sunday School.					Cayham, Salep ...	0	10	7
Waterloo ditto.					Titchmarsh, Northampton ...	1	0	0
					Little Hampton, Sussex ...	1	0	0

CHESTERHAM.								
All Cannings, Wilts.								
Hurst, Berks.								
St. Thomas, and friends, Salisbury ...	...	3	13	0				
St. John's and St. Mary's, Devizes, and friends ..	...	3	3	0				
St. James's, near Southampton, and friends ..	...	3	3	0				
Upton, St. Leonard's, Gloucestershire ...	...	1	0	6				
Brookthorpe, Gloucester ...	...	0	3	0				
Huntley, ditto ...	...	3	3	0				
Quedley, ditto.								
Standish, ditto.								
Malsmores, ditto.								

Sunday School Contributions, and other Donations, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John's, Gloucester; and may be remitted, however small the amount, by Post-office Order, to the National Provincial Bank of England, Gloucester; or to Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., 37, Gracechurch-street, London, "to the Account of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, in aid of St. John's School Building Fund."

Subscriptions, &c., in aid of the above object, received by Mr. Geary, Master of the Covent Garden Church Sunday School. [78]

CHEPSTOW UNION.

NOTICE is hereby Given, That the Guardians of the Chepstow Union wish to appoint a CHAPLAIN for the WORKHOUSE.

The required duties will be to perform Divine Service, with a Sermon, on one day in the Week, besides Sunday, to attend the Sick and Infirm, to Catechise the Children once a Month, and instruct them in religious and moral duties twice or thrice a week. The Salary will be 50*l.* a-year.

Clergymen desirous of obtaining the above appointment, are requested to send in their applications with such testimonials as they may think fit, to the Office of Mr. Toye, Solicitor, Chepstow. W. E. TOYE, Clerk. [21]

ANTRON HOUSE.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY.

A MOST DESIRABLE ASYLUM will be afforded to invalid persons suffering under NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other Disorders requiring constant Medical superintendence, by the opening of the above-named house. Dr. Henwood intends to receive only a limited number of patients, who will be treated in every respect as members of his own family, so far as their health may admit. Antron House and Grounds are situated on one of the most healthy banks of the Mount's Bay, and near to the town of Helston, Cornwall. Unexceptionable references will be given and required. [19]

Antron House, October 11, 1839.

CLERICAL AGENCY, 4, MAGDALEN-STREET, OXFORD, by a Master of Arts, of long standing, affording, it is presumed, a very useful point of intercommunication to Incumbents and Curates; to Principals of Schools and Graduates; to Parents and private Tutors; to the Clergy desirous of effecting Exchanges; to Patrons of Church Preference, &c.

Address, free of postage, the Rev. M. A., 4, Magdalen-street, Oxford.

N.B. Inquiries are now on the Books for Curacies and Exchanges of Living—for Curates and School Assistants—for Pupils and Assistantships. Also, for an eligible School within 10 or 12 miles of London, where about five or six Pupils are received. [85]

YEARLY TENTHS DUE FROM THE CLERGY.

I. CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Treasurer to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, do hereby respectfully give notice to the Clergy, that the Yearly Tenths became due from them to the Governors on the 25th day of December last, and are required by law to be paid to me immediately afterwards.

CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Treasurer.
Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster,
January 1, 1840. [44]

EASTERN COUNTIES' RAILWAY.

A CHAPLAIN will be required in about two months to attend to the Spiritual Instruction of the Workmen on the above line, at Brentwood and its Neighborhood. A Salary of 180*l.* will be guaranteed for one year to any gentleman whose testimonials shall be approved. Satisfactory references will be required.

Address, post paid, to the Clerical Committee, Post-office, Brentwood. [25]

TO THE CLERGY AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.

WANTED a MASTER, to superintend a National School, consisting of 70 or 80 boys, who will take a lively interest in his charge. Stipend, 20 guineas per annum, with a house rent free, and exempt from rates and taxes, and some few incidental advantages. Address Rev. A. M., New Sawbridgworth, Herts. [72]

EDUCATION.

MISS HUNT begs to inform her friends, that she has lately taken a House in LARK HALL GROVE, CLAPHAM, for the reception of a limited number of Young Ladies, whom she proposes to Board and Educate. Terms, including French, Geography, and Writing, Sixty Guineas per Annum. Under twelve years of age, Fifty Guineas. No extras, except Masters' Terms and Books. The following Clergymen kindly allow reference to be made to them:—Rev. Josiah Pratt, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Coleman-street; Rev. J. C. Williams, Curate of High Wycombe; Rev. J. Prosser, Incumbent Minister, Loudwater, Bucks; Rev. W. Harding, Rector of Hookley, Essex; Rev. W. Edelman, Curate of Wimbledon; Rev. A. R. Symonds, Curate of St. Mary, Whitechapel, London. [40]

SUTTON VALENCE FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

A LIMITED NUMBER of BOARDERS is taken by the Head Master, whose whole time and attention is devoted to his pupils. There are exhibitions to St. John's College, Cambridge, for such pupils of this School as have been educated there for three years.

For further particulars apply at the School-house, Sutton Valence, near Maldstone; or to the Rev. W. T. Goodchild, Vicar of East Tilbury, Essex; or at Clothworkers' Hall, Mincing Lane, London.

C. WEAY GOODCHILD, M.A. F.R.S.,
Head Master.

P.S. The business of the School will re-commence on Thursday, Jan. 30th. [109]

THE Place of HEAD MASTER of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL of QUEEN ELIZABETH, at Hesh, near Halifax, is vacant by the Death of the Rev. ROBERT WILKINSON, B.D.

There is a commodious house for a family, or pupils, or both, attached to the School, which is conveniently and pleasantly situated within half-a-mile of Halifax, and on the south and best side of the town.

The present annual income of the Charity, arising from the rents and profits of the estate, may be estimated at 200*l.* per annum (exclusive of the mansion house and premises, for the use of the Head Master), with every reasonable probability of the same being augmented to 350*l.*, consequent on the completion of arrangements now in progress connected with the charity lands, and this income it is proposed to apportion between the Head Master and the Second Master, in the following manner, viz. two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter.

This School, jointly with the similar foundations at Leeds and Heversham, has an interest in the Milner Scholarships at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

The Election must take place by the Statutes within Six Weeks from the 29th of December last, the day of the Decease of the late Master.

The Governors pledge themselves to select from the names submitted to their choice that which with equal advantage of general character is recommended by superiority in CLASSICAL attainment.

Candidates being Graduates of Oxford or Cambridge ("Students—the space of Five Years at the least") are desired to send their Testimonials, post-paid, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th of February, addressed to

GEORGE POLLARD, Esq.,

President Governor,

Stannary Hall, near Halifax.

N.B. Immediately after the Appointment of the Head Master, the Governors will proceed with his counsel and assistance to the Election of the Second Master.

A Graduate of any Academical distinction will be preferred to a Non-Graduate.

Testimonials of Character and Scholarship must be sent within the same time, and with the (same Address as above. [136]

BOOKS.

Price 4*s.* 6*d.*.

THE DISTRICT VISITOR'S MANUAL; a Compendium of Practical Information for the Guidance of District Visitors, and a Library of interesting matter for the objects of their care. With a Preface, by the Rev. F. DALE, M.A., Vicar of St. Bride's, Fleet-street.

With many Illustrations, price 3*s.* 6*d.*.

SKETCHES of the ANIMAL and VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS of AMERICA. By MARY ROBERTS, Author of "Domesticated Animals and Wild Animals."

With many Illustrations, price 4*s.* 6*d.*.

RECREATIONS in ASTRONOMY. By Rev. LEWIS TOMLINSON, M.A.
London: John W. Parker, West Strand. [106]

In a few days, in 8vo, a Second Edition, revised, with a Portrait, of

THE LIFE of ARCHBISHOP SANCRIFT.
By GEO. DOYLE, D.D. F.R.S., Rector of Lambeth.
London: John W. Parker, West Strand. [107]

This day, 8vo, price 17*s.*.

HISTORY of the CHURCH of IRELAND, from the Reformation to the Revolution; with a Preliminary Survey from the Papal Usurpation in the Twelfth Century, to its legal abolition in the Sixteenth. With a copious Index. By the Rt. Rev. RICHARD MANT, D.D., Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.
London: John W. Parker, West Strand. [108]

NATIONAL EDUCATION—CHURCH DISCIPLINE BILL—CHURCH RATES—DIOCESAN BOARDS.
&c. &c.

In 8vo, price 1*s.* 6*d.* sewed,

A CHARGE delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, in October, 1839. By C. GODDARD, D.D., Archdeacon of Lincoln.

London: William Straker, 448, West Strand.

Of whom may be had, in 1 vol. 4to, price 12*s.*, cloth, **THE ARCHDEACON'S other CHARGES** from 1818 to 1836. [109]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

January, 1840.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE,

Depository, 77, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

AN ACCOUNT of the ORIGIN, OBJECTS, and GENERAL PROCEEDINGS of the SOCIETY for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE, from its foundation in 1698 to the Present Time. 8vo, 48 pages.
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Besides the larger Books, suitable for rewards, Collections of Tracts, in 32mo, selected from the Permanent Catalogue, and illustrated with neat wood-cuts, have been recently prepared, namely:—

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We particularly request the attention of the Clergy to a project which we have long entertained, of publishing a CLERGY LIST. We have given the particulars of this project in page 156. As this is a matter in which the convenience of the Clergy themselves is very much concerned, we hope that we are not asking too much in requesting them to afford us the necessary information. It will not take any Clergyman more than five minutes to write the names upon half a sheet of paper, and direct them to the Editor of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, Southampton Street, Strand.

In consequence of the notice in our last number of the appointment of a Collector of Subscriptions for this GAZETTE in the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham, we have received several enquiries and applications respecting similar appointments for other counties. Some of these are under consideration, and persons will probably be appointed. But we wish it to be understood, that though we shall gladly receive subscriptions from the clergy through the medium of these collectors, we have no intention to depart from our original ground, of sending the GAZETTE free of expense to the resident Clergyman of every parish in the kingdom.

The number of our communications has greatly increased, as might be expected from the altered state of the Post Office arrangements. Some of our Correspondents will see that their suggestions have been attended to; but it is impossible to notice them as we ought without far greater space than our limits will allow.

We have had many enquiries during the present month respecting the legal mode of assessing Tithes, but we feel that we should probably be doing mischief if we were to say any thing upon the subject until the cause has been decided, which is to settle the law upon this point. At present the Judges have "taken time to consider," and we shall not be able to give their decision till our next number.

The Corn Averages for the last fifty years will be found in the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE for November last.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Lichfield will hold his next ordination in London, on Sunday the 8th of March.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held in Lincoln Cathedral, on Sunday the 15th of March.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough purposes to hold his next ordination on Sunday, 15th of March; and would be glad to be made acquainted as early as possible with the intentions of Candidates. The testimonials and other papers are required to be sent in before the 20th of February.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester's next ordination will be held on the 25th of July.

The Clergy of the diocese of London are informed that there will be a general confirmation this year in the course of the summer.

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* In answer to many inquiries, Subscribers are respectfully informed, that the easiest mode of remitting the Subscription of Six Shillings per Annum for this Work, is by sending a Post Office Order for the amount to the Publisher, Mr. CHARLES COX, 14, Southampton Street, Strand.



SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

FEBRUARY, 1840.

The Dean of Chichester in the chair.

At the General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 4th of February, 1840, the letter of the Bishop of Calcutta, respecting the erection of a cathedral for that see, having been taken into consideration, the recommendation of the standing committee was adopted, namely,—

"The standing committee having taken into consideration the letter of the Bishop of Calcutta, and being fully impressed with the great importance of the undertaking, in its bearing upon the progress of Christianity in India, are of opinion, that the Society should second the munificent intentions and the energetic efforts of the metropolitan. They, therefore, beg to recommend to the board, that a grant of one thousand pounds per annum, for five years, making the sum of five thousand pounds, be made towards the building and endowment of a cathedral church at Calcutta."

The following members having been proposed by the standing committee, were elected to form the committee of general literature and education for the present year—

The Dean of Chichester, J. L. Adolphus, Esq., Rev. Professor Browne, Rev. A. M. Campbell, Rev. Thomas Dale, Rev. Professor Hall, J. R. Hope, Esq., J. H. Markland, Esq., J. D. Powles, Esq., Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. W. Short, Dr. Thomas Watson.

Mr. Hull brought forward the motion of which he had given notice at the last meeting; namely,

"That his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury be requested to appoint responsible editors to prepare Commentaries on the Old Testament, the Epistles, and the Revelation, in order to complete the Society's new edition of the Bible, so that the whole Bible may be ready for publication at the same time at which Mr. Lonsdale and Mr. Hale may publish their Commentary on the Four Gospels and the Acts."

This was seconded by Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke.

The motion having been negatived by show of hands, a division was called for; when there appeared—

For the motion.... 44 Against it.... 45

The motion was consequently lost.

The Rev. R. Monro gave notice that at the next meeting he would bring forward the following motion:—

"That a memorial be transmitted to her Majesty, and a petition to both houses of parliament, praying that additional means of grace, in accordance with the system of the National Church, be provided to meet the rapidly increasing wants of the population."

A memorial from the Rev. Dr. H. Robinson, the Rev. H. Budd, the Rev. G. Bryan, the Rev. C. J. Yorke, and the Rev. H. B. S. Harris, on the subject of the Society's tracts, was read to the meeting. The memorialists notice passages, which they deem objectionable, in two of the tracts on the Society's list.

The Rev. Dr. Russell moved that this memorial do lie on the table.

Mr. N. Goldsmid seconded the motion.

Mr. Percival White moved, by way of amendment, seconded by Mr. T. Dornford, that the memorial be referred to the standing committee.

The amendment was put and negatived.

The original motion was then carried.

It was then moved by Mr. Percival White, seconded by the Rev. C. Woodcock—

"That a return be prepared by the proper officers of the Society of the number of copies of the Tracts referred to in the several memorials of the five Essex clergymen presented to this Society, which are now in the depository, at what time the last editions of such tracts were severally printed, and the number of copies of such editions."

The motion was agreed to.

Read a letter from the Lord Bishop of Australia, of which the following are extracts:—

"I write now principally for the purpose of forwarding an account of the mode in which I have expended the sums of money intrusted to me by the

Society. The benefits arising from this have been such as the receivers can never be sufficiently thankful for, and I trust that the mode of distribution will be satisfactory to the givers."

The following payments have been made in expenditure of the sum of 5000*l.* which has been placed at the bishop's disposal since Feb. 1835.

	£.	s.	d.
Remitted to Van Dieman's Land, in charge of Chief Justice Pedder, Rev. W. Bedford, and George Frankland, Esq., Trustees for the institution of a Grammar School in Hobart Town, for Boys and Girls	500	0	0
Paid Outfit of Mr. and Mrs. Brain, the master and mistress thereof, and part passage	100	0	0
Remitted to Rev. P. Palmer (rural dean) and others, towards the erection of Trinity Church, Hobart Town	500	0	0
Placed at the disposal of Archdeacon Hutchins by remittance through the Bank of Australia, towards the completion of churches and parsonages in Van Dieman's Land	300	0	0
Paid in London for plans of churches	30	0	0
Remitted to the Rev. W. Cowper, towards the erection of a new school-house in St. Phillip's parish	100	0	0
Paid towards the erection of St. Andrew's (cathedral) Church in Sydney	300	0	0
Placed at the disposal of the Diocesan Committee in Sydney, for the service of schools: paid to the Church School-fund, in the Bank of Australia	1100	0	0
Paid towards the erection and support of the following schools, viz.: Brisbane Water, 50 <i>l.</i> ; Newcastle, 37 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> ; Wollongong, 150 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; Penrith, 26 <i>l.</i> ; Roberts Bridge, 10 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i> ; Paramatta, 95 <i>l.</i>	349	15	6
Paid towards the following churches, or churches and parsonages, viz.: Richmond, 200 <i>l.</i> ; Penrith, 50 <i>l.</i> ; South Creek, 75 <i>l.</i> ; Mulgoa, 60 <i>l.</i> ; Bathurst, 100 <i>l.</i> ; Cook's River, 77 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> ; Goulburn, 50 <i>l.</i> ; East Maitland, 50 <i>l.</i> ; West Maitland, 75 <i>l.</i> ; Seone, 100 <i>l.</i> ; Denham Court, 25 <i>l.</i> ; Bungonia, 150 <i>l.</i> ; O'Connell Plains, 80 <i>l.</i> ; Port Essington, 100 <i>l.</i> ; Mudge, 43 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i> ; Narrihan, 12 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>	1248	2	2
Bibles, prayer-books, testaments, and tracts, for the settlement at Port Essington	20	0	0
Books for the Clerical Library at Sydney	14	0	0
Towards the establishment and support of the Grammar School in Sydney	128	7	6
Discount on Bills drawn	22	10	0
	4712	15	2
Deduct interest allowed on bank balances	5	7	3
	4707	7	11

A letter from the Lord Bishop of Madras was read to the Meeting, of which the following is an extract:—

"I hope, in the beginning of 1840, to send home for the information of our society, a short account, extracted from my private journal, of the state and prospects of the Church in this diocese, where perhaps I may venture to say, that with God's blessing I have not hitherto laboured altogether in vain. Believe me, there is now a noble opening for doing good in India; and we have every reason to hope that a sound enlightened piety, the pure religion of the gospel, will gradually take root here downward, and bear fruit upward. I have now been upwards of a year actively employed in the duties of my office: and so far from being discouraged by the many difficulties which invariably do stand in our way, I feel more than ever confident that much may be effected, and that if it be not effected, the fault will be ours."

"Our Venerable Society will, I am sure, give me all possible support, and none but a colonial bishop can fully appreciate the value of such assistance; I speak not so much of mere pecuniary aid, although truly thankful to obtain it, as of the great moral encouragement which he knows he will always receive from the Society as long as his own unwearied devotion to his duty gives him a right to ask for it."

"Ceylon, I grieve to say, is in a wretched condition with regard to churches. There is but one Church, with the exception of that of the Dutch congregation, worthy of the name in the whole island,—the very pretty Church at Baddagama, the property of the Church Missionary Society."

"This is a discouraging state of things; but even here I am inclined to hope that our Society will assist me. If they would intrust to me a sum, however small, as a beginning for a Church-building Fund, I am certain that their liberality would be well applied."

"Now, as always, let me assure our Venerable

Society of my devotion to their service, and of my gratitude to Providence, that the Church has such a friend in need: and believe me," &c.

The board agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to grant the sum of 500*l.* to the Lord Bishop of Madras, to form the beginning of a Church-building Fund for the Island of Ceylon.

Read the following extract of a letter from the Rev. G. W. Mahon, Secretary to the Madras Diocesan Committee:—

"The Rev. Messrs. C. S. Kohlhoff and G. Heyne, who were appointed in the beginning of this year to the mission of Tinnevely, have made a representation to the Committee, that the old Church at Muddalore, the largest Christian village in the district, is in a very dilapidated condition, and also too small to contain the congregation, which, including persons of all ages, consists of 966 souls. They endeavoured, in the first instance, to ascertain whether the poor native Christians on the spot were willing to contribute towards a new erection, and were gratified to find, that they readily pledged themselves to the collection of rupees 400. This, considering the extreme poverty of the people, is as much or more than could have been expected. The total amount required for building the church by Messrs. Kohlhoff and Heyne is Company's rupees 3,000; and they having submitted a plan and estimates acceding to our requisition, we have promised to plead for them with your Committee; meanwhile, as they represented the case to be urgent, and the season for building passing rapidly away, we have, in anticipation of your making them a suitable grant of money for the above purpose, ventured to advance the sums required from our own funds."

The board agreed to grant the sum of 200*l.* for the rebuilding of the Church at Muddalore.

The following extracts from a letter of the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, were read to the board:—

"I have lately received letters from King's College, at Windsor, in Nova Scotia, expressive of the gratitude which is felt there for the valuable bounty of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has been applied to the support of divinity scholarships in that useful institution. The last grant of the Society for this object has been expended in assisting the support of several promising young men, while obtaining such theological knowledge as we may humbly hope will prepare them, under the Divine blessing, to fulfil the pious intentions of the Society, and aid their holy work in promoting Christian knowledge in a distant, but wide and extending field."

"Our labours are not accomplished, although their progress is full of hope, and therefore we venture again to solicit the benevolent assistance of the Society, which we will endeavour to use for the glory of God, and the extension of the blessings of the Gospel of the Saviour."

"I am rejoiced to inform you that the books which the Society were pleased to grant for churches in poor settlements in my diocese, have arrived safely at Halifax, and have awakened already much thankfulness."

The board agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to grant the sum of 200*l.* to King's College, Nova Scotia, for the present year, to be applied in the same manner as the former grant to that institution.

Read the following letter from the Rev. R. Kemphorne, Chaplain at St. Helena:—

"I have the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of the school books kindly granted by the venerable Society in answer to my request. I return the board my very grateful thanks, in which I am quite sure I shall be cordially joined by the benevolent Society at their annual meeting in January. The school which I particularly contemplated in my petition has, I rejoice to say, been established under the auspices of that Society. Before the end of this week also, I think they will have an evening school set on foot in Jamestown, under an efficient master, long accustomed and attached to education. Not only adults, but a considerable number of boys and girls, who are occupied during the day, are likely to avail themselves of this means of instruction. This will make the fourth school under the benevolent Society's direction."

tion; and, after supplying the new schools adequately, I conclude that I shall only be carrying out the wishes of your board by making up the deficiency of the others out of the case you have been good enough to send me.

"I have also to return my thanks for your letter, which preceded the books about a fortnight; also for the very handsome pair of bibles and prayer-books for my churches.

"With regard to the conditional grant of 25*l*. for the erection of the new school, I am inclined to hope that the colonial office at home will render your aid in that quarter unnecessary, by giving us the house which we now rent of them. Should that be the case, I trust the board will not object to its being applied to the repairing and enlarging of the Church in Jamestown, as soon as I can transmit some account of the local subscriptions."

The board agreed, on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, to allow the grant to be applied according to Mr. Kempthorne's request.

Several grants of books were made.

The following donations have been received since the general meeting in January.

	£.	s.	d.
Uppingham Committee, by Rev. J. G. Dimock.....	30	0	0
Rugely ditto, by Rev. T. Bonney.....	30	0	0
Seven Oaks ditto, by Col. Austen.....	25	0	0
Guildford ditto, by Rev. W. H. Pearson.....	20	0	0
Chesterfield ditto, by G. Crompton, Esq.....	20	0	0
Chumleigh ditto, by Rev. M. Mundy.....	20	0	0
Newbury ditto, by Rev. J. A. D. Meakin.....	15	0	0
Holsworthy ditto, by Mr. A. Friend.....	10	0	0
Bradford, ditto, by J. Bush, Esq.....	10	0	0

One hundred and eight new members were admitted at this meeting.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

BARBADOS.

Progress of the Church since the establishment of the Episcopate.

The Bishop was consecrated in 1824.		
1825 Number of clergy	15	
— Number of sittings in Churches and Chapels	5,030	
In 1831 seven out of the eleven parish Churches were destroyed by a hurricane; still there were in		
1834 Clergy	27	
— Number of sittings in Churches and Chapels	9,520	
1839 Clergy	32	
— Number of sittings in Churches and Chapels	21,190	
Besides this, Chapels are in progress for accommodating 1,800; and it is contemplated to provide accommodation for 2,200 more.		

Number under Instruction.

1834 National, Infant, Evening, and Sunday Schools.....	4,372
— Estate Schools.....	3,075
1839 National Schools, &c.....	6,740
— Catechetical Schools, preparing for Baptism	2,315

On the 17th Oct., 1839, his Lordship held a Confirmation in the parish Church of St. John, in the said Island of Barbados, at which 350 persons were confirmed.

And on the 18th his Lordship held a private Ordination in the said parish Church of St. John, when John Robinson *, of University College, Durham, was ordained Deacon.

Extracts from an address of the Lord Bishop on laying the Corner Stone of All Saints' Chapel, Barbados.

"I no longer press the expediency of multiplying houses of prayer throughout the land: the call has been answered: on every side the consecrated edifice is rising, and we are praying the Lord of the harvest "to send forth labourers into His harvest:" we are earnestly petitioning the legislature of the land to provide more adequately for their subsistence; for the 'labourer is worthy of his hire.' We are full of hope that many a youthful candidate, animated with the love of souls, and certified that he will be placed above temporal want by the pious

* Missionary of the Society for Propagating the Gospel.

and considerate provision of the law, will press forward into the ministry, and carry into the remotest corners of the land, the saving ordinances of our holy faith.

"What a change have a few years of pious exertion and holy liberality effected in the very outward appearance of the country! Our sacred edifices, numerous and conveniently situated, are among the most conspicuous, and not least ornamental, objects, which arrest the eye of the stranger: and may we not, under God, entertain a well-grounded confidence, that on each returning Sabbath there shall go forth from these a sound, which shall carry into every heart the tidings of the Gospel of peace?"

From a letter of the Bishop of Calcutta, dated Nov. 7, 1839.

Bishop's College, and the missions connected with it, are going on as well as under the circumstances could be expected. The Janjera and Barripore Missions are full of hope, I have nothing to retract of the accounts I have rendered now for some years of those interesting scenes of labour. Those who distrusted the tidings of the large accession of converts and enquirers reported to have been there witnessed, are now compelled to believe, after a still wider field opening to a Sister Society at Kishnaghuz: I have heard of no adverse events in those missions, and especially at Barripore the increase seems steady, and the character of the new Christians really admirable.

From a letter of the Bishop of Australia, dated Sept. 12, 1839.

The general state, progress, and prospects of religion are gratifying in a very high degree, and daily almost we witness an improvement. When indeed I observe the striking good effects which display themselves wherever I have been able to station a clergyman, and contrast the existing state with that which would have prevailed if the Society had not been providentially excited to become the instrument in supplying our lamentable wants, I cannot express the joy which I feel at the thought of having been an agent, however humble, in imparting so great a benefit to this community. To the friends and supporters of the Society I am persuaded the contemplation of so much good arising from their exertions and liberality cannot but furnish the most acceptable reward for both.

Since the date of my last letter I have had the pleasure of welcoming to these shores three additional clergymen sent out under the auspices of the Society; viz., the Rev. W. B. Clarke, the Rev. R. T. Bolton, and the Rev. C. Spencer. The testimonials which they have respectively furnished to the Society, and of which an abstract has been forwarded to me, are of the most satisfactory description; and I trust these gentlemen will realize the expectations which the Society has formed of them, by rendering those services which the Church so much requires, in the districts to which I have appointed them.

"Cobourg, Nov. 30, 1839.

"We have before us the Report of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts for the year 1838; and its details are comforting and satisfactory, as well from the evidence they afford of a spreading and deepening interest on the part of the British public for the spiritual welfare of our colonial possessions, as from the proofs they so abundantly furnish of marked and gratifying success in the vast and extending sphere of their Christian enterprise. This venerable Society was established by royal charter in the year 1701; so that one hundred and thirty-eight years have elapsed since first it entered upon 'the field of the world,' which, when we regard the vast extent of the British dominions, it may with propriety be said to embrace. If in former times, with limited means at its command, and peculiar obstacles to encounter abroad, its operations were not marked by results peculiarly striking; yet in looking back upon its earlier days of Christian effort, it must be a great and lasting consolation to reflect that to this effort is mainly to be ascribed the foundation of the Church in the United States of America,—the dropping of that precious seed which has since grown up into a great and goodly tree. Events have

subsequently occurred calculated to impair its efficiency, and retard its progress; but it has nobly struggled against them all, and in the energy of its exertions at home, and the magnitude of its operations abroad, it may be said to have 'renewed its youth like the eagle's,' and after a partial slumber to have aroused itself to the spiritual contest as 'a giant refreshed with wine.'

"In the East Indies, including Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Australia, and we may add, the Cape of Good Hope, many labourers of this Society are zealously prosecuting their missionary work; and we have but to peruse the spirit-stirring letter of the excellent Bishop of Calcutta to learn how much success has crowned the labours of these undaunted servants of the Cross. On the once conspicuously favoured but now long benighted East, the 'Sun of Righteousness' seems again to be 'rising with healing in his wings;' and while round the standard of the Cross Jews themselves have begun to rally on the very spot where the Saviour died, the Hindoo is forsaking his pagoda for the temple of the living God, and, casting away his idols, is pressing for admission into covenant with Christ. To the planting of a Middleton, and the watering of a Heber, the God of blessings is vouchsafing indeed an abundant increase; and if, in his inscrutable Providence, those shining lights have been removed from the Eastern Church, a successor has been provided in Bishop Wilson, who with a mind and energy able to grapple with every difficulty, possesses a fervour of zeal, and a glow of piety which animates all around him to press on with an unquenchable ardour in their efforts to pull down the strongholds of Satan, and build up in their room the impregnable fortress of Christian truth."

From "The Church" Canadian Newspaper.

The West as well as the East Indies have long been a field of the Society's labours; and while many of their missionaries are actively and usefully engaged in those Islands, independent of the parochial clergy, who, in some cases, are sustained by the local Government, Codrington College in Barbados is working out similar results to those of Bishop's College at Calcutta.

In British North America, the operations of the Society include the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, the Bermudas, Cape Breton, and Prince Edward's Island. In all these important portions of Her Majesty's dominions, labourers of the Society are to be found; and however inadequate their number is to the spiritual destitution to be supplied, proof is afforded sufficiently gratifying of the philanthropic intentions of the Society, and that their exertions in the cause of the Gospel are only bounded by their pecuniary resources. These, from the lately published Reports of the Society, we are glad to perceive are rapidly increasing;—an evidence that the eyes of the people of England are opening to the magnitude and importance of the work to be performed, and that they regard the dissemination of the principles of the Gospel—so clearly embodied in the principles of the Church of England—as the surest means that can be adopted for binding our Colonial possessions to the Crown.

In the Province of Upper Canada it has been frequently demonstrated that 100 additional clergymen would find immediate employment amongst welcoming flocks; and the letter of the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the Earl of Durham states that the services of 20 additional missionaries are required in Lower Canada. To secure the maintenance of these 120 additional clergymen, the annual sum of 12,000*l*. would be required to be furnished from the Mother Country,—thus affording to every labourer employed in this manner, a stipend of 100*l*. sterling per annum. We are far from meaning that the income of the clergyman should be limited to this scanty sum; but we consider that the residue which would be required to afford him a comfortable maintenance, should be supplied from local resources.

The amount necessary for ensuring the services of 120 additional clergymen in the Canadas, viz., 12,000*l*. per annum, may seem to be large; but what is it when contrasted with the wealth of thousands in the Mother Country? If, for example, an

hundred and twenty individuals in England should, by contributing for this object 100*l.* each per annum, effect at once what is required to be done,—need we say that this is an amount which could, without the slightest inconvenience, be spared by twenty times one hundred and twenty amongst the wealthy and the benevolent of our father-land?

HOME REPORT.

PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Two meetings in behalf of the Society have recently been held in important London parishes: the first in St. Andrew's, Holborn, at which the Rev. J. T. Robinson, the rector, took the chair. Resolutions for forming an association were moved by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Mr. Sergeant Mereweather, W. Tooke, Esq., Rev. Thos. Dale, and the Rev. Dr. Worthington.

The second meeting was called by the Rev. Dr. Short, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury; and among those who took part in the proceedings were Mr. Justice Coleridge, J. S. Salt, Esq., W. Lowe, Esq., Sam. Bosanquet, Esq., T. Turner, Esq., Rev. George Hamilton, Rev. J. Maude, Rev. Henry Hughes, and Rev. Ernest Hawkins. An association was regularly formed, and some very liberal donations and subscriptions were at once contributed.

"Barnwood Court, near Gloucester, January, 1840.

"My dear Sir,

"The commencement of a new year reminds me that I have a duty to perform to the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, in transmitting some account of the operations of the District Committees in this county, as far as they have fallen under my observation during the last twelve months.

"I am happy to say my report is altogether satisfactory. On Thursday, the 4th of April, a public meeting was held at Gloucester, which had the benefit of the Bishop of Nova Scotia's presence. The impulse which his Lordship's attendance gave here and elsewhere, need not be stated. Many new names were added to the annual subscription list, and a liberal collection was made at the doors. The increase of contributions to the funds of the Society in this city is a subject of sincere congratulation to the friends of the Church. In the year 1832 the treasurer's book only reckoned twelve names, with twelve guineas in annual subscriptions, and a donation of thirty pounds. In 1833 the contributors were in number one hundred and forty-six, and the amount of their contributions one hundred and fifty-seven pounds seven shillings. This great advance was owing to the reorganization of the District Committee under the auspices of the Lord Bishop of the diocese, and to the feeling excited by the withdrawal of the parliamentary grant, with the desire to unite in the combined effort throughout the country to supply the deficiency. The chief part of the above sum consisted of donations, but I am enabled to say, that there still remains a steady annual contribution proportionate to the extent and circumstances of the locality.

"On the 5th of April I proceeded with the Bishop of Nova Scotia to attend a meeting at Stroud, where the good cause met with the most encouraging success. The large public room was well-filled, and it was pleasing to observe a great proportion of the labouring classes, who appeared to be much interested in the proceedings. On the following day we were present at a meeting at Wotton Underedge, where a District Committee was formed, R. B. Hale, Esq. M.P. for the Western division of the county, and several others of the leading laity giving their personal aid and support.

"On the 18th of August I was summoned to a meeting at Frampton-upon-Severn, the proceedings of which afforded me the greatest gratification. It was the first I had attended in exclusively a rural district. The room in which it was held was crowded to excess, and a handsome collection was made both of annual subscriptions and casual donations.

"I cannot conclude these few details better than by referring to a most important meeting held at Cheltenham, on Thursday the 31st of October, the

Right Hon. Lord Valentia in the chair. Mr. Freshfield, M.P., and many other gentlemen addressed the numerous assemblage at great length, and the result was proportionate to the rank and opulence collected together on this occasion. It may be here added, as a further illustration of the progress of the Society's views in this country, that in the year 1825 the subscription and donation list at Cheltenham only counted ten or twelve names, while, according to the Report of 1838, these amount to eighty-one, the annual subscriptions being sixty-four pounds, six shillings, and sixpence, and donations, forty-five pounds, two shillings and sixpence. Last year there was a considerable increase to both, together with two hundred and forty-two pounds collected at the several churches under the Queen's Letter. I may state, that at the different meetings mentioned above, the expediency of petitioning Parliament for protection to the Colonial Church, and especially against any alienation of the Clergy Reserve, and other Church lands, was forcibly urged, as well as the subject of parochial associations. I have reason to hope and believe, that both these recommendations have been generally adopted.

"I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"W. SPENCER PHILLIPS."

"To the Secretary of the Society."

Donations to the Society's General Designs, received in January, 1840.

	£.	s.
H. U. Addington, Esq.	5	0
Mrs. J. A. Bastard	10	0
J. S. Harford, Esq.	20	0
Rev. Walker Gray	10	0
Mrs. M. D. (Henbury District)	5	0
E. Summer, Esq.	5	0
C. Bouchier, Esq.	10	0
Mrs. J. Kenrick	10	0
Rev. Fred. Bevan	20	0
A. B. C. D.	160	0
The Hon. Mr. Baron Gurney	21	0
Miss Holder	10	0
M. B. Lister, Esq. Burwell Park	10	10
Rev. T. Collins, Knaresborough	20	0
Rev. Dr. Shepherd, Preacher of Gray's Inn.	10	0
Rev. J. Williams, Great Marston	10	0
The Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, M.P. ..	50	0
Rev. H. N. Astley, Leamington	50	0
Arthur Pott, Esq.	10	0
A Friend, by Miss Hodges	5	0
Rev. W. J. Walker, Lechlade	5	0
Mrs. Walker, ditto.	5	0

Total amount of subscriptions, donations, and collections received in January, 1840, 2,098*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

A MEETING of the committee of this society was held at their chambers, St. Martin's-place, on Monday, the 20th of January, 1840—his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were present the bishops of London, St. Asaph, Carlisle, Rochester, Ely, Chichester, and Salisbury; the Revs. Archdeacon Cambridge, Dr. Shepherd, Dr. Spry, H. H. Norris, Benjamin Harrison, and T. Bowdler; Benjamin Harrison, II. J. Barchard, J. S. Salt, W. Davis, J. Cocks, Arthur Powell, N. Connop, and W. Cotton, Esqrs.

Among other business transacted, grants were voted towards erecting a new gallery in and enlarging the church at Mortlake, Surrey; re-arranging pews in the church at North Petherton, Somerset; building a chapel at Knackus Knowle, in the parish of Budeux, Devon; building a chapel at East Hyde, in the parish of Luton, Beds.; building a church at Bromley Common, Kent; building a church at Dodworth, in the parish of Silkstone, York; building a church at Thurgoland, in the parish of Silkstone, York; building a chapel at Wellington Heath, in the parish of Ledbury, Hereford; building a chapel in the parish of St. John, Newcastle-upon Tyne; building a chapel-of-ease at Bridlington Quay, in the parish of Bridlington, York; building a chapel at West Bromwich, Stafford; building a chapel at Milton, in the parish of

Portsea; rebuilding the chapel at Glyntawe, in the parish of Devynnock, Brecon; rebuilding the church at Rayne, Essex; rebuilding the church at Knowle St. Giles, Somerset; enlargement, re-arrangement of pews, and erecting new galleries in the chapel at Deritend, in the parish of Aston, Warwick; enlarging and repewing the church at Hook, Dorset; enlarging, repewing, and erecting galleries in the church at Godalming, Surrey; building a gallery in the church at Aldborough, Suffolk; rebuilding the church at Shelve, Salop; erecting galleries in the church at Kempston, Beds.; building a chapel at Darfield, Yorkshire.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF HER MAJESTY'S COMMISSIONERS FOR BUILDING NEW CHURCHES.

TO THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

In their last report Her Majesty's Commissioners stated, that 225 churches and chapels had been completed, in which accommodation had been provided for 297,912 persons, including 164,495 free seats, appropriated to the use of the poor.

They have now to state, that eighteen churches have since been completed, at the following places: viz. in the Gray's-inn-road, in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the county of Middlesex; in the parish of Barnwell, otherwise St. Andrew-the-Less, in the borough and county of Cambridge; at Newbridge, in the parish of Eglwailan, in the county of Glamorgan; in Berwick-street, in the parish of St. James, in the city of Westminster; in Carlisle-street, in the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; at Newton, in the parish of Mottram, in the county of Lancaster; at Portsmouth, in the county of Southampton; at Tonge, in the parish of Prestwich, in the county of Lancaster; in Trinity-street, in the parish of Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey; at Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts; at Tipton, in the county of Stafford; at Wellington, in the county of Salop; at Catshill, in the parish of Bromsgrove, in the county of Worcester; at Brymbo, in the parish of Wrexham, in the county of Denbigh; at Frome Selwood, in the county of Somerset; at Gwernaffield, in the parish of Mold, in the county of Flint; at Adlington, in the parish of Standish, in the county of Lancaster; and at Owendun, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York.

In these eighteen churches accommodation has been provided for 16,500 persons, including 9,775 free seats for the use of the poor. Thus, in the whole, 243 churches and chapels have now been completed, and therein provision has been made for 314,412 persons, including 174,270 free seats for the use of the poor.

Her Majesty's Commissioners beg leave further to report, that eighteen churches are now in the course of building at the following places; viz. at Stayleybridge, in the parish of Ashton-under-Line, in the county of Lancaster; at Bridgewater, in the county of Somerset; in the Wilderness, in the parish of Halifax, in the county of York; at Snetton, in the county of Nottingham; on the Carlton-hill, in the parish of Brighton, in the county of Sussex; at Kendal, in the county of Westmoreland; at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in the county of Leicestershire; at Stroudhill, in the parish of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester; at Greenwich, in the county of Kent; at Portsea, in the county of Southampton; at Battyford, in the parish of Mirfield, in the county of York; at Dukinfield, in the parish of Stockport, in the county of Chester; at Upper Chelsea, in the county of Middlesex; at Barking-side, in the parish of Great Ilford, in the county of Essex; at Coxley, in the parish of St. Cuthbert Wells, in the county of Somerset; at Bretherton, in the parish of Croston, in the county of Lancaster; and at Eaves-hill and Frobodies, in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester.

The state of the works in each of these churches, on the 1st day of July, is fully detailed in the schedule accompanying this report, marked A.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that plans for eight other churches have

been approved of, to be built at the following places; viz. at Peckham, in the parish of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey; at Upper Gornal, in the parish of Sedgley, in the county of Stafford; at Rotherhithe, in the county of Surrey; at Chesteron, in the parish of Wolstanton, in the county of Stafford; at the Scholes, in the parish of Wigan, in the county of Lancaster; at Oldbury, in the parish of Hales Owen, in the county of Salop; in the parish of St. Andrew, Plymouth, in the county of Devon; and at Whiteshill, in the parish of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have under consideration plans for eight churches, to be built at the following places; viz. at Farrington, in the parish of Penwortham, in the county of Lancaster; at Foleshill, in the county of Warwick; at Stoke Damerel, in the county of Devon; at Derry-hill, in the parish of Calne, in the county of Wilts; in the parish of St. Mary, Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan; at Byker, in the parish of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland; at Park-road, in the Kennington district of the parish of Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; and at Kemberworth, in the parish of Rotherham, in the county of York.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have further to report, that they have made conditional grants in aid of building churches and chapels at the following places; viz. at Dawley, in the county of Salop; in the parish of St. George-in-the-East, in the county of Middlesex; at Kildwick, in the county of York; at Clayton, Great Horton, and Eccleshill, in the parish of Bradford, in the county of York; at Cockermouth, in the parish of Brigham, in the county of Cumberland; at Bensham, in the parish of Gateshead, in the county of Durham; at Morton-with-Arden, in the parish of Bingley, in the county of York; at Duddeston, in the parish of Aston, in the county of Warwick; at Sutton, in the county of York; in the parish of St. Margaret, Leicester, in the county of Leicester; at Bagilt, in the parish of Holywell, in the county of Flint; at Blackburn, in the county of Lancaster; in the parish of Christchurch, Southwark, in the county of Surrey; for two chapels in the parish of St. Margaret, in the city of Westminster; for one at Paddington, in the county of Middlesex; in the Camberwell-road, in the parish of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey; one in the Kennington, and one in the Waterloo, districts of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey; at Buglawton, in the parish of Astbury, in the county of Chester; at Prickwillow, in Trinity parish, Ely, in the county of Cambridge; at Byker, in the parish of All Saints, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland; at Whitby, in the county of York; in the parish of Newtown, in the county of Montgomery; at Derry-hill, in the parish of Calne, in the county of Wilts; at Stoke Damerel, in the county of Devon; at Denbigh, in the county of Denbigh; in the parish of St. George, Southwark, in the county of Surrey; in the parish of St. John, and the parish of St. Andrew, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the county of Northumberland; at Bretherton, in the parish of Creston, in the county of Lancaster; in the parish of Foleshill, in the county of Warwick; at Whiteshill, in the parish of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester; in the township of Branley, in the parish of Leeds, in the county of York; in the parish of Bradford, in the county of Wilts; in the parish of Whittlesea, St. Mary, in the county of Cambridge; in the parish of St. Mary, Cardiff, in the county of Glamorgan, and at Chesteron, in the parish of Wolstanton, in the county of Stafford; for two chapels in the parish of Keighley, in the county of York; two chapels in the parish of St. John, Hackney, in the county of Middlesex; and ten chapels in the parish of St. Matthew, Bethnal-green, in the county of Middlesex.

Her Majesty's Commissioners annexed a schedule to their last report, containing a list of applications which had been made to them from various places for pecuniary aid towards building new churches and chapels; a copy of which, and of the applications which have since been received, accompanies this report, marked (B).

Since the last report, the parish of St. Mary, Stockport, in the county of Chester, has been divided

into two separate and distinct parishes, under the 16th section of the 58th Geo. III. c. 45, the church of the new parish having been endowed out of the revenues of the mother church.

Ecclesiastical districts, under the 21st section of the same Act, have been formed out of each of the parishes of St. Sidwell, in the city of Exeter; St. Giles, Pontefract, in the county of York; St. Mary, in the town and county of the town of Nottingham; Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts; and Radcliffe, in the county of Lancaster.

Contiguous parts of the parishes of Ewell and Banstead, in the county of Surrey, have been assigned as a consolidated chapelry district to St. Andrew's chapel at Kingswood, in the former parish, under the 6th section of the 59th Geo. III. c. 134.

District chapelries have also been assigned, under the 16th section of the 59th Geo. III. c. 134, to St. John's Chapel, Moulsham, in the parish of Chelmsford, in the county of Essex; to St. John's Chapel, Buckhurst Hill, in the parish of Chigwell, in the county of Essex; to Christchurch, in the parish of Warminster, in the county of Wilts; to St. John's Chapel, in the parish of Richmond, in the county of Surrey; to St. Peter's Chapel, in the parish of St. Mary, Stockport, in the county of Chester; to St. Andrew's chapel, in the parish of Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts; and to the following twenty-three churches and chapels in the parish of Manchester; viz. Blackley Chapel; St. Mark's Chapel, in Cheetham; All Saints Church, in Newton; St. James's Chapel, in Gorton; St. Thomas's Chapel, in Ardwick; All Saints Chapel, in Chorlton-on-Medlock; St. Matthew's Chapel, in Stretford; St. Clement's Chapel, in Chorlton-cum-Hardy; Birch Chapel, in Rusholme; St. James's Chapel, in Didsbury; St. Thomas's Chapel, in Heaton Norris; Denton Chapel, St. Stephen and Trinity Chapels, in Salford; and the churches of St. George, St. Michael, St. Paul, St. Anne, St. Mary, St. John, St. Peter, St. James, and St. Andrew, in the township of Manchester.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also under consideration the division of several other parishes, and the assignment of ecclesiastical districts; but, in consequence of some local difficulties, they are not yet able to report their completion.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have, since their last report, afforded or expressed their willingness to afford the facilities under the Church Building Acts for obtaining additional burial-grounds for the parishes of Barnard Castle, in the county of Durham; Lower Heyford, in the county of Oxford; for the chapelry of Cradley, in the parish of Hales Owen, in the county of Salop; for the parishes of Hanwell, in the county of Middlesex; Saffron Walden, in the county of Essex; St. David, in the city of Exeter; for the chapelry of Accrington, in the parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster; for the parishes of St. Michael and St. Alban's, in the county of Herts; Workop, in the county of Nottingham; Cricklade in the county of Wilts; for the chapelry of Poulton-le-Sands, in the parish of Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster; for the parishes of Twickenham, in the county of Middlesex; Bishop's Stortford, in the county of Herts; West Harptree, in the county of Somerset; St. Mary, Reading, in the county of Berks; St. Wollos, Newport, in the county of Monmouth; for the chapelry of Poynton, in the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester; for the parishes of Aughton, in the county of Lancaster; Marazion, in the county of Cornwall; and for the workhouse of the Maidstone union, in the county of Kent; and also for sites for new churches and chapels on Chipperfield-common, in the parish of King's Langley, in the county of Herts; at Stretton, in the parish of Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford; at Eastbourne, in the county of Sussex; at Chatburn, in the parish of Whalley, in the county of Lancaster; at Doddington, in the parish of Wyburnbury, in the county of Chester; at Chittlehampton Holt, in the parish of Chittlehampton, in the county of Devon; at Whiteshill, in the parish of Stroud, in the county of Gloucester; at Blackdown, in the parish of Broadwindsor, in the county of Dorset; at Wray, in the parish of Melling, in the county of Lancaster; at Beaulieu Rails, in the parish of Boldre, in the county of Southampton; at Barcombe, in the county of Sussex; at Chardstock, in the

county of Dorset; in the parish of St. Nicholas, Newport, in the city of Lincoln; at Tansley, in the parish of Crich, in the county of Derby; at Harwood, in the parish of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster; at Ryde, in the parish of New Church, Isle of Wight; at Bretherton and Mawdesley, in the parish of Croston, in the county of Lancaster; at Haynford, in the county of Norfolk; at Crakehall, in the parish of Bedale, in the county of York; in the parish of St. Mary, Whitechapel, in the county of Middlesex; at Longford, in the parish of St. Mary de Lode, in the city of Gloucester; at Halewood, in the parish of Childwall, in the county of Lancaster; at Littleworth, in the parish of Faringdon, in the county of Berks; at Wreclesham, in the parish of Farnham, in the county of Surrey; at Foleshill, in the county of Warwick; at Quinton, in the parish of Hales Owen, in the county of Salop; in the Curtain-road, in the parish of Shoreditch, in the county of Middlesex; at Peckham, in the parish of Camberwell, in the county of Surrey; at Leamington Priors, in the county of Warwick; at Hurdfield, in the parish of Prestbury, in the county of Chester; in the parish of Walcot St. Swithin, in the county of Somerset; at Yeaveley, in the parish of Shirley, in the county of Derby; at Laughton, in the county of Lincoln; at Crowborough, in the parish of Withyham, in the county of Sussex; at Eaveahill and Frebodies, in the parish of Dudley, in the county of Worcester; at Wormegay, in the county of Norfolk; at Stanningley, in the chapelry of Bramley, in the parish of Leeds, in the county of York; at Hershaw, in the parish of Walton-upon-Thames, in the county of Surrey; and for ten churches at Birmingham, in the county of Warwick; also for a chapel and parsonage-house at Newton-in-Mackerfield, in the parish of Winwick, in the county of Lancaster; and for a chapel, burial-ground, and glebe-house at Out-Rawcliffe, in the parish of St. Michael-on-Wyre, in the county of Lancaster; and for a parsonage-house and glebe, in the parish of Goodnestone, in the county of Kent; and for parsonages for the parishes of St. Mary, Marlborough, and Trowbridge, in the county of Wilts; Kirklington, in the county of Cumberland; and for St. John's Chapel, at Levens, in the parish of Heversham, in the county of Westmoreland.

Her Majesty's Commissioners, under the powers vested in them by the act of 1st and 2d William IV. c. 38, have declared the patronage of a new chapel built and endowed by Lord Calthorpe, in the parish of Edgbaston, in the county of Warwick, to be vested in his lordship, his heirs and assigns; of a new chapel built and endowed by subscription at Burrowbridge, in the parish of Lyng, in the county of Somerset (with a district proposed to be assigned thereto), to be vested in the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells for the time being; of a new chapel built and endowed by Mrs. Sarah Milward and others, in the parish of St. Clement, Hastings, in the county of Sussex (with a district assigned thereto), to be vested in the Lord Bishop of Chichester for the time being; of a new chapel built by the late John Marshall, Esq., and endowed by his representatives, at Keswick, in the parish of Crosthwaite, in the county of Cumberland (with a district assigned thereto), to be vested in Mrs. Mary Ballantine Marshall, the widow of the said John Marshall; of a new chapel built by the late Thomas Hill, Esq., at the Lye, in the parish of Old Swinford, in the county of Worcester, and endowed by his representatives (with a district proposed to be assigned thereto), to be vested in certain trustees; and of a new chapel built and endowed by subscription in the ville of Burley, in the New Forest, in the county of Southampton (with a district proposed to be assigned thereto), to be vested in the Lord Bishop of Winchester for the time being.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have also to report, that they have under their consideration the following applications for the perpetual patronage of new chapels, which it is proposed to build and endow under the above-mentioned Act, viz.:—from Sir John Kennaway, Bart., and others, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in certain trustees of a new chapel which is building in the parish of Sidmouth, in the county of Devon; from the Rev. Samuel Lysons, for the perpetual patronage to himself and his heirs of a new chapel which he proposes to build

and endow in an extra-parochial place called High Orchard, in the city of Gloucester, from Henry Jenkins, Esq., and others, for the perpetual patronage of a new chapel which they propose to build and endow at Rockferry, in the parish of Babington, in the county of Chester, being vested in the Lord Bishop of Chester and four other trustees; from Adam Hodgson, Esq., and others, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in certain trustees of a new chapel which they propose to build and endow at Litherland, in the parish of Sephton, in the county of Lancaster; from Pudsey Dawson, Esq., and others, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in certain trustees of a new chapel which they propose to build and endow at Stainforth, in the parish of Giggleswick, in the county of York; from John Gladstone, Esq., for the perpetual patronage to himself and his heirs of a new chapel which he proposes to build and endow at Toxteth Park, in the parish of Walton-on-the-Hill, in the county of Lancaster; from the Rev. Richard Waldo Sibthorp, for the perpetual patronage to himself and his heirs of St. James's Chapel, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, which he has purchased, and proposes to endow; from the Rev. Henry Geary, for the perpetual patronage to himself and his heirs of a chapel which he proposes to purchase and endow at Herne Bay, in the parish of Herne, in the county of Kent; from Sir John Kennaway, Bart., for the perpetual patronage to himself and his heirs of a new chapel which he proposes to build and endow in the parish of Ottery St. Mary, in the county of Devon; from the Archdeacon of Canterbury and others, for the perpetual patronage to be vested in his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury of a new chapel which they propose to build and endow in the ville of Dunkirk, in the county of Kent; and for the perpetual patronage to the trustees of Hyndman's bounty to a new chapel proposed to be built and endowed in the parish of St. Sepulchre, in the town and county of the town of Northampton.

The Exchequer-bills issued to this day amount to 1,500,000*l*.

MELBOURNE.	HARROWBY.
T. SPRING RICE.	J. RUSSELL.
STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.	J. LINCOLN.
JOSHUA WATSON.	DUNCANNON.
G. O. CAMBRIDGE.	C. J. LONDON.
G. D'OOLY.	LANDSOWNE.
W. CANTUAR.	BEXLEY.
C. COTTENHAM.	

Church Commissioners' Office,
August 6, 1839.

SUMMARY OF REPORT.

	No.
Churches and chapels completed	243
Ditto ditto building	18
Plans approved and ready for tender ..	3
Plans under consideration	8
Grants proposed to be made for building 54 other Churches and Chapels, nine of which are included in the above items, leaving under consideration	45
Total	322

ACCOMMODATION IN CHURCHES AND CHAPELS COMPLETED.

In pews	140,142
In free seats	174,270
Total	314,412

SOME ACCOUNT OF

THE CHURCHES CONSECRATED IN THE DIOCESE OF CHESTER, in the year 1839.

(Abridged from the Bishop's printed account.)

It is due to those who have taken a lively interest in the increase of church accommodation in the diocese of Chester, to supply them with a slight sketch of what has been accomplished in that way during the present year. This I shall briefly proceed to tell, with such few remarks in passing as may be suggested by the matter in hand.

On June 21st was consecrated a church at Rainhill. The vicar of Prescott built this church by subscription, 500*l*. of which was given by Mrs. Sherbourne, and intended it for a chapel of ease. The pews were so eagerly taken by the inhabitants, and the curate found the sphere of labour so interesting, that his father desired to endow the church under the Act 1, 2 Will. IV. c. 38, and possess the patronage in return. Thus a district has been taken out of the unwieldy parish of Prescott, and 2,000 inhabitants, to whom before it was impossible to give regular spiritual superintendence, have a church within their reach, and the constant ministrations of a clergyman residing amongst them.

One is at a loss to know on what principle any jealousy could have been entertained, as was at first entertained, on the subject of the Act of Parliament which authorises the endowing a church under such circumstances. Granted, that the patron and the incumbent have a vested interest in the parishes within which the church is raised. What can it be except clear gain to the patron and incumbent of Prescott for all future time, that the vicar should have 2,000 or 3,000 fewer persons under his charge? The present vicar has the satisfaction of knowing, that by the zealous exertions through which he endeavoured to provide for this unmanageable portion of the immense flock committed to him, he has been the means of relieving himself and his successors from a burthen which must always have been too heavy for them.

The church is plain and unpretending, with seats for 400. It cost 850*l*.

On the same day was consecrated a church at Halewood, as a chapel of ease to Childwall, or rather to Woolton in the parish of Childwall, also available to the district called Tarbock in Huyton parish. This church is built with such successful exercise of architectural taste, that like its predecessor in the same neighbourhood, the church built last year by Mr. Taylor at Eccleston, it may be recommended as a model to those who have a similar design in view. The cost was 900*l*. with seats originally for 250; but it has been already necessary to increase them to 370, and there is still a demand for room.

The vicar of Childwall has settled 15*l*. from the tithes on this chapel. The Earl of Derby grants an annuity of 20*l*. The rest of the minister's income is supplied by the pew-rents, and a surplus of subscription.

Another call to this neighbourhood was occasioned in October by the consecration of the new church (St. Thomas's) at St. Helen's, built at the sole expense of P. Greenall, Esq. Its construction is ornamental, and somewhat singular, being a cross, with a gallery in each transept, and an organ gallery in the front. The whole roof is arched, without pillars. The communion table and pulpit are especially well contrived, and the position of the minister is very favourable both to himself and the congregation.

A school, in character with the church, is already in operation, and a parsonage-house is in progress. The church, which holds 850, cost 3,200*l*.; but the whole expense of endowment, school, and parsonage, must exceed 6,000*l*. A noble example of wise employment of fortune; and not the first which has been shown by the same family, as is testified by the church at Wilderspool.

The congregation attending on this occasion showed their sense of the liberal example set them, by a contribution of 254*l*.

Two years ago St. Helen's, with a population far exceeding 15,000, had only a single church. The church was capacious and the clergyman indefatigable. Still it was impossible to meet the wants of such a population. The licensed chapel at Parr has been since opened on the outskirts of the town, where a curate's salary is supplied by the Pastoral Aid Society. St. Thomas's, with its minister, provides for another district. Four clergymen unite their labours: and four thousand persons may be accommodated in the three churches now existing in the town. Still a body of many hundred well-dressed men, who marched with us in procession to the church, but were unable to follow beyond the doors, remained to show that the system which has been so liberally begun must be followed up by

further exertions in this rapidly-increasing neighbourhood.

It is, however, a matter of thankfulness to know that the last two years have witnessed the erection of five new churches, and the settlement of five additional clergymen within a diameter of five miles. These five churches contain at every season of public worship 2,500 persons; of which number not a fifth, we may confidently affirm, had any opportunity before of attending the Established Church.

The next duty was at Emmanuel church, Bolton. The origin of this church gives it peculiar interest. Two years ago a general anxiety was felt among the inhabitants of Bolton to show some token of respect and gratitude to their vicar, who, for more than twenty years, had laboured amongst them with indefatigable zeal, and with diligence truly disinterested. They raised a large subscription, which was to be laid out in a service of plate, and furnish a memorial to Mr. Slade's family hereafter of the esteem in which he had been held. The vicar heard of their purpose, and saw at once that an opportunity was now given which he had long desired, of increasing the church accommodation in the vast town under his charge. He begged to divert the honour intended for himself, and devote it to the glory of God; and now the church of Emmanuel, Bolton, will remain for ages a monument of his disinterestedness, as well as of the grateful feelings of a flock towards the shepherd who has long "ruled them prudently with all his power." The church contains 700; is handsomely built, with a well proportioned tower; cost 2,200*l*.

From Bolton we proceeded to Adlington, a part of the extensive parish of Standish, three miles from the church, and containing 2,000 inhabitants. Here we find a church built with great economy; holding within a small area 600 persons, by means of front and side galleries. This mode of building, though not ornamental, is very popular. Such a church is easily warmed, and all are within easy reach of the clergyman. The church has been inconveniently crowded from the time of its first opening; and every pew is taken. The church cost 1,560*l*. Her Majesty's Commissioners furnished 400*l*.; the Chester Diocesan Society, 300*l*.; the late Sir Robert Clayton, 500*l*. The rest was obtained by subscription. Sir Robert Clayton also gave 100*l*. for a bell and other requisites; 200*l*. towards a school-room; and 500*l*. towards endowment.

On the following day St. Thomas's church, at Preston, was consecrated; being the fourth church built by the present vicar within the last four years, by means of funds which he has been the sole agent in raising, amounting in the whole (together with the endowments) to more than 20,000*l*. The expense of this church was furnished from the fund called Hyndman's Trust.

The village of Holme consists of 1000 persons, two miles distant from their parish church of Burton, in Westmoreland. Here a chapel of ease was consecrated on the last day of September; being built by subscription, and a grant of 200*l*. from the Incorporated Society. The ground was given, and a liberal portion of the funds was contributed by the Hon. Col. and Mrs. Howard, who, at a cost of 7,000*l*. have also built and endowed a church on their own estate at Levens, and have largely aided the many other good works which have been undertaken in their neighbourhood.

Holme church is built on the plan of that at Casterton, as described by the Rev. W. Carus Wilson in his useful publication, entitled "Hints for Building Churches." He was scarcely credited, in asserting that "a church like that at Casterton could be built for 750*l*." Here the plan is repeated for the same money. An oblong building, surmounted by a tower; having a deep front gallery; and not more remarkable for its cheapness than its neat appearance, and convenient accommodation for 500 persons.

We now proceed to Clitheroe. In the preceding year a church had been consecrated at Chatburn, a village of that parish two miles from the town. The opening of a school-room for evening service some years ago had been welcomed by the inhabitants with unexpected satisfaction. Now the school-

room serves its proper purpose; and a beautiful village church receives its congregation, in the midst of which their settled minister resides.

This year the advantage of another church and clergyman is given to Clitheroe itself. It contains about 700 on a large area; and by the erection of galleries, as the population increases, will easily accommodate 1,200. The Diocesan Society may be said to have erected this church; having given 800*l.* in a direct grant, and having indirectly contributed 300*l.* towards the endowment, by causing the erection of a church at Oswaldtwistle. The late Mr. Halstead resided there; and when he saw the rising church, and anticipated in his mind the blessings which might follow, he endowed it with 2,000*l.* and afterwards bequeathed a portion of his estate, which eventually produced 4,600*l.* towards the endowment of other new churches which might be built in the parish of Whalley. Of this sum St. James's, Clitheroe, shares 300*l.*

In the district assigned to this church, 1,080 of the people were found to be Dissenters, 650 Churchmen. Had not timely measures been taken, such would have been the case in all our populous towns; and no reflecting person can be doubtful as to the ultimate result. It has pleased God to awaken us; and by a view of the consequences, though through His mercy a distant view, to show us the guilt of conniving at spiritual destitution.

The change cannot be illustrated by an example more striking than is furnished by the parish of which Clitheroe is a part, the vast parish of Whalley. It extends over 108,140 acres; the population being at the last census 97,868. To this population, in 1834, there were 20 clergymen; viz. 17 incumbents of the different chaptries, and 3 assistant curates. There are now 43; viz. 26 incumbents, and 17 curates. Since September, 1835, nine new churches have been opened, and one enlarged; giving an addition of 6,268 sittings, by an expenditure of 27,000*l.* Five more churches are in progress, the sum raised for which exceeds 18,000*l.* And 5,200*l.* are offered as a beginning for four more.

During the same period, viz. since the year 1834, the sum of 7,192*l.* 13*s.* 12*d.* has been expended in the erection of 22 school-rooms; and 2,336*l.* is raised towards building 14 others.

Within a period, therefore, not exceeding five years, there will have been added to the means of religious instruction in this single parish of Whalley, 27 clergymen, 14 churches, and 36 schools.

For many preceding years there has been a duty for the bishop to perform at Blackburn: where, as at Preston, the vicar has made strenuous exertions to meet the wants of his increasing parish by proportionate church accommodation. Consequently, Preston and Blackburn are, perhaps, the only towns of any size in Lancashire, where there is seat-room for one in four of the population. There is still, however, great occasion for another church at Blackburn on the north-eastern side: and the foundation is already laid. The approach to the principal entrance will be through a quadrangle flanked with schools in character with the architecture of the church: and when the proposed plan is completed, Blackburn will possess two of the finest churches in the kingdom.

Passing on, therefore, this year, through Blackburn, we proceeded to Walmersley, in the parish of Bolton, three miles to the north of the town. We left behind the old chapel, with seats for 128 persons, and came to the beautiful building now substituted for it, from a design by Mr. Sharpe, and mainly completed through the exertions of Mr. Haworth. It contains 660, without a front gallery, which is in contemplation, and might easily be added. The cost 2,600*l.*: the whole of which was raised by local subscriptions, except 350*l.* from the Incorporated Society, and 300*l.* from the Diocesan. Schools, in character, and a parsonage-house are in the course of erection: towards which 113*l.* was collected on the morning of the consecration, and the following Sunday raised the sum to 200*l.*

We next proceeded to Tonge, a township in the extensive parish of Prestwich, but in locality more nearly allied to Middleton, with a population of at least 2,000, entirely destitute of ecclesiastical superintendence. Towards this church her Majesty's

Commissioners granted 1,200*l.*: to which a local subscription of 700*l.* was added. The accommodation is for 500: and the parishioners welcome the boon which has been bestowed on them, and are likely to secure the residence of their clergyman by the erection of a parsonage.

Broughton church came next, in a different neighbourhood and a different style of architecture. It is built in the oblong form, with side aisles and galleries, and a clerestory, very successful in its proportions and the position of its pillars. The accommodation is for 1,200.

Broughton as well as Cheetham Hill, where a church was consecrated on the following day, is covered by the villas of residents whose business lies in Manchester, from which they are distant about two miles. Hitherto they have been forced to resort with their families to the churches of Manchester: they have now obviated this inconvenience, and provided for themselves and their neighbours at home, taking advantage of the Act 1, 2 Will. IV. And this has been done in a manner suitable to the object. The church at Broughton was built for 5,600*l.*, the valuable site being given by the Rev. Mr. Clowes; but the whole expense has reached several thousands more, towards which the Rev. Mr. Clowes (of Broughton Hall), has been a principal contributor. So has Mr. Loyd to the church at Cheetham Hill, which is one of the handsomest structures of modern times. The tower and spire, perfect in their proportions, are imitated from the church of Louth, in Lincolnshire. The cost has exceeded 13,000*l.* But the effect is answerable to the expenditure. The accommodation is ample for 1,500: and it is worth remarking that both these churches, though comparatively so large, are extremely favourable to the voice, and require less exertion than many others which do not contain half the number of persons. I suspect that the low flat roof which is commonly adopted in modern churches is very objectionable; and the oblong buildings, without aisles or galleries, have uniformly an unpleasant echo. This point, as well as the ventilation, ought to be properly considered in the first construction of the plan. They are very important concerns in the usefulness of churches. Whoever contemplates the building of a church, would act wisely in determining to copy an existing model, according to the size and expenditure intended. He is more likely to escape disappointment by following experience than by making an experiment. For space and economy combined, the old church at St. Helen's is remarkable. It contains 3,000 sittings, and might probably be repeated for 5,000*l.* For an interior at the same time handsome and commodious, together with a moderate expenditure, Christ Church and St. Thomas's, Preston, may be mentioned: or on a larger scale, Broughton. For smaller churches, I have already spoken of Casterton, Eccleston, and Halewood: and to these I may justly add Ashton and Feniscowles, and Bamber Bridge.

The next summons was to Openshaw, a district containing about 4,000, two miles east of Manchester. Here a church has been built at an expense of 4,500*l.*, the whole of which, except a subscription of about 700*l.* was furnished by the Manchester and Eccles Church Building Society. Like the two last mentioned, it has side aisles with galleries and a clerestory.

This district is entirely occupied with factories and print-works. The service was attended by a crowd of operatives, to whom a holiday had been given by their employers, and whose interest in the church is equally gratifying and encouraging. A handsome school adjoining to the church has been built at the sole expense of Mr. Nedin, and we had the pleasure of seeing it filled by three hundred scholars.

I might justly add to the churches deserving of imitation the one which came next in order, St. Paul's, at Staley. It seats 1,003, and cost less than 4000*l.* Both the tower and body of the church, interior and exterior, without the ostentation of ornament, have all the ornament that can be desired.

The site of this church, which is spacious and of considerable value, was given by Lord Stamford, who also liberally assisted the subscription, amount-

ing to 4,000*l.* The 1,000*l.* endowment was granted by the Diocesan Society. It was gratifying to see many persons at the opening service, who probably never had been in a church before; and to know that many have taken pews, who were supposed to hold doctrines very unlike those of the Church of England. A convincing proof was afforded by a collection of 204*l.* that the day was hailed by many present as an earnest of better times.

Passing on to Newton, we see the new church now rising at Staley Bridge, instead of the old and insufficient one; and another at Dukinfield, which has been so long anxiously desired. These will be ready for their congregations in the course of the ensuing summer. And greatly are they needed. For the church at Staley is the first addition made to the accommodation of the establishment since the year 1773, within a space of two miles and a half from its site. In the meanwhile the population inclosed in that space has increased to at least 40,000, and fourteen Dissenters' meeting houses of various denominations have been built during the last 16 years alone, four of which cost 4,500*l.* a piece.

It is grievous to record such things. But it is better that they should be acknowledged and amended, than concealed and rued.

Newton is a township of the large parish of Mottram, formerly a pastoral district, now increased by manufactures to a population of 20,000. The township of Newton alone contains 8,000, totally unconnected with their parish church. The whole cost here was furnished by public contribution; viz. Her Majesty's Commissioners 1,000*l.*, the Incorporated Society 500*l.*, the Diocesan Society 600*l.* The church has therefore been built with strict attention to economy, and like that at Adlington, has galleries on three sides. It contains 820. And there appeared, on this occasion, every reason to anticipate that the establishment, though hitherto a stranger, would be gladly received at Newton.

Mottram parish has now four churches, instead of one: Newton, Staley, and Tintwistle having been added since 1837. Virtually it may be said to have become four parishes; though the secular boundaries and ancient rights remain unaltered.

Probably there is no district in England, even including the Metropolis, in which the church has so much still to do as in that which is passed between Staley and Stockport. The road winds through a continued forest of streets for nine miles, and we meet with a single church in existence: that of Hyde.

Macclesfield is in a more improving state. Ten years ago there were two churches and two clergy for that town. Now there are four churches and seven clergy: for three of whom we have to thank the Curates' Fund and Pastoral Aid Societies. The fourth church, consecrated October 10, is in the district of Hursfield. It is placed in a commanding situation, and is a handsome structure: the arrangement within being peculiar: no centre aisle, but with side aisles, and three rows of pews parallel with the side walls, and facing the centre. Including the galleries there is ample space for 900. Hyndman's Trust furnished 2,000*l.* for the endowment. The Diocesan Society 750*l.*, the remainder being made up by subscription.

Marthal Chapel, consecrated the last in order, is of a very different character, being solely intended for a portion of the wide parish of Rosthorne; and, with the exception of 100*l.* from the Cheshire Rural Chapel Society, built and endowed at the sole expense of Wilbraham Egerton, Esq., whose tenants will derive the principal benefit of the building. It is one of fourteen of a like description, holding from 200 to 400 persons, some with and some without endowment, which have been lately added to the church in the agricultural districts of Cheshire: and bear testimony alike to the zeal of the incumbents, who have taken the responsibility of so much fresh service, and to the liberality of the land-proprietors and residents, who have provided the means for these useful buildings.

The result of this year's exertions on the whole is an addition to the preceding church accommodation of about 13,000 sittings: while pastoral superintendence has been brought within the reach of 54,000 persons, to the vast majority of whom it was

before practically inaccessible. The cost of the buildings has been 53,300*l.* of the endowments 11,500*l.* Towards the whole sum 18,350*l.* was derived from what may be termed public sources, though all, with the exception of 2,700*l.* originating in private benevolence: viz. Incorporated Society, 900*l.* Her Majesty's Commissioners, 2,700*l.* Diocesan Society, 3,550*l.* Manchester and Eccles Church Building Society, 4,700*l.* Hyndman's Trust, 6,500*l.* The remaining 46,500*l.* has been contributed by individuals locally or benevolently induced to provide the means of public worship and pastoral care for themselves and those around them and connected with them. It seems a large sum, because we are not accustomed to look upon such objects as a part of our expenditure. And yet how small is the amount, in real fact, compared with the expenditure of the two millions of people resident in the diocese of Chester! How little would be added to the outlay when an acre of ground is covered with buildings, if, at the same time, provision were made that those who are to be employed in the manufactory, or on the surrounding estate, should be treated as immortal beings! How little would be diminished from the annual returns of the business, or added to the annual expense of the establishment, if a hundred pounds or two were devoted to the maintenance of a clergyman who should watch over the eternal interests of those on whom our own temporal interests depend! Indeed it may be justly questioned whether in a temporal point of view a better return would not have been made for capital, if places of worship had been built, and religious instruction provided, with a fraction of those sums which during the last few years have been expended in adding factory to factory, and machinery to machinery, with little consideration of the intellectual machine which is not to perish together with the material things on which it is employed, but to endure for ever.

Still we are thankful for what God has already put within our power, whether it be reckoned much or little. And by His blessing we will proceed in the same career, "pressing onward to that which is before;" and think nothing achieved, till in practice, as well as in theory, every individual of our population has a church which it is possible for him to attend, and a minister who shall know and care for him. J. B. C.

Dec. 10, 1839.

* * It is a circumstance unparalleled, perhaps, in the history of the Church, that eleven churches were thus consecrated in eleven successive days in one diocese.

BANNS OF MARRIAGE.

From the Carmarthen Journal.

We beg to call the attention of our clerical readers to the following statement, with which we are favoured by the Vicar of Llandovery: a certificate of banns of marriage was granted by the Superintendent Registrar of the Llandovery District, to two persons resident in the parish of Llanfer-ar-y-bryn, which marriage was to be solemnized in an adjoining parish, the Superintendent Registrar conceiving he was not restricted to particular parishes, provided the parties resided within the district; and the Vicar, conceiving such procedure to be in violation of the usage heretofore observed in the Church, and contrary to the spirit of the New Marriage Act, which states that "all rules prescribed by the Rubric concerning the solemnizing of marriages, shall continue to be duly observed by every person in holy orders of the Church of England, who shall solemnize any marriage," thought it right to submit the case to the Registrar General, in London, for his opinion and decision, to which the Vicar of Llandovery received the following answer:

General Register Office,
4th Dec. 1839.

Rev. Sir,
I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult.; and by direction of the Registrar General, to inform you in reply, that the view you have taken of the subject therein submitted for his opinion, with respect to the solemnization of marriage, according to the rites of the

Church of England, on the production of the Superintendent Registrar's certificate, is in accordance with what he has been advised, is the true construction of the Marriage Act in that particular, and consequently that the certificate should always be granted subject to the provision that the marriage be solemnized in the church of the parish in which one of the parties resides.

I am,
Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. MANN, Chief Clerk.
To the Rev. W. Morgan,
Vicarage, Llandovery.

CLERGY LIST.

We beg to lay before our readers a project for the publication of a work which we consider to be of some importance to the clergy. Up to the present time there has never been any general list of the clergy of the Church of England. In the early part of last year we announced one as preparing for publication; but we found the difficulties of forming such a list to be insurmountable, notwithstanding the assistance which we received from several of the Bishops, who kindly afforded us the use of their own documents for the purpose. But the facilities of communicating with the clergy through the medium of this Gazette, and the new arrangements of the Post Office, give us reason to believe that we shall now be able, with the assistance of the clergy, to accomplish this object.

We propose, therefore, to prepare for publication as early as possible, a work to be entitled, "THE CLERGY LIST, and General List of the Benefices of the Church of England." The work will be published annually under the same Episcopal sanction, and under the same management as the Ecclesiastical Gazette. It will consist of three principal parts:

1. An alphabetical list of the whole body of the clergy, including dignitaries, incumbents, curates, lecturers, and those who have no preferment or duty.
2. A general list of all the benefices, with the names of the clergy and the patrons.
3. A list of the patronage in the hands of the crown, the bishops, &c.

The importance of such a publication will readily be admitted. Most of the secular professions already enjoy this advantage. There is the Army List, the Navy List, and the Law List; and if the clergy individually will only lend us a very little assistance, we hope in a short time to supply the deficiency which still exists with regard to our own profession.

All that we ask of them is, that the resident Clergyman of every parish or benefice will have the kindness to write down under the four following heads the requisite information, and send it by post, directed to the Editor of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, 14, Southampton Street, Strand.

1. Name of Benefice, County, and Diocese.
2. Name of Incumbent, and Year of Admission.
3. Names of Curates, Lecturers, &c.
4. Names of Clergy residing in the Parish without Ecclesiastical preferment or duty.

What we particularly wish is, to obtain the names of all the Curates, Preachers, Lecturers, &c. These have hitherto been unnoticed in any list, and there is no possibility of obtaining them with accuracy, but by such an application as this. We therefore hope that this large class of the Clergy will all feel sufficient interest in the project to transmit us their names and the rest of the particulars above, as soon as they conveniently can after the receipt of this request.

It will probably happen that in many cases, owing to the illness or absence of the resident Clergyman, he may not be able to write. In such cases we should feel obliged if some member of his family, or some neighbouring Clergyman, will favour us with the information.

* * * THE CLERGY LIST will be published by CHARLES COX, at the Office of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, No. 14, Southampton Street, Strand.

The price of the Clergy List will be about six shillings, or not exceeding seven shillings.

The publisher particularly requests that those Clergymen who may wish to become Annual Subscribers to the work, or who may desire to purchase copies of it for the first year, will state their wishes in their letter.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S BILL, AND CATHEDRAL INSTITUTIONS.

In pursuance of the declaration contained in the speech from the throne, Lord John Russell has given notice of his intention to bring in a bill for carrying out the measures recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, respecting the property of the Cathedrals. This bill is understood to be substantially the same with the bill which excited so much opposition during the last session of Parliament. We are assured that there is every probability that the measure will be carried during the present session, and that there is now not the smallest chance of preserving the integrity of our Cathedral institutions, unless means can be found to raise from their revenues a sum equal to that which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have proposed to apply to parochial purposes.

We understand, therefore, that as a last resource, a plan has been proposed to the Committee of the caputal bodies, by which this destructive measure may be averted, though at a considerable sacrifice. The plan is, that all existing residentiaries shall contribute five per cent. of their net incomes, and all future residentiaries one-third of such incomes; on condition that the Cathedral and Collegiate Establishments shall be preserved in integrity of numbers, both residentiary and non-residentiary, including also the minor canons, and that their revenues shall remain under their own control. It is proposed to retain the non-residentiary stalls, but to place them under such arrangement as shall make them honorary rewards, and not sources of emolument. It is calculated that by this means nearly the same amount of revenue will be raised for parochial purposes as was proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There will be no difficulty in finding objections to such a measure: but it must be remembered that it is only proposed as a last resource; and if the existing deans and chapters should be able, by such a sacrifice, to provide the sum required by the exigencies of the case, and at the same time to preserve the Cathedral institutions in their integrity, they will be entitled to the gratitude of the whole Church.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 16.

This day Her Majesty proceeded to the House of Lords and opened Parliament in person. Her Majesty arrived at a few minutes after two o'clock, and proceeded to deliver a most gracious speech from the throne. The only part relating to ecclesiastical affairs was the following:—

"It is desirable that you should prosecute those measures relating to the Established Church which have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of England."

In the debate upon the address, the Duke of Wellington remarked that there was no reference to the religion of Prince Albert, though he was quite sure that he was a Protestant. The noble duke stated that he knew the reason of the omission, having read what had been said upon it in certain revolutionary discussions [in Ireland]. He therefore proposed to insert the word Protestant in the Address. After some discussion this was agreed to, and the paragraph in its amended form stood thus,—

"We have heard, with great satisfaction, your Majesty's declaration of allying yourself in marriage with the Protestant Prince Albert of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SOCIALISM.—FEB. 4.

The Bishop of Exeter brought forward a motion to the following effect—viz. that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her

Majesty would be pleased to command that inquiries should be made into the diffusion of blasphemous and immoral publications, especially as to the tenets and proceedings of a society established under the name of Socialists, who were represented, in petitions presented to this House, to be a society, the object of which was, by the diffusion of its doctrines, to destroy the existing laws and institutions of this country.

The motion was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London and Llandaff, and the Duke of Wellington, and after considerable discussion it was carried.

In the course of a previous discussion on this subject, the Marquis of Normandy observed, with reference to a letter addressed by a clergyman to the Bishop of Exeter, that if, as was stated in the letter to the right rev. Prelate, clergymen heard such doctrines broached, it was their duty to communicate the information to the Home-office, (hear, hear,) but as they had not done so, on them rested the blame that Pare had been retained in office so long. If the writer of the letter were sincere in his intentions of discountenancing such doctrines, when he put the letter, which had just been read, into the hands of the right rev. Prelate, it was obvious that he had not adopted the best mode of proceeding, for time had been lost in the course which had been pursued. Unless magistrates and others interested, in protecting the peace and promoting the morals of society communicated matters of this nature to the Home-office, they must of course occur without the knowledge of Ministers, who were not, therefore, to blame, having no machinery by which to procure the necessary information. When any communications were made to the Home-office, they were always promptly attended to, and every requisite explanation was required.

The Bishop of EXETER said, that if a resident clergyman in such a town as Birmingham were to communicate to any office, any outrage on society or morals which might be committed there, the place would soon be made too hot to hold him.

The charges made against Mr. Pare were, that he had attended meetings where blasphemous and atheistical discussions had taken place; that he was superintendent-registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, at Birmingham, where he also officiated as vice-president of the Social society; that he had a painted board over his office stating the fact, and that he performed his duties as vice-president of the Socialists in the same office where he acted as superintendent-registrar.

FEB. 6.

Lord ERROL read the following answer of Her Majesty to the address of Tuesday last:—

"I shall give directions that inquiry be made into the important matters that are the subject of your address, and you may rely on my anxious endeavours to discourage all doctrines that appear to be dangerous to the interests of morality and religion."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MR. PARE.—FEBRUARY 6th.

Sir R. INGLIS gave notice that, on the 28th of February, he should bring forward a motion to the effect, that it is the duty of the House to provide better means for the instruction of the people in connexion with the Established Church.

Lord ASHLEY, on being called upon by the Speaker to move, according to notice, "that an address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that Her Majesty will be graciously pleased to give directions that the appointment of Mr. Pare to be registrar of births and marriages in the town of Birmingham be forthwith cancelled," said that, in order to save the time of the house, he would ask the noble lord the Secretary for the Colonies, whether Mr. Pare had ceased to hold the office of registrar of births and marriages at Birmingham?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that Mr. Pare had tendered his resignation, which had been accepted, and he had ceased to hold the office.

Lord ASHLEY said, as Mr. Pare had ceased to hold the office, he should not of course make his motion; but he might be allowed to say, that the Government, if he was guilty, ought to have dis-

missed him; but, if innocent, he should have been supported by the Government. But he (Lord Ashley) should have an opportunity of bringing the whole subject of Socialism before the house.

Almost every day since the opening of Parliament, numerous petitions have been presented to both Houses upon the following subjects:—

For Church Extension at home and abroad.

Against the Socialists, and the spreading of infidel principles.

Against the Grant to Maynooth.

The enemies of the Church have not been idle. Many petitions have been presented against Church-rates; and some from the Socialists and others of a similar class, praying for an examination of their principles.

LAW.

DILAPIDATIONS AND FIXTURES.

CASE FOR OPINION.

THE Rev. A. B. was instituted to the Vicarage of C. in the year 1834. He received from his predecessor a sum of 300*l.* as dilapidations: and during his incumbency, he thoroughly repaired and enlarged the Vicarage house at an expense of 630*l.** or thereabouts, without charging the surplus expenditure on the benefice by mortgage. Besides this outlay he paid his predecessor for the grates and other fixtures, which had been paid for by the predecessor in the same way; and many of them being much worn, he put in new kitchen and other grates, also some marble chimney-pieces; and also hung bells, of which there were none in the house previously.

A. B. vacated the benefice in 1838, and E. F. has since been instituted and inducted to the vicarage.

An arrangement was thereupon made between the above parties, that E. F. should take at a valuation all such fixtures in and about the vicarage house as A. B. was entitled to; but a question has arisen thereon, whether the grates and bells are to be considered as such.

A. B. contends that grates and bells are fixtures chargeable to the successor when they have been put in or purchased by the outgoing incumbent as such from his predecessor. And that he, having so paid for the grates, and having put some of them in new, and having also put in bells altogether new at his own private cost, without charging the benefice as he might have done by mortgage for the surplus cost of repairs and enlarging the vicarage house, those articles are his property and he might have removed them from the house before he left it, and consequently that he ought now to be paid for them under the arrangement made with E. F. taking the fixtures at a valuation.

E. F. on the other hand contends that for the alterations made by A. B. he received 300*l.* from his predecessor for dilapidations; and that A. B. could only have removed fixtures merely ornamental, such as window cornices, wainscots fixed with screws, &c.; that fixtures of domestic use, such as grates and bells, could not, under any circumstances, be removed; but that A. B. was bound to keep and leave them in repair, as a necessary part of the suitable residence attached to the benefice. And he therefore objects to pay for the grates and bells.

Your opinion is requested on the above matter in difference.

OPINION.

I am of opinion that A. B. was entitled to remove the grates and bells, and has now a right to be paid for them by E. F. under the agreement.

J. CAMPBELL.

Temple, Sept. 18, 1839.

* The whole sum laid out on the house and premises by the Vicar during his short incumbency, was 930*l.* being 630*l.* over and above the 300*l.* dilapidation money; besides a further sum of 600*l.* expended in enclosing and breaking up common allotments given under an Enclosure Bill in lieu of tithes. The state of this vicarage had previously been so bad as to afford an excuse for non-residence to incumbents for upwards of a century.

ARCHES' COURT, TUESDAY, NOV. 12.

THE QUEEN V. THE SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR OF THE UNION OF SALFORD, IN LANCASHIRE.

JAN. 20.

MANDAMUS.

MR. W. H. WATSON applied to the Court on the part of a gentleman named Brady, and a lady named Hetherington, for a rule, calling upon the defendant to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue, commanding him, under the 7th section of the new Marriage Act, to issue a certificate of the fact that he had received due notice, according to the 4th section, that the two parties in question intended to intermarry. It appeared from the affidavit that the parties in question are of the Roman Catholic religion, and that they reside within the union of Salford, in a parish within which there is no Roman Catholic chapel licensed for the celebration of marriages. They proposed, therefore, to be married in a licensed chapel in another parish, without the jurisdiction of the defendant. The refusal of the registrar to grant the certificate was founded upon a circular from the Registrar-General, dated on the 16th May, 1839, which circular was issued upon the authority of an opinion delivered by the law officers of the crown, that the practice of granting certificates in circumstances like the present was not warranted by the statute (the 6th and 7th William IV. c. 85), although it had existed from the passing of that Act up to the issuing of the circular of May, 1839. The learned counsel, who seemed to admit that the power so exercised was not directly conferred upon the superintendent registrar by the Act, referred to several parts of it for the purpose of showing by analogy and induction that the legislature must have intended to confer such authority. The question was one of great importance to a large class of individuals, and the present application was in conformity with what had been the usage from the passing of the Act until May, 1839.

Mr. Justice PATTESON thought that the directions given in the circular of the Registrar-General were correct. He did not think that it was intended by the new statute that a certificate could be given in London which would authorize the parties to be married in Cumberland. Before the passing of that Act, all persons, according to the law of England, must have been married where they resided, and he saw nothing in the statute which altered that part of the pre-existing law, the principal object of the late Marriage Act being to relieve parties from the necessity of being married according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England.

Mr. WATSON observed that, unless the present motion were granted, the parties would be entirely without remedy.

Mr. Justice PATTESON said that he should take the statute and affidavit, and state his decision upon the subject to-morrow.

JAN. 21.

Mr. Justice PATTESON, having taken time to consider the application, expressed now again the opinion which he had intimated already, that the view taken by the Registrar-General upon the subject was correct, and that the rule *nisi* for the *mandamus* ought, therefore, to be refused.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

WESTMINSTER, FEB. 3.

THE QUEEN V. PRICE.

THIS was an indictment for refusing, on request, to give to the registrar of births, deaths, and marriages, the information directed to be given to that officer under the General Registration Act. The prosecution was under the 20th section of the statute, which enacts, that "the father and mother of every child born in England after the 1st of March, 1837, or in the case of the death, illness, or absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within 42 days next after the day of any such birth, give information, on being requested to do so, to the registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars thereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of the said child."

The indictment, having been tried, the defendant was found guilty, and upon a former occasion a rule nisi for a new trial had been obtained, upon the ground that the words of the statute were only directory, and that the defendant was not therefore liable to an indictment for a refusal of compliance. Cause having been subsequently shown against the rule,

Lord DENMAN now delivered very briefly the judgment of the Court, declaring that there was no doubt in the mind of the Court that the giving of the information required was "a matter of public concern," indispensable to enabling the registrar to perform the duties imposed upon him by the statute. In refusing to give this information, the defendant had refused wilfully, though innocently, to do that which he was bound to do in law. The registrar was liable to an indictment for not performing his duties, which it would be impossible for him to perform if the parties from whom alone he could procure the necessary information had any discretion as to whether they should give it or not. The rule for entering the verdict for the defendant was therefore discharged.

GRIFFIN V. ELLIS.

This was an action of prohibition. The plaintiff in the action declared that he was tried in the Ecclesiastical Court for not enforcing a church-rate, which was to be partly applied to the payment of expenses previously incurred. To the suit he had offered as a defence the retrospective character of the rate, and he further set out the fact that the debt in question was incurred in consequence of the vestry having, in 1832, refused to make any rate at all, whereby it became necessary in the rate of 1834 to provide for the necessities of the two years together. The defendant in the action had raised three questions for the consideration of the Court: first, whether the rate was good in itself? secondly, whether, supposing it bad in retrospective, that fault was not cured by the necessity created by the vestry, who did not, as was their duty, make an adequate rate in 1833? and thirdly, whether this Court had jurisdiction over the case in the form in which it was presented to the Court.

Lord DENMAN now delivered the judgment of the Court for the defendant, upon the ground of the third objection, stating, that they could not presume, with the information at present before them, that the Court below would not do justice in the case according to law.

Judgment was, therefore, given for the defendant.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

On Tuesday, Jan. 14, being the first day of Hilary Term, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Music.—Wm. Marshall, Organist of Christ Church, and St. John's coll.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Richard Shepherd, St. Mary Hall; Rev. Joseph Hunt, Queen's coll.; Rev. Mark Dyer French, Brasenose coll.; Rev. Thos. Chas. Hyde Leaver, Fellow of St. John's coll.; Rev. Samuel Henry Russell, Fellow of St. John's coll.; Rev. James Augustus Hessey, Fellow of St. John's coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Thomas Helmore, Magdalen Hall; John Henry Scott, Christ Church.

On Thursday, Jan. 23, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Edwd. Sleaf, Brasenose coll.; Rev. John Rowlandson, Queen's coll.; Rev. Robert Blakiston, Queen's coll.; Edwd. Woolcombe, Fellow of Balliol coll.; Rev. John Charles Bentley, St. John's coll.

Bachelor of Arts.—Samuel Andrew, Lincoln coll.

On Wednesday Jan. 22, Mr. John Murray Holland, Scholar of New College, was admitted Actual Fellow of that Society.

Mr. Frederick Naghten (Canon of Oriel), Mr. Edward Monckton Jones, and Mr. David Bartolot Bartolot (Frost's kin), elected and admitted Scholars of Corpus Christi coll.

At a meeting of the Delegates, appointed to determine on the adjudication of the premiums for the designs for the Randolph Galleries and Taylor Building, holden on Tuesday, Jan. 26th, it was resolved that the plans marked No. 8, C. K. C., subject to future improvements in matters of detail, should be submitted for the approbation of Convocation, and that the premium of 100l. be assigned to the above-mentioned plan. Resolved also, that the second premium of 50l. be assigned to the plan marked No. 12, and signed J. Plowman, jun. The plans No. 8, are now known to have been designed by Mr. Cockerell, the architect to the bank; those of No. 12 are the production of Mr. Plowman, the

architect of this city. The whole number of plans originally sent in amounted to 28.

In a Convocation holden on Wednesday, Jan. 29, it was agreed that the sum of 150l. be paid out of the University chest to the Signor Enrico Mayer, of Florence, in consideration of that gentleman resigning into the immediate possession of the University the collection of Paintings, Busts, Books, &c. bequeathed by the late Rev. Robert Finch, M.A. formerly of Balliol coll., instead of detaining them, as under the terms of the will he is entitled to do, at his residence in Italy, during his life.

The Lord Almoner's Reader in Arabic commenced a Course of Lectures in the Clarendon, at twelve o'clock on Wednesday, January the 29th.

The Professor of Chemistry commenced his Lectures, in the Laboratory, under the Museum, on Tuesday, February 4th, at eight o'clock in the evening.

The Regius Professor of Hebrew will Lecture during the present Term in the book of Ecclesiastes, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, beginning on Tuesday the 4th of February. The two Elementary Classes commenced on Tuesday the 4th, and Wednesday the 5th of February; of these, the one is intended for those who are just commencing the Language, the other for such as, being acquainted with the rudiments, require instruction in the higher parts of Hebrew Grammar.

The Reader in Experimental Philosophy commences a Course of Lectures on the Phenomena of Light and Colours, at the Clarendon, on Wednesday, February the 5th, at one o'clock.

The Boden Professor of Sanscrit commences his Lectures on Tuesday, the 11th of February, at the Clarendon, at two o'clock.

JAN. 31.

In a very full Convocation, holden this day, the following Petition was unanimously adopted:—

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble petition of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, of the University of Oxford,

"Sheweth,—That the Church of England has been the instrument, under Divine Providence, of countless blessings to the people of this country.

"That it belongs to the very essence of a national church, that her spiritual ministrations should be co-extensive with the spiritual wants of the whole community, offered freely to all, though not enforced upon any.

"That it is at present notorious, and has been admitted in public and authentic documents, that the population of England and Wales having of late increased with a vast and unwonted rapidity, has outgrown the resources of the National Church; and a large proportion of the people are altogether excluded, without their consent or fault, from her public worship, religious instruction, and pastoral superintendence.

"That this spiritual destitution, which is ever least regarded by those to whom it is most pernicious, has chiefly befallen districts the least capable, even if they felt the want, of supplying the remedy. That its immediate consequences, not to advert to future and higher interests, are ignorance, vice, and disunion; and the partial and inadequate, however laudable, endeavours of other religious communities to supply the deficiencies of the Established Church, even while they restrain demoralization, tend to multiply our unhappy divisions.

"That the only effectual remedy for these evils is the extension of the National Church, and nothing has hitherto been accomplished in order to this great end in any degree commensurate with its magnitude and importance.

"That your petitioners do not overlook the benevolent exertions of individuals and societies, who have laboured, even beyond their means, to supply the national want; and they are deeply grateful to the Legislature, and to your honourable House, for the encouragement and facilities extended to these endeavours, and more especially for that enlightened policy which dictated the acts for building and enlarging churches, and for the liberal grants in furtherance of these objects, in the sessions of 1818 and 1823. But these supplies, admitted at the time to be inadequate to the occasion, have been exhausted. Private munificence and the public bounty have only palliated the evil, and the spiritual destitution of the country, notwithstanding these exertions, has increased and is still increasing.

"That this deficiency of religious ordinances and instruction is a national evil; and it will become a great and wealthy people to rest for the supply of a national want either upon private liberality, or upon the voluntary efforts of those poorer districts in which the want especially prevails. That by no altered management or distribution can the remaining resources of the National Church,—a great proportion of whose original endowments have been long since diverted by the State into other channels,—be rendered sufficient to meet the growing evil. The nation alone can counteract it permanently and effectually. Divine Providence has entrusted the nation with unexampled resources; and your petitioners believe that it is the duty of Government and the Legislature to direct them to this end; and the people at large, they do not doubt, will rejoice to see a portion of the national wealth devoted to the honour of Him who gave it, and employed in relieving the spiritual necessities of those by whose industry it has been developed.

"Your petitioners, therefore, with the utmost earnestness, implore your honourable House to take the spiritual destitution of England and Wales into your most serious consideration, and to meet this great and acknowledged evil by such prompt and effective measures as to your wisdom shall seem most expedient, in order to arrest the progress of demoralization, prevent the increase and perpetuation of disunion, provide for the best interests of the community, civil, moral, and religious, and draw down upon a Christian people the blessing of Almighty God.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

In a Convocation, holden on Thursday, February 6th, the following gentlemen were unanimously approved as Examiners for the Latin University Scholarship, for the present year:—

Rev. Richard Wm. Jelf, D.D., Canon of Christ church; Rev. G. Fuller Thomas, M.A., Tutor of Worcester college; Rev. T. Leigh Cloughton, M.A., Fellow of Trinity college.

In a Convocation, holden at the same time, the Rev. John Ashworth Ashworth, M.A. Fellow of Brasenose college, was nominated a Public Examiner in *Disciplina Mathematicis et Physicis*; and the Rev. William Edward Jelf, M.A. and Student of Christ church, a Public Examiner in *Litteris Humanioribus*.

The following Degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Rev. Edward John Pogson, Fellow of St. John's coll.

Masters of Arts.—Mark Pattison, Fellow of Lincoln coll.; Thomas James Brown, Fellow of New College; Rev. Richard Stanley, Brasenose coll.; Rev. Robert Wm. Smith, Scholar of Jesus coll.; Francis Henry Deane, Wadham coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—William H. Holland, Lincoln coll., grad. compounder; James Fraser, Scholar of Lincoln coll.; Arthur Baynam, Pembroke coll.; Robert Shapland Hunt, Exeter coll.; Robert Henry Gray, Student of Christ church; Verne Page, Student of Christ church; Charles Smith, Student of Christ church; Samuel Hay Cooke, Student of Christ Church; George Marshall, Student of Christ church; Charles Walter Albyn Napier, Christ church; Henry Brancher, Wadham coll.; John Cave Browne, Wadham coll.; William Beckett, Trinity coll.

At a Convocation, holden in the afternoon of the same day, it was agreed that a sum not exceeding 80l. be paid yearly from the general fund of the University, for the general expenses of the Ashmolean Museum, the particulars of the expenditure to be submitted to the Curators at their annual visitation; and members of the University henceforward to have free admission to the collection.

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF THE UNIVERSITY.

	On the books.
University	1839. 1840.
Balliol	234 238
Merton	309 323
Exeter	133 141
Oriel	326 340
Queen's	327 331
New College	276 292
Lincoln	153 154
All Souls'	147 152
Magdalen	105 106
Brasenose	171 173
Corpus	390 395
Christ Church	120 126
Trinity	897 891
St. John's	289 294
Jesus	230 245
Wadham	136 134
Pembroke	245 261
Worcester	187 173
St. Mary Hall	238 246
Magdalen Hall	65 70
New Inn Hall	179 189
Alban Hall	52 55
Edmund Hall	22 23
	101 96
	5,331 5,440

CAMBRIDGE.

The following will be the Subjects of Examination in the last week of the Lent term, 1841:—

1. The Gospel of St. Mark.
2. Paley's Evidences.
3. The First Book of Herodotus.
4. Cicero de Senectute.

The Rev. John Brown, M.A. of Aberdeen, has placed at the disposal of the President and Fellows of Queen's coll. in this university, a prize of ten guineas to be awarded to such member of that society (who is not of sufficient standing for the degree of Master of Arts), as shall write the best English poem on the subject of the approaching marriage of her most Gracious Majesty. The poems are to be sent privately to the President's Lodge on or before the last day of the present term.

Bachelors' Commencement, January 18, 1840.

Moderators.—Alexander Thurtell, M.A. Caius coll.; Thomas Gaskin, M.A. Jesus coll.

Examiners.—Henry Wilkinson Cookson, M.A. St. Peter's coll.; Archibald Smith, M.A. Trinity coll.

FRANGLERS.

Ellis, R. L.	Trin.	Woodhouse,	Caius
Goodwin,	Caius	Bowman,	Jesus
Woolley,	Joh	Harriss,	Pemb
Coombe,	Joh	Hurst,	Trin
Edms,	Joh	Dingle,	Corp
Lewthwaite,	Magd	Hume,	Trin
Wood,	Joh	Wilkes,	Trin
Croker,	Caius	Pagan,	Caius
Rue,	Caius	Scott,	Caius
Griffith,	Joh	Powell,	Pemb
Williams,	Joh	Thompson,	Christ's
Kilby,	Joh	Fyne,	Trin
Watt,	Trin	Brown,	Joh
Mate,	Trin	Clifford,	Trin
Haynes,	Caius	Spooner,	Joh
Gibson,	Jes	Algers, H.	Trin
Calder,	Joh	Spinks,	Magd
Spurgh,	Corp	Wheelwright,	Trin
Hirkett,	Jesus	Newell,	Christ's
Rothery,	Joh	Elliot,	Trin
Male,	Caius		

Senior Optimes.

Richards, Sid	Randolph, F. Joh
Blenkins, Trin	Lamb, Jes
Andrew, Pemb	Moor, Cath
Meeres, Clare	Pittman, Joh
Williamson, Joh	Peach, Emm
Marsh, Trin	Neville, Magd
Cockburn, Trin	Stretzell, A. Trin
Potter, Pet	Thomson, Joh
Stevenson, Christ's	Child, Joh
Hodgson, Pet	Fiske, Joh
Wright, Trin	Ward, Joh
Allan, Trin	Deacle, Joh
M'Ewen, Magd	Hill, Jes
Sandbach, Trin	D'Aguilar, Joh
Ellis, F. H. Trin	Hervey, Clare
Powell, Jes	Beckwith, Corp
Pownall, Joh	Kennedy, Christ's
Bradwood, Trin	Empson, Trin
Garvey, Christ's	Thornton, Pemb
Kemp, Corp	Atlay, Joh
Middleton, Joh	Brett, Emm
Hocken, Trin	Green, Clare
Rhodes, Joh	Braman, Jes
Oak, Joh	Rogers, Joh
Lloyd, Joh	Morgan, Trin
Stevens, Magd	Swan, Joh
Bright, Magd	Chambers, Emm
Darby, Joh	Smith, Joh
Randolph, W. Joh	Montagu, Magd
Rogers, J. Trin	Boyce, Trin
Hodson, Trin	Fowke, Caius
Spencer, Pemb	Maltby, Joh
Maule, Joh	Gooden, Trin
Chapman, Joh	Shaw, Joh
Law, Trin	Willan, Chr
France, Joh	

Junior Optimes.

Drane, Pet	Wale, Magd
Woolaston, Pet	Fletcher, Christ's
Downton, Trin	Davies, Queen's
Blackwell, Corp	Drew, Trin
Lukis, Trin	Dixie, Emm
Dean, Joh	Lewthwaite, Trin
Moore, Joh	Cockin, Queen's
Heale, Queen's	Davies, Trin
Gunning, Queen's	King, Trin
Jennings, Joh	Hale, Joh
Barker, Caius	M'Neil, Trin
Shadwell, Joh	Haddon, Trin
Jackson, Joh	Calusac, Joh
Wawn, Joh	Drury, Caius
Marsland, Clare	Goulburn, Trin
Parker, Emm	Irwin, Pemb
Hales, Magd	Sandford, Magd
Taylor, Trin	

The following is an analysis of the Mathematical Tripos according to the late Examination:—

Wranglers.	Sen. Opt.	Jun. Opt.	Total.
St. John's	12	25	45
Trinity	8	17	35
Caius	7	1	10
Magdalen	2	5	3
Jesus	3	4	0
Pembroke	2	3	1
Christ's	1	4	1
St. Peter's	2	2	2
Corpus Christi ..	2	2	1
Clare Hall	1	3	1
Queen's	1	0	4
Emmanuel	0	3	2
Sidney	0	1	0
Catharine Hall ..	0	1	0
Trinity Hall	0	0	0
Downing	0	0	0
41	71	35	147

Questionists not Candidates for Honours.

Examiners.—Joseph Pullen, M.A. Corpus Christi coll.; Thomas Lund, B.D. St. John's coll.; Wm. H. Stokes, M.A. Caius coll.; James Goodwin, B.D. Corpus Christi coll.; Michael Gibbs, M.A. Caius coll.; George John Kennedy, M.A. St. John's coll.

Elliott, Cath	Uppley, Magd
Jones, Cath	Dyce, Trin
Collinson, Trin	Turner, Emm
Ketley, Queen's	Wilmot, Trin H
Ainslie, Emm	Bell, Corp
Robinson, Jes	Fisher, Magd
Barry, Trin H	Chirrol, Clare
Lloyd, H. Trin	Fanshawe, Corp
Hawker, E. Trin	Hawker, G. Trin
Rate, Cath	Budd, Magd
Birks, Cath	Cheadle, Sid
Nash, Cath	Beck, Jes
Harris, Joh	Peck, Cath
Ridge, Trin	Lowder, Queen's
Clive, Viscount, Joh	Edmundson, Emm
Shearly, Pet	George, Cath
Morton, Cath	Thornton, Corp
Rolleston, Joh	Parris, Trin
Elwes, Pet	Jennings, Trin
Howard, Caius	Smith, H. B. Trin
Sheldon, Cath	Irby, Joh
Bull, Cath	Pryn, Cath
Butler, Trin	Thomas, Trin
Jackson, Joh	Maltby, Joh
Owen, Pet	Rice, Spring, Trin

Vowler, Trin	Kemp, Caius
Lloyd, Emm	Gompertz, Clare
Myddleton, Sid	Cooper, Corp
Taylor, Trin	Hulbert, Joh
Williams, Corp	Keane, Emm
Brett, Jes	Shebbeare, Queen's
Newport, Visc. Trin	Harker, Cath
Snooke, Pet	Noel, Trin
Buckworth, Trin	Richings, Trin
Buckner, Joh	Higgs, Corp
Lawford, Trin	Baldeck, Joh
Pope, Queen's	Bagge, Trin
Thorald, Emm	Wodsworth, Pemb
Molesworth, Joh	Foster, Cath
Mickleburgh, Cath	Quant, Trin
Wyatt, Penfold, Magd	Johnstone, Trin
Fisher, Joh	Skipworth, Trin
Burnside, Joh	Williams, Trin
Neate, Trin	Child, Caius
Wyatt, Corp	Dennis, Clare
Capel, Queen's	Rushton, Trin
Edouart, Joh	Waller, Clare
Griffith, Queen's	Carver, Corp
Denys, Corp	Wisthausen, Chr
Fry, Trin H	Thackeray, Caius
Curtis, Trin	Stuart, Sid
James, Joh	
Langdale, Joh	
De Winter, Joh	
Reeves, Chr	
Grey, Trin	
Malcolm, Trin	
Brabant, Joh	
Massey, Trin	
Nash, Corp	
Pughe, Joh	
Everett, Joh	
Prickett, Trin	
Wilson, Chr	
Yerburgh, Chr	

Smith's Prizes.—The Examiners yesterday evening adjudged the first prize to Ds. Ellis, of Trinity coll., Senior Wrangler; and agreed that for the second prize Ds. Goodwin, of Caius coll. and Ds. Woolley, of St. John's coll. were so nearly equal that they should be subjected to re-examination on Monday next.

Smith's Prizes.—The result of the re-examination of Messrs. Goodwin and Woolley for the second prize, as announced to take place last week, has confirmed the place of the former gentlemen; the prizemen are, 1st, Ds. Ellis; 2d, Ds. Goodwin.

Clare Hall.—The two silver cups, left by Dr. Robert Green, of Tamworth, were adjudged to Hervey and Green; the first as the reward of regularity of conduct, the second of general learning.

At a Congregation on Wednesday, Jan. 29th, the following Degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Master of Arts.—The Hon. Augustus William Noel, Trinity coll.

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. Nathaniel Meeres, St. John's coll.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—Rev. Reginald Yonge, Catharine hall.

At the same Congregation the following grace passed the Senate:—"To affix the seal to a deed setting forth the consent of the university to the giving up of certain old inclosures specified therein, to be allotted under the Act of Parliament for enclosing the parish of Barton."

Members of the University.

The following is a correct summary of the resident members of the university in October term:—

In College.	In Lodgings.	Total Resident.
Trinity	222	226
St. John's	240	114
Queen's	47	60
Caius	57	49
Corpus	78	26
Christ	83	10
St. Peter's	74	14
Catharine Hall ..	34	53
Emmanuel	72	3
Jesus	57	9
Magdalene	50	12
Pembroke	43	17
Clare Hall	52	3
Trinity Hall	36	8
Sidney	30	2
King's	31	0
Downing	11	2
1217	608	1825

ORDINATIONS.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Norwich, at the Cathedral, Norwich, on Sunday, the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons.—Curtis, Edward, B.A. Magdalen hall, Oxford; Mansfield, Joseph, B.A. Trinity coll. Oxford; Spry, Joseph Harvey, B.A. Jesus coll. Oxford; Bidwell, George Henry Clarke, B.A. Clare hall, Cambridge; Fountaine, John, B.A. Emmanuel coll. Cambridge; Gillett, Daniel, B.A. Magdalen coll. Cambridge; Grisdale, Joseph, B.A. Emmanuel coll. Cambridge; Payne, J. Hervey, B.A. Gonville and Caius coll. Cambridge; Reynolds, Francis C. P., B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Scholefield, Richard Brown, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; Slipper, Robert B., B.A. Gonville and Caius coll. Cambridge; Rackham, Matthew John, Student of St. Bees.

Priests.—Graves, Edward, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxford; Gwyn, Richard Hammond, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford; Lucas, Richard Gay, B.A. University coll. Oxford; Bewsher, Chas. William, B.A. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; Ellison, Henry

John, M.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; Freeman, John, B.A. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; Gilbert, Arthur, B.A. Emmanuel coll. Cambridge; Grigg, Thomas Rattle, B.A. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; Goodwin, Frederick G., B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; Meadows, John B., B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; Raven, Nicholas John, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge.

At an Ordination, held by the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, on Sunday, the 19th instant, the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Bennett, Wm. John, B.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxford; Hyatt, Geo. Tilladam, Wadham coll. Oxford; Marshall, Stirling Frederic, B.A. Wadham coll. Oxford; West, Temple Walter, B.A. Magdalen hall, Oxford; Forbes, Edw., B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin.

Priests.—Godfrey, Daniel Race, M.A. late Michel Fellow of Queen's coll. Oxford; Roberts, George, B.A. Magdalen hall, Oxford; Rogers, George Albert, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge.

At an Ordination at the Cathedral, Chichester, on Sunday, the 5th inst. the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders by the Lord Bishop:—

Deacons.—George How, Magdalen hall, Oxford; Arthur Anstey, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxford; John Henry Theed, B.A. Sidney Sussex coll. Cambridge; George Keith Fennell, Literate.

Priests.—James D. Macfarlane, B.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxford; Edward Samuel Lewis, M.A. Christ Church, Oxford; Edward B. Ellman, Wadham coll. Oxford; Robert Blakiston, B.A. Queen's coll. Oxford; Berkely Addison, B.A. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; George A. Clarkson, B.A. Jesus coll. Cambridge; Frederick J. Durbin, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; Henry Cogan, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge.

On Sunday, January 5th, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders in the Cathedral Church of Ripon, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese:—

Deacons.—T. D. Wintle, M.A. Scholar of Pembroke coll. Oxford; G. W. Bramell, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxford; J. H. Micklethwaite, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; J. O. Routh, B.A. Christ coll. Cambridge; S. Sowden, B.A. Magdalen coll. Cambridge; T. G. Graves, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Alexander Lewis Wellington Bean, B.A. Pembroke coll. Oxford; St. John Mitchell, B.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxford, letter dim. from the Archbishop of York.

Priests.—J. L. Simcox, B.A. Wadham coll. Oxford; J. Topham, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxford; J. T. Darby, B.A. St. John's coll. Oxford; J. R. Quarmby, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxford; W. Thomson, B.A. Jesus coll. Cambridge; E. S. Murphy, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; H. Evans, Licentiate of Durham; J. H. F. Kendall, St. Bees; J. H. Abbott, St. Bees; W. Lamb, St. Bees; J. Collins, A.M. Trinity coll. Dublin.

List of Candidates ordained by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford, on Sunday, the 26th day of January, 1840:—

Deacons.—Henry George Coope, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford; Henry Downing, B.A. Trinity coll. Oxford; Nathaniel Arthur Garland, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford; Thos. John Lingwood, B.A. Christ's coll. Cambridge; Robert Phelps, M.A. Fellow of Sidney coll. Cambridge; John Daniel Mathias, B.A. Brazenose coll. Oxford, and Matthew Anstis, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford, by letters dim. from the Bishop of Exeter; Thos. Atkinson, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxford, and Hugh Stamer, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin, by letters dim. from the Bishop of Ripon.

Priests.—Rev. Thomas Jenner Hogg, B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; Rev. James Henry Mapleton, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxford; Rev. Henry Brookland Mason, B.A. Fellow of Christ coll. Cambridge; Rev. Wm. Newton, B.A. Balliol coll. Oxford; Rev. Wm. Nevins; Rev. Wm. Taylor, B.A. All Souls' coll. Oxford.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TO THE CLERGY.

INCUMBENTS of benefices augmented by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty, with lands purchased by them, are empowered in certain cases and with needful consents, to sell any such lands by the 15th and 16th sections of the Act 2 and 3 Victoria, ch. 49. [the whole of which Act appears in the fifteenth number of the Ecclesiastical Gazette.] By the same Act, all incumbents of benefices are enabled to sell buildings belonging thereto, under specified circumstances, as they were by the Act 1 Victoria, ch. 23, authorized to sell their houses of residence, if inconveniently situated, or under any other special circumstances: the proceeds of such several sales to be paid to the Bounty Fund to provide fit houses, or otherwise, for the benefit of the benefices to which the lands sold belong.

TO THE CLERGY.

By the 12th section of the act 2 & 3 Vict. c. 49, the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty are authorized, if they think fit, to accept endowments and emoluments, which have been, or may hereafter be provided, for the use or benefit of any church or chapel, whether already, or hereafter to be built, acquired, or appropriated under the authority of the church-building acts, or under any other authority,

for the use or benefit of the incumbent of such church or chapel, or of the spiritual person serving the same, to be held by them upon the trusts declared by the persons providing such endowments; and the trustees of any such endowments are empowered to transfer the same to the said governors, upon the trusts to which the same were subject previously to such transfer.

27, Parliament-street, Feb. 8, 1840.

Price of Corn.—General Weekly Average, received in the week ending Jan. 31:—Wheat, 65s. 2.100d.; Barley, 39s. 0.074d.; Oats, 23s. 10.110d.; Rye, 38s. 1.780d.; Beans, 39s. 9.427d.; Peas, 39s. 8.004d.—Aggregate Average of six weeks which governs duty:—Wheat, 65s. 10d.; Barley, 39s. 7d.; Oats, 23s. 11d.; Rye, 38s. 5d.; Beans, 41s. 1d.; Peas, 41s.

METROPOLIS.

Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—On the 14th of January a numerous meeting of the parishioners of St. Andrew's, Holborn, was held in the inquest-room, for the purpose of forming a parochial association, in connexion with, and auxiliary to the above Society. There were present the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Mr. Robinson (rector of the parish), the Rev. Dr. Worthington, the Rev. Messrs. Cooke, Smith, T. Dale, Beresford, and Mills; Mr. Tooke, M.P., Sergeant Merewether, Mr. Algar, Mr. Greene, &c. The Rev. Mr. Robinson having been called to the chair, and briefly stated the object of the meeting, the Bishop of Nova Scotia moved, and Mr. Sergeant Merewether seconded, the following resolution:—"That it is the duty and privilege of all Christians, especially those enjoying the blessings of an established Christian church, to contribute according to their means to the extension of Christ's kingdom, by making known his Gospel in foreign parts," which was carried unanimously. The Rev. Ernest Hawkins moved, and the Rev. Dr. Worthington seconded, the next resolution, which was to the effect, "That the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, the oldest missionary society in connexion with the Church of England, has an especial claim to the support of the meeting," which was supported in a most eloquent speech by the Rev. T. Dale, (vicar of St. Bride's,) and was carried. Mr. Tooke, M.P. next moved a resolution, to the effect, "That an association should be formed in the parish of St. Andrew, in aid of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and naming a committee for that purpose," which was seconded by the Rev. M. Maberley, and supported by Mr. Oliver, and was also carried amidst much applause. Mr. Greene proposed, and Mr. Mills seconded, the next resolution, impressing on the meeting the importance of recommending the Parochial Association to the active support of their immediate neighbours and friends. This resolution was also carried unanimously, and the marked thanks of the meeting having been given to the Bishop of Nova Scotia and the rev. chairman, who briefly acknowledged the same, the meeting separated.

PROVINCIAL.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Church-Building Association.—At the quarterly meeting of the general committee of this association, held at the palace at Wells, on Tuesday, the 7th of January, there were present, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese in the chair; the Right Hon. the Earl of Cork, the Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law, chancellor of the diocese, the Rev. J. T. Law, Chancellor of Lichfield, the Venerable Archdeacon Brymer, the Rev. Canon Barnard, F. H. Dickinson, Esq., George Sheppard, Esq., Johnson Phillott, Esq., the Rev. Samuel Blackall, the Rev. W. D. Willis, the Rev. C. O. Mayne, the Rev. Charles Deedes, and the Rev. William Gunning. Amongst other business transacted, the grant of 525*l.* towards building the new church at Taunton was confirmed, and payment was directed to be made of the donations received specifically for such purpose; also of the grants towards building the chapel-of-ease at Edington, in the parish of Moorlinch; towards increasing the accommodation in the church at North Pether-

ton; and of the remainder of the grants towards rebuilding the churches at Chilcompton and Twerton. An application for aid towards rebuilding the church on a more convenient site for the inhabitants of Stoke Trister and Bayford was taken into consideration, but although the committee were anxious to render assistance, a grant was deferred until it can be ascertained whether some alterations which were suggested cannot be adopted. An application was also presented for aid, towards enlarging, by rebuilding, the church at Knowle St. Giles's; a grant of 50*l.* was voted, with an understanding that it would be increased if a district should be assigned to the church out of the adjoining parishes of Chard and Combe St. Nicholas. A vote of thanks to Miss Field, of Edington, was warmly accorded to, for her great kindness and liberality in originating and carrying on to completion the chapel-of-ease in the parish of Moorlinch, which, through her instrumentality, has been erected for the accommodation of a population of about 400 persons, and at which a large congregation has assembled every Sunday since it was opened.

Bath and Wells Diocesan Curates' Fund Society.—A quarterly meeting of the committee of this valuable society was also held at the palace at Wells, on Tuesday last, when payment was ordered of the grant towards the employment of a minister at St. John's chapel, in the parish of Weston near Bath; also of part of the grants voted to the parishes of Bedminster, Lyncombe and Widcombe, and Walcot; and a provisional order was given for payment of the grant to the parish of Midsomer Norton, when the coal-owners of the parish should come forward with a similar sum of 25*l.* Application was made for a continuance of the grant for St. John's chapel, Weston, which, in consequence of the circumstances not being altered, was accorded to. An application from the Rev. W. J. Brodrick was also taken into consideration for a grant towards the maintenance of an assistant curate at St. Mark's church, in the parish of Lyncombe and Widcombe, and the committee voted the sum of 40*l.* towards such purpose. This society, and the Diocesan Church-building Association, employ their funds in the promotion of such truly useful objects, that we sincerely hope a blessing may attend their praiseworthy labours.—*Bath Chronicle.*

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Humble Petition of the Archdeacon and Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Exeter, humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners being led to believe, that measures affecting the Ecclesiastical discipline and polity of the Church of England, will be speedily submitted to the consideration of Parliament, are anxious to express their sincere desire that all Ecclesiastical and Clerical offences may be duly corrected, and to assure your Right Honourable House, that they will at all times most cordially concur in all such provisions as being based on sound Ecclesiastical principles, may be deemed expedient for the efficiency of their sacred office.

But while your Petitioners thus desire to assure your Lordships of their readiness to recognize the sanctions of the civil power as auxiliary to those of the spiritual, they beg leave humbly to remind your Lordships that the infliction of Ecclesiastical censures for spiritual offences is a power which was vested in the Church by its Divine Founder, and has been exercised by it in every age, and that as their spiritual authority does not emanate from any human source, so neither can it be duly exercised by any one, except the Bishop, in whom the Divine institution of the Church has vested it.

That your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that should any measures be submitted to your Lordships for the Improvement of Ecclesiastical Discipline, your Lordships will be pleased not to interfere by any legislative enactments, with the full exercise of that jurisdiction over the Clergy, which your Petitioners believe to belong to each Bishop in his own diocese, and to be essential to the episcopal power and authority, and to the well being of the Church.

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Tithe Rent Charges.—According to the average prices per bushel of wheat, barley, and oats, for the seven years ending at Christmas, 1839, published in the *London Gazette* of the 3rd January, and which govern the payment of tithe rent charges for the current year, a rent charge of 100*l.* at the time of commutation is worth 98*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*

Alstone New Church.—On Tuesday last the splendid new Church at Alstone, near Cheltenham, was consecrated by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. Its extreme length, from the back of the altar to the back of the free seats, is 130 feet 6 inches; transversely through the transept, from south to north, it is 107 feet 6 inches in the clear; the width of the nave is 56 feet 6 inches; the clear height, between the floor and the ceiling, is 47 feet 6 inches. The ceiling is of wood, with very thin panels, and deep seated compartments. It contains 2,085 sittings, 485 of which are free. When the ground surrounding the Church is occupied with buildings, it will be one of the finest spots in Europe, as, we understand, it is intended to erect handsome villas on either side of the road. The Church ground is enclosed in front by iron railings, with two carriage drives and foot paths to the principal doors. The south-east and north boundaries are enclosed by stone walls.

Under the will of the Rev. Thomas Whitfield, B.D., for many years Rector of Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, formerly of Fyfield, Berks, and late Fellow of St. John's College, an *honorarium* of 50*l.* is appointed to be given to every member of the College, not being on the Foundation, who shall be placed in the First Class at the Public Examinations.

It has been determined to take down the very old church of St. Michael, which stands close to Worcester Cathedral, and build a parish church upon another site.

Yorkshire.—T. N. S. Sotherton, Esq., M.P., has most generously offered the sum of 500*l.* towards the erection of a church at Goole. It is to be hoped that this noble offer will meet with corresponding liberality on the part of others, and that an object so essential to the well-being and respectability of the town will at length be attained.—*Watchman.*

We hold out, to the imitation of the Manchester cotton, and of the Monmouth and Glamorgan iron lords (as well), the noble example of the Bristol Cotton Company, who have contributed 1,000*l.* to the funds for erecting a new Church. The proposal also to provide church room for the increasing population of St. Philip's will, we trust, be supported by a large body of Protestant Christians, besides those who have already set a noble example of munificence.—*Bristol Journal.*

The Duke of Devonshire has recently instructed his agent in Ireland, to give 100*l.* towards the erection of a Church at Kilmurray, the Protestant inhabitants not having a place of worship. The munificence of his Grace has given the greatest pleasure to a numerous portion of his tenants in that district.—*Record.*

Lord John Russell has sent a donation of 50*l.* to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Rev. C. P. Eden, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, in addition to his former donations, has lately presented to the new Church at Littleworth, near Faringdon, Berks, a handsome service of Communion Plate, value 40*l.*

His Grace the Archbishop of York has given the munificent donation of 200*l.* to the York Central Diocesan Society for the Education of the Poor. His Grace had previously subscribed 200*l.*—*Oxford Herald.*

Sir Robert Peel has subscribed 50*l.* towards building a new Church in the hamlet of Attleborough, in the parish of Nuneaton, Warwickshire.

Church in the Groves.—At a meeting of gentlemen interested in the erection of the contemplated Church in this populous district, it was thought desirable to purchase an acre of ground lying between the Sutton drain and Wincolmllee, provided it could be obtained at a moderate price; and the following gentlemen generously subscribed the annexed sums:—Mr. A. Terry, 100*l.*; Mr. E. Spence, 100*l.*; Mr.

J. Hewetson, 100*l.*; Mr. E. Gibson, 50*l.*; Mr. J. Wilkinson, 50*l.*; Mr. W. Laverack, 50*l.*; the Messrs. Hammond, 50*l.*; Messrs. Popple, 50*l.*; Mr. C. Pease, 20 guineas. We congratulate this densely populated vicinity on the probable speedy commencement of a new church in a quarter so loudly demanding the extension of our beloved Establishment.—*Hull Packet*.

Lancashire.—Among the list of donations to the Liverpool Collegiate Institute, nearly 10,000*l.*, were the following:—John Gladstone, Esq., 500*l.*; Robertson Gladstone, Esq., 150*l.*; William Potter, Esq., 150*l.*; John Moss, Esq., 150*l.*; Lord Viscount Sandon, M.P., 100*l.*; Cresswell Cresswell, Esq., M.P., 100*l.*; the Right Hon. Lord F. Egerton, M.P., 100*l.*; W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., 100*l.*; Thomas Gladstone, Esq., 100*l.*; Thomas Bright Cross, Esq., 100*l.*; Rev. A. Campbell, M.A., Rector of Liverpool, 100*l.*; John Neilson Gladstone, Esq., 100*l.*; Rev. Thomas Tattershall, D.D., 25*l.*; Rev. R. H. Formby, M.A., 25*l.*; Thomas M. Gladstone, Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*; Thomas Stuart Gladstone Esq., 10*l.* 10*s.*—*Liverpool Times*.

The late Bishop of Lichfield.—The friends of the late Dr. Butler have determined to erect a monument in the chancel of St. Mary's Church, Shrewsbury, as a perpetual record of his eminent virtues as a Christian, and his talents as a scholar, which, undoubtedly, deserve to be recorded. The Duke of Sutherland, Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Powis, Earl of Berwick; Lord Hill; the Hon. R. H. Clive, M.P.; the Hon. and Rev. H. Noel Hill; the Hon. Thomas Kenyon; Sir Rowland Hill, Bart., M.P.; Sir R. Jenkins, M.P., &c., have formed a committee, and subscriptions will be immediately commenced.

Cheshire.—At the Michaelmas Cheshire quarter sessions, a motion was carried by a majority of twenty magistrates for appropriating 7,000*l.* of surplus funds of the navigation dues of the river Weaver for building and endowing three new churches on the banks of the river, for the especial use of bargemen navigating vessels, and others employed on the banks; and it was further resolved to apply to parliament for a bill to enable the magistrates to effect that design; at recent sessions a motion was made to rescind that resolution, and to oppose any bill for the purpose of building churches, but lost by a majority of ten, and minute for applying to parliament confirmed.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has received 100*l.* from Miss Harley, with notice of a legacy of 2000*l.* from Miss Johanna Green.

Increase of Church accommodation in the Diocese of Chester.—Many of our readers may be little aware of the surprising increase of Church accommodation which has been afforded of late years to the inhabitants of this diocese. Notwithstanding the twenty new churches which were consecrated last year, no less than seventeen more have been added during the present one, affording an addition of about 13,000 sittings, while pastoral superintendence has been brought within the reach of 54,000 persons, to the vast majority of whom it was before practically inaccessible. The cost of the buildings has been 53,300*l.*: of the endowments, 11,500*l.*—*Chester Courant*.

Attachment to the Church.—Perhaps nothing could exhibit in a stronger point of view the liberal disposition of the farmers of Furness, and their attachment to the Church, than the circumstance of their sending, gratuitously, one hundred and five horses and carts, in order to lay down stones for the rebuilding and enlargement of Rampside Chapel, on which occasion upwards of four hundred loads of most excellent stones were laid down. What makes this circumstance more creditable to the farmers in question is, that all the above teams were furnished by individuals who neither reside in the chapelry, nor have any property in it, nor immediate connexion therewith. The farmers within the chapelry have a separate day, or rather days, for the performance of similar praiseworthy deeds, but were kept back on this occasion on account of the great numbers so liberally coming forward from the adjoining neighbourhood.—*Cumberland Paper*.

Meeting of the Clergy.—A meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of Ely was held on Tuesday,

14th January, in the vestry of St. Michael's Church, in this town, pursuant to requisition.

At the time appointed (twelve o'clock) the chair was taken by the venerable Archdeacon Browne. The attendance of the clergy was very numerous.

The Archdeacon explained the object of the meeting, which was, to take into consideration the steps it became the clergy to adopt in consequence of measures now in agitation; and stated that a petition would be submitted to the meeting.

The petition was then read at length.

The Rev. Professor Scholefield entirely concurred in every statement contained in the petition, the adoption of which he proposed.

The Rev. W. Metcalfe briefly seconded the petition.

The Rev. F. H. Maberly suggested that parliament should be petitioned to remove all impediments to the building of churches by private individuals.

The Archdeacon observed, that this object was already provided for by recent enactments.

The petition, on being put, was carried unanimously.

Another petition was then read, praying that the management of the government grant be not left wholly in the hands of laymen, and one of them a Roman Catholic.

The Rev. J. Fendall proposed its adoption, in an impressive speech, in which he enlarged upon the various topics referred to by the former speakers.

Both the petitions having been agreed to, and signed by those present, the meeting separated.—*Camb. Chron.*

Wiltshire.—The Annual Meeting for transacting the business of the two Church Societies—the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held at the Depository, St. Thomas's Churchyard, on January 9th; it was attended by the Lord Bishop, Archdeacon Macdonald, and other clergy. A report was read by the secretary, giving a satisfactory statement of the proceedings of the parent society, and of the Salisbury district in the last year. The sale of bibles, prayer-books, and other religious publications, had much exceeded in number that of any former years since the Depository had been established. The secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel reported that associations had been formed in many parishes of the diocese, to make known the objects, and obtain support for that society. The Rev. E. Duke, jun., was appointed secretary in the place of the Rev. W. E. Hony, resigned.—*Salisbury Herald*.

Lincolnshire.—**Patrons of the Church.**—The church accommodation of Grantham being inadequate to the increasing population of its neighbourhood, it has been proposed to erect a new church, the greater number of the seats to be free. The proposal has been embraced by the Earl of Brownlow, Lord Lieutenant of the county, who has presented the munificent sum of 500*l.* towards the fund. The Earl of Harrowby, Sir John Charles Thorold, bart., and Sir W. E. Welby, bart., have respectively subscribed 200*l.*; and Mr. and Lady Caroline Turner, 225*l.*; his Grace the Duke of Rutland and the Marquis of Exeter have given 50*l.* each.

Berkshire.—**Newbury Diocesan School.**—On the 15th January, the new school at Newbury, Berks, in connexion with the Oxford Diocesan Board of Education, was opened with the customary formalities. The most influential of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood were present, and have taken the greatest interest in the proceedings. Mr. Henry J. Potter has been appointed to the head-mastership. Similar schools in connexion with the same board are in course of formation, at all of which the same system will be adopted, viz. instruction in the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as taught by the established Church, classics, mathematics, French, and all the branches essential to a sound English education. The schools are to be periodically visited by the parochial clergy, who will examine into the progress and attainments of the pupils.—*Times*.

Wormegay, Norfolk.—On New-year's-day a national school-room was opened in the parish of Wormegay, for the children of that and the parish of Tattenhill; upwards of 100 children were enter-

tained on the occasion with roast beef, &c., and plum-pudding. The Rev. H. L. Davies delivered appropriate exhortations to, and prayed for the children and those connected with the school.

Too much praise cannot be given to Daniel Gurney, Esq., of North Runeton for his kind donation of the site on which the school is built, and a cottage adjoining it, together with a liberal subscription towards the building; and all this to parishes in which he had not any property till he purchased the place on which the room is built.

Convert from Romanism.—It is known that the first wife of Don Carlos died during the residence of that prince in England, and that she was buried at Gosport. A Spanish priest, Don Barnabas Rodrigues, was stationed in that place by Don Carlos's desire, whose chief duty it was to say masses for the repose of the soul of his deceased wife. This gentleman has, we understand, lately become a convert to Protestantism, and has published his reasons for abjuring the faith in which he was educated.—*Berks Chronicle*.

Bury St. Edmunds.—**New Church.**—A meeting of the subscribers of the proposed new church has been held for the purpose of selecting a design from among the competing architects. The plan selected is that of Mr. Ranger, of Queen's-square, Westminster, who binds himself to see the building erected for 3,000*l.* The plan is a very splendid one, in the early English style of architecture; the spire will be 160 feet high; the church will contain 700 sittings on the floor, and will have a gallery sufficiently large to accommodate 200 children.—*Bury Herald*.

Diocese of Worcester.—The Rev. W. N. Tilson Marsh, of Oriel College, son of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, of Birmingham, has been appointed to the new church at Leamington: Patrons, the Trustees. Petitions against Socialism, against the grant towards Maynooth, and in favour of church extension, have been numerous signed in this diocese during the last month.

Owing to the exertions of the Rev. Frank Hewson of St. Paul's, Worcester, and others, in behalf of boat and barge-men, the committee of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal Company has caused a circular to be sent to the different carriers on the line, requesting them to work as little as possible on Sundays. It is hoped that this canal and others will soon be closed altogether on the Sabbath.

Earl Howe has, in the kindest manner, given through the Rev. J. Allport, a site for a new church at Birmingham.

At a meeting lately held in Worcester, the Bishop of Rochester in the chair, it was resolved to establish a second general National School for boys; the school-room selected for this purpose is that of St. Martin's Parish, which was erected a few years ago through the praiseworthy exertions of the Rev. W. J. Chesshyre, curate of St. John's.

The Rev. Duncan Campbell has been appointed to the curacy of St. Peter's, Worcester, under a grant from the Pastoral Aid Society, and has entered upon the duties of his cure. The vicar, the Rev. G. L. Foxton, has been but lately appointed by the Patrons, the Dean and Chapter.

The selection of a gentleman to be recommended to the Lord Bishop of the diocese for the appointment of clerical principal of the Gloucester Training and Commercial School took place on Tuesday last. The candidates were twenty-five in number, and the choice of the board fell upon the Rev. Miles Atkinson, a first-class Oxford man, and otherwise highly distinguished.

IRELAND.

Church Education Society for Ireland.—The following is extracted from a statement published by the Society.

"The principles which the society has thus bound itself to support, having been found to be identical with those of the National Society for England, the committee, at an early period of their labours, became convinced of the importance of effecting, if practicable, an union between the two institutions. They rejoice to be enabled to state that their proposal for that purpose was most kindly and favourably received. The united Churches are thus become identified in the cause of scriptural

education, and the sympathy and support of the Church of England are pledged to her weaker sister in Ireland. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, besides the kindest offices in promoting the union, has further bestowed upon the Church Education Society the sanction of his venerated name, and has aided the funds by a munificent donation of 100*l*.

"The means the Society purposes adopting, or which it has already adopted, to carry out these important ends, are—

"1st. To connect itself closely with all the diocesan societies at present existing in the country, and to endeavour to promote the formation of others where none have been yet established. In this important work the committee are happy to state that they have already made considerable progress. Every diocesan association previously in operation has united itself with the society. A number of new associations have been formed where none had before existed, and not less than nineteen diocesan societies are now in connexion with the central committee in Dublin. The returns of these societies being as yet incompletely furnished, the committee are unable to make a general statement of the number of schools in connexion. But in the diocese of Armagh, there have been returned 158 schools, containing 12,099 children, of whom 4,043 are Roman Catholics; while at the southern extremity of Ireland, in the united diocese of Cork and Ross, the committee find connected with them not less than 102 schools, containing 4,053 children, of whom 1,259 are Roman Catholics.

"2dly. The Society will give assistance to schools, already established upon the foregoing principles, and where practicable, will aid in the establishing new ones on an improved system.

"3dly. It will aim at improving the qualifications of teachers by a suitable training. In this department of their labours they hope to derive most valuable assistance from the co-operation of the National Society in England, which has most generously offered to extend every advantage, in this respect, to the masters of the Church Education Society, which it affords to any of its diocesan branches in England. The importance of this can scarcely be overrated. The society-teachers will have the benefit of the superior opportunities afforded at the English training schools, and will, by intercourse with the people of that country, acquire improved habits of the most valuable kind.

"4thly. The committee propose to establish model schools in all the dioceses in Ireland. They are already actively engaged in completing the arrangements for a central one in Dublin, on an improved system, the Archdeacon of Dublin having kindly placed at their disposal, for that purpose, the parish school of St. Peter, and they hope, early in spring, to commence the necessary preparations for the formation of similar schools throughout the country.

"5thly. To remedy the total deficiency of a proper supply of books and school requisites, by which the efficient working of their schools is so seriously impeded, the committee have resolved without delay, to establish a depository in Dublin. They gratefully announce that they have been aided in this department of their labours by the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which has placed at their disposal a munificent grant of books to the value of 500*l*."

Association for Promoting the Knowledge of the Christian Religion.—The number of children who attended Catechetical Examinations, held according to the regulations of the Association in the year 1839, was 11,137; the number of children returned as having attended the Weekly Catechetical Lectures given by the clergy, was 12,270. The Association distributed amongst the children 2,245 premiums, for attendance on the Lectures, and for answering at the examinations. The total number of prayer-books sold at reduced prices, and distributed gratuitously, in the year 1839, was 10,000.

Additional Curates' Fund Society for Ireland.—This Society, which was established in April last, has already made grants for the employment of eighteen additional clergymen, in those parts of the country which are most in need of such assistance. They

are to be placed in parishes in Antrim, Down, Longford, Westmeath, King's County, Tipperary, Galway, Roscommon, Cork, Wicklow, and Fermanagh. The success thus rapidly attending the exertions of this new institution is truly gratifying.

FOREIGN.

Egypt.—The first stone of the new church for the English at Alexandria was laid with great ceremony on the 15th of Dec. last by Colonel Campbell, the late Consul-general. It is to be called the church of St. Mark.

Prussia.—*Gniesen*, Dec. 31.—The Archiepiscopal Chapter has at length put an end to the Church mourning. The churches lost their revenue, and the peasant was dissatisfied at the interruption of the usual divine service.

France.—The new cardinal (De Latour d'Auvergne) has been appointed Archbishop of Paris, and the ordinance to that effect has received the King's signature.

Berlin, Jan. 6.—We learn from St. Petersburg, that a long answer has been published in the Russian, German, and French languages, to the Papal allocution against the union of the united Greek with the Russian Greek church.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

Right Rev. Dr. Davys, Bishop of Peterborough, a very handsome silver waiter, by the parishioners of All Hallows, London-wall.

Rev. E. T. Alder, late Curate of Grappenhall, Cheshire, a splendid silver salver, and a Bible.

Rev. W. Berry, Vicar of Stanwell, Middlesex, a silver tea-service.

Rev. J. Bust, Missionary at Harbour Grace, Newfoundland, a neat tea-service of plate.

Rev. J. Collison, late Rector of Gatehead, the following plate: a turcen and a casserole; also two salvers.

Rev. H. Deane, Vicar of Gillingham, Dorset, a splendid piece of plate.

Rev. J. F. Denham, Rector of St. Mary-le-Strand, a valuable present of books.

Rev. C. P. Eyre, late Curate of Calne, Wilts, a handsome folio edition of Bagster's Comprehensive Bible.

Rev. G. Gibbons, late Curate of Weverham, Cheshire, a splendid silver waiter.

Rev. W. Gibson, late Rector of St. Bride's, Chester, a handsome silver inkstand.

Rev. C. G. Hutchinson, Minister of Hawkhurst, Kent, a handsome silver salver.

Rev. W. P. Hutton, St. Thomas's Kendal, a copy of Illustrations of the Cathedrals of England and Wales.

Rev. W. King, late Curate of St. Paul's, Leeds, a purse containing 23*l*. 8*s*.

Rev. J. Longhurst, Rector of Kirkby Mallory, a handsome silver salver.

Rev. A. C. H. Morrison, Curate of Stoneleigh, Warwick, a splendid silver coffee-pot, cream-jug, and sugar-basin.

Rev. J. Ralph, a gown, hood, scarf, cassock, and bands, together with a copy of Keith on the Signs of the Times, 2 vols. 8vo.

Rev. J. Sedgwick, late Curate of Newton in Mackerfield, a purse containing 80 guineas.

Rev. T. H. Terry, late Curate of North Newbald, Yorkshire, a gown.

Rev. R. C. Vaughan, Curate of All Saints, Poplar, a splendid tea and coffee service, together with a purse of 80 guineas.

The Rev. J. S. Newman, by the congregation of Little Leigh, Cheshire, a splendid Bible in 2 vols. and an elegant pocket Communion Service.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. A. Arnold, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Langho, Blackburn. Patron, Dr. Whitaker.

The Duke of Argyll has appointed the Rev. Charles Benastyne, M.A. to be one of his Grace's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. W. Brewster, to the Perpetual Curacy of Widdington, Northumberland. Patron, Lord Vernon.

Rev. Charles Brigham, to the Incumbency of Doding Green, near Kendal. Patron, Edward Biddell, Esq.

Rev. W. R. Browne, M.A. to the Chaplaincy of the Knutsford House of Correction.

Rev. Thomas Tenison Cuffie has been appointed Minister of Carlisle Chapel, parish of St. Mary, Lambeth.

The Duke of Buccleugh has appointed the Rev. William Darnell, B.A. to be one of his Grace's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. Jos. Dovell, M.A. to the Rectory of Martinhoe, Devon. Patron, John Pyke, Esq.

Rev. Wm. Dusauroy, to be Curate of Frome Selwood, Somersetshire.

Rev. Jas. Wm. Geldart, LL.D. to the Rectory of Kirk Deighton, Yorkshire. Patron, J. W. Geldart, LL.D.

Rev. W. Gurney, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Lightcliffe. Patron, Vicar of Halifax.

Rev. James Hassall, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has been appointed Chaplain to the Earl of Sefton.

Rev. Alfred Hewlett, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Astley, near Manchester. Patron, the Vicar of Leigh.

Rev. T. J. Hogg, sen. to the Perpetual Curacy of Cunbury, Salop. Patron, Earl of Powis.

Rev. Augustus Wenman Langton, M.A. to the Rectory of Little Franhams, Norfolk.

Rev. George Lea, M.A. to the Incumbency of Christ Church, Birmingham, with the Prebendal Stall of Lichfield annexed. Patron, Bishop of Worcester.

Rev. E. S. Lewis, M.A. to the Rectory of Southease, Sussex. Patron, F. W. Lewis, Esq.

Rev. John Thomas Malne, M.A. to the Rectory of Brinkhill, Lincolnshire. Patron, R. Cracroft, Esq.

Rev. Wm. Nathaniel Tilson Marsh, B.A. to the Incumbency of the Episcopal Chapel of St. Mary, Leamington. Patrons, Trustees of the said Chapel.

Rev. G. Martin, to the Rectory of St. Pancras, Exeter. Patrons, Dean and Chapter of Exeter.

Rev. Thomas Maurice, M.A. to the Rectory of Harnhill, Gloucestershire. Patron, the Rev. Robert Ashe.

Rev. Charles Mayne, to a part of the Union of Newport, Ireland. Patron, the Bishop of Cashel.

Rev. Joseph Mayor, Rector of South Collingham, and the Rev. H. R. Harrison, Rector of Alston, are appointed Rural Deans for the Deanery of Newark.

Rev. Jeremiah M'Cheane, to the Union of Kilmagany. To the remaining portion of this Union the Rev. S. C. Fox has been promoted.

Rev. Henry Isaac Nicholson, to the Vicarage of Great Paxton, Huntingdonshire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln.

Rev. Robert Pearce, M.A. was unanimously elected to the office of Custos in the College of Vicars of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. R. B. Perkins, to the Mastership of the Scholar's House, Wotton Underbridge, Gloucestershire.

Rev. M. Phayre, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Threadwood, Flintshire. Patron, the Bishop of Chester.

Rev. P. Plucknett, M.A. to the Rectory of Horsted Keymes, Sussex. Patron, Thomas Austen, Esq.

Rev. J. H. Pooley, as Rural Dean in the Deanery of Corringham, Leicestershire.

Rev. A. B. Power, M.A. to be Clerical Principal of the Norwich Diocesan Training Institution.

Rev. J. H. Randolph, Rector of Mistley, and Vicar of Bradfield, Essex, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Tending.

Rev. J. Rawes, B.A. to be a Minor Canon in the Cathedral Church of Bristol.

Rev. John Roberts, to the Rectory of Templeton, Devon. Patron, Sir W. T. Pole, Bart.

Rev. Joseph Rose, to the Perpetual Curacy of Dowland, Devonshire.

Rev. W. Shaw, to the Chaplaincy of the Langport Union Workhouse.

Rev. E. Shuttleworth, to the Perpetual Curacy of Penzance.

Rev. J. Singleton, M.A. to the chaplaincy of the Union House at Linton.

Rev. Thomas Stoneham, M.A. to the Living of Ketley, Shropshire.

Rev. Francis Studdert, to the Vicarage of Clonlea.

Rev. W. Tucker, to the Living of St. Pancras, Exeter.

Rev. G. N. Turner, M.A. to the Rectory of Kettleborough, St. Andrew, Suffolk. Patron, for this turn, the Hon. and Rev. F. Hotham.

Rev. F. E. Tuson, M.A. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Huntingdon.

Rev. W. C. Twiss, M.A. to the Vicarage of Eyeworth, Bedfordshire. Patron, Lord Ongley.

Rev. Peter John Watherston, M.A. to the Vicarage of Charlton Horethorne, Somerset. Patron, for this turn, Mrs. Anna Watherston.

Rev. C. K. Williams, M.A. has been appointed by the Diocesan Board of Education one of the Inspectors of Schools in the Diocese of Exeter.

Rev. J. Williams, M.A., to the Living of Trinity Church, Sheerness. Patron, Rev. H. Turmine.

Rev. T. Woodward, M.A. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Right Hon. Lord Oranmore.

Rev. John Wrey, to the Rectory of Combinteighhead, Devon. Patrons, T. W. Harding and Walter Long, Esqrs.

Rev. H. W. Wright, to be Chaplain of the Northern Asylum of the Blind and the Deaf and Dumb, at Newcastle.

Rev. Mr. Wrightson, to the Vicarage of Hemsworth, Yorkshire.

Rev. Wm. Johnson Yonge, Rector of Rockborne, Hants, to be Rural Dean of the Western Division of Fordingbridge Deanery.

ERRATA.

In the list of preferments in the last Number, that which related to the Perpetual Curacy of Accrington, Lancashire, is incorrect. The Rev. J. Hopwood is the Perpetual Curate. Rev. W. Hinson, not Finson, to be Chaplain to the Earl of Coventry.

DEATHS.

Dec. 5, Rev. John Nurse, B.A. Curate of Bridgton, Barbador, aged 31.

Dec. 28, Rev. John Hutchins, M.A. Rector of the United Parishes of St. Anne and Agnes, with St. John Zachary, Aldersgate, London.

Dec. 30, at Calbeck, Cumberland, aged 51, the Rev. Wm. Pattinson. He had been Curate of Calbeck upwards of 19 years.

JAN. 5, aged 74, the Rev. John Hodgkin, Vicar of Northmolton, Devon. Patron, the Earl of Morley.

JAN. 5, at Trawden, Lancashire, aged 29, the Rev. David Pryce.

JAN. 9, at his seat, Christ Church Park, near Ipswich, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. C. W. Fonnereau, Perpetual Curate of St. Margaret's, Ipswich, and Vicar of Tudendenham St. Martin, Suffolk.

JAN. 17, in London, the Rev. James Elliott.

JAN. 18, at Clifton, the Rev. Robert Forsyth, Curate of St. Werburgh's, Bristol, and Chaplain to the Mayor of Bristol.

JAN. 19, aged 79, the Rev. J. F. Mievill, 32 years Minister of the French Protestant Church at Canterbury.

JAN. 23, the Rev. W. Ewbank, Rector of North Witham, Lincolnshire. Patron, Viscount Downe.

JAN. 24, at Torquay, of consumption, the Rev. Alfred Howell, B.A. of Caius College, Cambridge, late Curate of Sedgely, Staffordshire.

JAN. 27, at his residence, 6, Great Smith-street, aged 87, the Rev. J. Shepherd, M.A. formerly Minister of the Episcopal Chapel in Queen-square, Westminster, and forty years Afternoon Lecturer of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields.

JAN. 29, Rev. Jas. Henry D'Avenant, of Stubwood Lodge, Hungerford, Curate of Ham, Wilts, upwards of 40 years; and many years Curate of Shalbourne and Buttermere.

At Marston St. Lawrence, Northamptonshire, aged 38, the Rev. Thomas Blencowe, M.A. Vicar of Marston St. Lawrence, with Warkworth, Northamptonshire.

In the 66th year of his age, the Rev. Henry Bower, M.A. Rector of Orchard Portman, and Steeple Fitzpaine, and Vicar of St. Mary Magdalen, Taunton, all in the county of Somerset, and patronage of E. B. Portman, Esq. He took the degree of M.A. Nov. 7, 1798.

At Torquay, aged 39, the Rev. William Marriott Caldecott, M.A. He entered a Commoner of Oriel College in 1820; took his degree of B.A. June 9th, 1825; and proceeded M.A. May 25th, 1826.

In Beaumont-street, aged 52, the Rev. Joseph Carter, B.D. Rector of Bainton, York. Patrons, the President and Fellows of St. John's College. He took the degree of B.A. May 17th, 1810; M.A. Jan. 15th, 1816; B.D. May 5th, 1821.

At Hasfield, Herts, the Rev. Henry Comyn, Curate of that parish.

Within the Precincts, Rochester, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Jacob Marsham, D.D. Canon of Windsor, and Prebendary of Rochester and Wells. He took the degree of M.A. in 1783, and that of D.D. in 1797.

At a very advanced age, the Rev. John Peddle, B.C.L. Vicar of Charlton Horrethorne, Somersetshire. He took the degree of B.C.L. June 17, 1773.

Rev. Thomas Pigot, M.A. Rector of Blymhill, Staffordshire. Patron, the Earl of Bradford. Matriculated of Christ Church, October 29, 1795; took the degree of B.A. May 23, 1799; and M.A. April 28, 1802.

Rev. William Vollans, M.A. for fifty years Rector of Hemsworth, Yorkshire. M.A. 1793.

Rev. Edward Warneford, Prebendary of Lincoln, and Vicar of Ashburnham, Sussex. Patron, the Earl of Ashburnham.

Rev. T. Sneyd, Vicar of Lavy, county of Cavan, Ireland. Near Leamington, in his 68th year, the Rev. Lewis Way, M.A. Was matriculated of Christ Church, April 22, 1790; where he proceeded B.A. Jan. 14, 1793; afterwards elected Fellow of Merton College; and took the degree of M.A. October 19, 1796.

The late Rev. James Geldart, LL.D. Rector of Kirk Deighton, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. On taking the degree of B.A. in 1783, he was first of his College in the Mathematical Tripos. Marrying early he was not a candidate for a fellowship. His three sons were educated at Cambridge, and have all been fellows of their respective Colleges; his eldest son is Regius Professor of the Civil Law; the second is Rector of Little Belling, in the county of Northampton; and the youngest is a Barrister at Lincoln's Inn. Of his three daughters, the second is married to Henry Jephson, M.D. Leamington, the celebrated physician. The late Rector of Kirk Deighton was the senior Magistrate for the West Riding of York. His services as a Justice of the Peace were duly appreciated in his neighbourhood, particularly by the poor, to whom he was ever accessible, and kindly considerate in the impartial execution of his office. He was the author of a valuable little treatise on the Poor Laws.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO A CLERGYMAN REQUIRING ABSENCE FROM HIS PARISH, ON ACCOUNT OF HEALTH OR GOING ABROAD.

AN Orthodox CLERGYMAN, prepared with a satisfactory testimonial, will be disengaged for one year, or a longer period, early in March, or at the ensuing Lady-Day, to undertake the charge of a Parish during the absence of the Incumbent. Stipend not so much an object, as the satisfaction of a well-regulated Country Parish, where the population does not exceed 600.

A modern-built, well-furnished House, which would be taken all due care of, as there are no Children; either of the Midland Counties would be preferred; a responsible servant left in the House not objected to.

Letters addressed to the Rev. F. N. W., Post Office, Gloucester. [177]

THE Rev. S. C. SAXTON'S ESTABLISHMENT, for the Board and Education of YOUNG GENTLEMEN (conducted on strictly religious principles), re-opened on Friday, January 31st, 1840; when he will be happy to receive the Sons of such Parents as may be disposed to place them under his care.

Terms from 25 to 40 Guineas per annum, varying according to age.
Darley Dale, Dec. 31st, 1839. [244]

TUITION.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, who has had many years experience in Tuition, and is now residing in a Midland County, is desirous of receiving into his House a limited number of YOUNG GENTLEMEN to educate with his own Children. [145]

The most satisfactory references can be given, and further particulars known, by addressing (post paid), T. C., 16, New Broad-street, City: or the Rev. A. M., Post Office, Bedford.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A. of the University of Oxford, and resident in a healthy and conveniently situated Village in Hertfordshire, within 23 miles of London, receives five Pupils into his Family, to prepare for the Public Schools, or the Universities. The highest references and testimonials will be given.

Further particulars may be known, by applying (if by letter, post paid), to the Rev. C. M. A., Post Office, St. Alban's. [151]

A GENTLEMAN wishes to place his Son in the Family of a pious Married Clergyman, 30 to 40 years of age, educating three or more than four Boys, from 12 to 15 years of age. The Advertiser wants for his Son the comforts of a respectable Establishment, and to meet with a Gentleman that takes a pleasure in Tuition, and whose Clerical duties will enable him to give up a great part of his time to the studies and amusements of his Pupils, so as to make all improving to them: the Advertiser is also anxious that the lady at the head of the establishment should be an accomplished intellectual gentlewoman, that could command the respect and attention of the young people, laying the foundation of such habits and manners as shall qualify them for good society in after life: near Town would be preferred, in a dry warm situation: the terms will be liberal, and the advantages expected must be corresponding.

Address in reply, for J. H. at the Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, in the Strand, London. [166]

SOCIETE EVANGELIQUE DE GENEVA, Colporteur Department. Extract from the last Occasional Paper, by the London Central Committee, Nov. 1839:—"How affecting it is to contemplate a Committee of our brethren at Geneva, rejoicing over such instances of the power of Divine truth, seeing the door open before them, which gives them access to a mighty harvest ready for the reapers, having fifty Colporteurs waiting to go forth and disseminate that word which the Lord hath declared shall not return to him void, and yet are obliged to say, 'For want of the gold and silver we cannot send you.' In Britain there are thousands who have bread enough and to spare, but they have not yet been awakened to an interest in the souls of 32,000,000 French people, and therefore we must wait until the Lord in his goodness sends us aid! The Geneva Committee, in the face of these difficulties, and not knowing whether it may please the Lord of the harvest to send them help or not, but in the strength of his promise and in faith, came at once to this Resolution, at their meeting of the 2nd October:—

"That the Colporteur department do not limit the number of its Agents until the end of May, 1840." And "That active measures be taken to collect funds for this special purpose." The Central Committee will not believe that English Christians can look upon these resolutions of the Geneva Committee with an eye of indifference."

SUBSCRIPTIONS ALREADY RECEIVED.

Abel Smith, Esq.	£10	Lady Louisa Finch	£2
Rev. E. Bickersteth	10	Rev. J. Olive Ayott	5
Rev. T. R. Birks	10	B. C. "per Record"	5
Rev. W. R. Freemantle	2	J. M. Strachan, Esq.	10
H. Cowper, Esq.	5	Miss Maryat	10
Rev. J. J. Faithful	5	J. Graham, Esq.	5
Lady	10	Sir W. Farquhar	10
Dow. Duchess of Beau-	10	Miss Allix	20
fort	5	Smaller sums	35
Marquis of Cholmondeley	10	And a Gold Brooch by an	
Marchioness ditto	2	unknown hand.	
Lord and Lady Henry do.	2		

Subscriptions and Donations will be thankfully received by the Rev. R. Burgess, 10, Cadogan-place, Hon. Secretary; Captain H. Layard, 3, Mabledon-place, Burton Crescent, Assistant Secretary; and Sir W. R. Farquhar, Bart. Treasurer; and James Nisbet and Co. 21, Berners-street: as also for the general purposes of the Sociétés Evangeliques of Paris and Geneva. [180]

CURATE AND TUTOR.

THE Advertiser is desirous of engaging a Gentleman to undertake the Duties of Two very small Parishes, a mile apart, and with a joint population of 190. Also to give his two sons, who are seven and eight years of age, a little daily instruction in the rudiments of Latin, and the usual branches of a good English education. A title for orders would be objected to. Stipend £100 per annum, together with an excellent House, Garden, Stables, Coach-house, &c. The soil is dry, the climate salubrious, and the country pretty. The gentleman might take two or three other pupils if he wished to do so. A preference would be given to a single man.

For further particulars apply to A. M. Post office, Spilsby, Lincolnshire. [209]

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Established 1808.

DIRECTORS.

Sir Thomas Turtton, Bart. Chairman.

J. D. Mume, Esq. Deputy Chairman.

The Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle

John Oliver Hanson, Esq.

William Laforest, Esq.

James Mocatta, Esq.

James William Ogle, Esq.

Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq. F.R.S.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE attention of the Public has, in the Advertisements and Proposals of this Company of late years, been called to a Table of Additions applicable to and exact ant on Policies of particular dates and ages: the Directors now beg to submit the following statement of Claims *actually paid*, showing the sums respectively assured and the Bonuses thereon, and they request, in order to show the advantageous plan of Assurance proposed by this Company, that Persons desirous of effecting Assurances on their Own Lives, or on the Lives of Others, will compare the statement now submitted, with the Addition or Bonus of any of the other Offices which may apply to a Policy issued by them since 1816, when the Atlas Company adopted the Bonus system.

Statement of Claims paid on Policies effected in London or through an Agent in Great Britain.

No. of Policy.	Name of Life Assured.	Term during which Bonus accrued.	Sum Assured.	Bonus.	Total Amount paid.	Bonus per Cent. on the Sum Assured.	Bonus equal to the underwritten per Cent. per Annum on the Sum Assured.
213	His Majesty William IV.	14	3000	1068	4068	35 12 0	12 10 10
69	His M. H. the D of York.	7	9000	385	2385	19 5 0	2 15 0
92	The same.	7	3000	577	3577	19 5 0	2 15 0
3422	The late Duke of Argyll.	14	5000	1453	6453	29 0 6	5 15 2
3404	The late Earl of Clarendon	12½	2500	1120	3620	44 16 0	3 11 8
687	M. S. (Berks)	21	400	437	837	109 5 0	5 4 1
1202	Sr J. Deas Thomson, G.C.B.	21	500	308	808	61 12 0	2 18 8
1103	Rev. Job W. Baugh	21	1500	767	2267	51 2 0	2 8 8
1578	Rev. Thomas Crompton	20	500	350	850	70 0 0	3 10 0

Persons assured for the whole term of Life in Great Britain or Ireland respectively, will have an ADDITION made to their Policies every seventh year, or an equivalent REDEMPTION will be made in the future payments of Premium, at the option of the Assured.

The Fourth Septennial Valuation will be made up to Christmas, 1844.

Assurances for Short Periods may now be effected in this Office at considerably reduced rates of Premium.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—In addition to the benefit of the late Reduction in the Rates of Premiums, this Company offers to Assurers the advantage of an allowance for the loss of Rent of Buildings rendered untenable by Fire.

The Company's Rates and Proposals may be had at the Office in London, or of any of the Agents in the Country, who are authorized to report on the appearance of Lives proposed for Assurance.

HENRY DESBOROUGH, Secretary.

92, Cheapside, Feb. 1840.

A CLERGYMAN, M.A., of the University of Cambridge, who has lately left his Curacy, is very desirous of meeting with another immediately. His tenets are orthodox, in strict accordance with the Articles of the Church. A liberal Stipend will be required, and satisfactory references given.

Direct to Rev. G. B. Bintry, near Guist, Norfolk. [253]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN wishes to obtain a Curacy in a healthy situation, distant not more than four hours journey from London, where he might have a prospect of permanency and a good-sized house, either a parsonage or to be rented. Address X. Y., care of Mr. Stephenson, 12 and 13, Parliament Street, Westminster. [250]

A CLERGYMAN is desirous to obtain a temporary or permanent engagement in or near London, where the weekly duty is not heavy. The Advertiser's testimonials will be found satisfactory. Address (post paid) to N. E. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street, Strand. [256]

A LADY, a Member of the Church of England, living in good Society, in a respectable town in Kent, wishes to receive into her house a widow, or unmarried lady, as Boarder. As it is presumed such advantages for a home are not often offered, it is hoped that no one will apply who cannot give satisfactory references.

Letters directed to Rev. P. S. Ewell, Dover, will be forwarded to the Advertiser. [186]

TO GRADUATES OF THE UNIVERSITIES OF OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE,

Who are preparing for Admission into Holy Orders.

DURING the QUARTER preceding TRINITY SUNDAY, the Rev. WILLIAM HENRY WHITWORTH, M.A. Head Master of Kensington Proprietary School, late Fellow and Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, proposes to receive one gentleman as a resident, to be prepared for the Examination previous to admission into Holy Orders, strictly in accordance with the doctrine and principles of the Established Church of England. Terms, Fifty Guineas. [184]

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, the **AD-VOWSON** and **NEXT PRESENTATION** to a most valuable Rectory, in one of the most eligible of the Midland Counties. It is an agricultural parish, limited population, and single duty. Age of the Incumbent 45. The income is £424, arising from about 320 acres of good useful glebe land, upon which are a few acres of thriving plantations, and several ponds of water.

There is an excellent newly-built parsonage, with corresponding offices, and 3 acres of garden and shrubberies. The whole is surrounded by preserves, well tenanted, and situate in a rich and most beautiful neighbourhood.

Such excellent preferment is seldom offered for sale; and to any gentleman desirous of providing for a younger son it is invaluable. The most respectable references will be given.

For further particulars, application may be made at the Law Offices of Messrs. Batye, Fisher, and Sudlow, 20, Chancery Lane, London. [262]

MR. VALPY is commissioned to offer the following:—

ADVOWSON for **SALE**, with a prospect of early possession, in a favourite county, value about 690*l.* per annum.

As the House is of the best description, the Purchaser should possess property independent of the Living.

NEXT PRESENTATION, with prospect of early possession, of a desirable Living, about 90 miles from Town, value from 800*l.* to 1000*l.* per annum, with an excellent House and Grounds.

NEXT PRESENTATION, to a small Living, about 100 miles from Town, of about 100*l.* per annum. The present Incumbent 80 years of age; suitable as a Title to Orders.

PROFITABLE EXCHANGE. The Incumbent of a small Living within 90 miles of London, value 400*l.* per annum, will **EXCHANGE** for one of less value, with any gentleman aged 54 or upwards. Warwickshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Berkshire, or near London, preferred.

Apply, if by letter, free, to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, 36, Bedford-street, Strand. [246]

ADVOWSON with prospect of early possession, to be **SOLD**, being a Rectory on a turnpike-road about 80 miles from Town in a good situation, the income nearly 300*l.* with a Parsonage-house, and the population under 300.

AN ADVOWSON to be **DISPOSED OF** in a Midland County, within a few miles of a First Class Railway Station, in the midst of good society. Income about 1000*l.*; a large population.

N.B. In this case the right of Presentation can be immediately exercised. [257]

ADVOWSON, RIGHT OF PRESENTATION AND IMPROPRIATE RECTORYAL TITHES OF TYTHE-KINGTON IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract the Perpetual **ADVOWSON** and **NEXT PRESENTATION** to the Vicarage of Tytherington in the County of Gloucester, pleasantly situated about 3 miles from the Market Town of Thornbury, together with an excellent newly built Parsonage house contiguous to the Church, with corresponding offices, Lawn, Shrubberies, and walled Garden, and a Glebe of about 64 Acres; Tithes commuted, and Annual Value of the Living 409*l.* per annum. The present Incumbent is in his 39th year.

Also the Improprate Rectoryal Tithes of the said Parish of Tytherington extending over 2,145 acres of meadow Pasture and arable Land, and which have recently been commuted into an annual rent-charge of 450*l.* The Purchaser will be entitled to the Rent-Charge upon the completion of the Purchase, and payable half-yearly.

For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. Baxter, Solicitor, Alveston, near Thornbury. [254]

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE NEXT PRESENTATION on the demise of the present Incumbent, now of the age of 74 years, or thereabouts, to the compact and valuable **RECTORY OF TOLLERTON**; comprising an excellent Parsonage-house, with a large walled-in Garden, Stabling, Carriage-house, and appropriate Out-offices, in the rural Village of Tollerton, and 218 Acres of superior Pasture and Arable Land, with suitable Farm-yards, Barns, Stables, Sheds, and other Out-houses; distant from Nottingham six miles.

For particulars and further information, apply to Messrs. Clarke, Tynmore, and Pladgate, Solicitors, 43, Craven-street, Strand; or to Mr. Leeson, Solicitor, Nottingham. [168]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

TO NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN OF FORTUNE.

A CLERGYMAN, having the **NEXT PRESENTATION** to one of the most desirable Livings in the country, subject to an aged life, wishes to exchange it for an immediate Presentation to a larger Town Living in any part of England. To a Nobleman or Gentleman of fortune, wishing to introduce a Son into the Church, this advertisement offers peculiar advantages, as the Parish in question is small, in a beautiful part of the country, on excellent roads, and the society of the very first respectability.

Application (by letter only) addressed Rev. X. Y., care of Mr. Donaldson, Southampton-street, Strand, London. [228]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT. [248.]

A RECTORY, in Gloucestershire, above 300*l.* per annum, with house and glebe, and small population, for one of equal value, with the option of purchasing the Advowson or Next Presentation at a stipulated sum.

Apply (post paid) Mr. S. Roberts, Post-office, Cheltenham.

WANTED, with immediate, or prospect of very early possession, the **ADVOWSON** of (and next presentation to) a **LIVING** in an Agricultural district, and with a population not exceeding 1000, in one of the following counties—Gloucestershire, Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Salop, Kent, or Northumberland, or in the North or East Riding of Yorkshire.

Address A. B., Post Office, Tewkesbury. [211]

WANTED in a retired Parish in Bucks an **ORTHODOX CURATE** for three months, beginning on the first of April. He will have the use of a small furnished house, and the services of one maid-servant. Population between 900 and 1000. He must give unexceptionable references of being active in visiting his parishioners, and attending schools.

Address Rev. A. B., Post Office, Stony Stratford. [213]

WANTED, by the Resident Incumbent of a Country Parish in the North Riding of Yorkshire, an Unmarried Clergyman as **CURATE**, to take the active charge of a population of about 1,100, with a Church and Chapel of Ease, distant from each other 3 miles, and in which are three duties in summer and two in winter every Sunday. Salary 100*l.* per annum.

Address A. B. Post Office, Nottingham. [261]

WANTED by a Resident Incumbent of a town parish, a Curate of Orthodox principles. Stipend 100*l.* The Advertiser would not object to give a title.

Address (post paid) Rev. M. A. Mr. Parke's, Wolverhampton. [247]

WANTED by a Clergyman in full orders, of sound Church and Evangelical views, an eligible **CURACY**. Full particulars are requested in reply.

Address to Rev. B. K., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office. [249]

WANTED, by an unmarried Priest of the Church of England, a **CURACY** in, or in the immediate neighbourhood of, one of the Cathedral towns. The South of England would be preferred. Apply to the Rev. N. J. at Mr. Robinson's, No. 11A, Hart-st., Bloomsbury. [258]

WANTED, immediately, a Clergyman in Full Orders, to undertake the Charge of an extensive Parish, in the West of England, till Lady-day, with the prospect of a continuance for the following year. The applicant must be able to produce satisfactory testimonials and references that he is an efficient and consistent Clergyman of sound Church principles. As the church is large, and the population, upwards of 1500, scattered over several miles, he must possess a powerful voice, and be of active habits. Remuneration at the rate of 150*l.* per annum, with surplice fees. Also, the use of the Vicarage-house, furnished; for which, if continued on for the following year, a proportionate deduction will be required.

Address (post paid) to L. W. care of Mr. Jones, Bookseller, Ludlow, Salop. [200]

WANTED TO PURCHASE, in or within 50 miles of London, the **ADVOWSON** or **NEXT PRESENTATION** of a **RECTORY**, from 300*l.* to 600*l.* per Year, with early possession. Post town desirable. Might not object to endow a new church, population being large and respectable.

Particulars (post paid) to T. W. M., Messrs. Pemberton, Crawley, and Gardiner, Whitehall place. [178]

WANTED, by a Graduate of Cambridge, a Title for Holy Orders. He would prefer the charge of a small Parish, but would be glad to assist a Clergyman incapacitated through age or ill health.

Address R. N. Post-office, Cirencester, Gloucestershire. [217]

WANTED, immediately, a **CLERGYMAN** in Deacon's or Priest's Orders, to assist in the Duties of a populous district in Yorkshire. He must be Evangelical in doctrine, of sound Church principles, and have a voice equal to a large church. Stipend 90*l.* a year.

Letters (post paid) containing references may be addressed to C. D., Mr. Somersdale, Bookseller, Leeds. [253]

WANTED immediately for three or six Months, a **CURATE** in Full Orders and of strictly Orthodox principles, to take half of the duties in a country parish where the Vicar is resident.

Address (prepaid) to Rev. W. W., Mr. Gilbert, Bookseller, Spalding, Lincolnshire. [252]

WANTED TO PURCHASE, an **ADVOWSON** in Wiltshire, of the value of about 150*l.* per Annum. Address G. G. at Messrs. Hatchard & Sons, Piccadilly. [163]

WANTED, by a Graduate of Oxford, of Orthodox views, who has been in the Church about 15 years, a **CURACY**, in the County of Kent. A single Parish with double service on Sunday, or where a Second may be added, and a population of not above 500, would be preferred.

Address to the Rev. —, at Mr. Lloyd's, Bookseller, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, London. [162]

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, of more than Ten Years' standing in the Church, is desirous of meeting with a **CURACY** near London, where a good house can be procured. He would not object to undertake any gentleman's duty for a year or more during his absence, if he could have a comfortable furnished house by way of remuneration.

Address (post paid) Rev. P., care of Mr. Mortimer, Bookseller, 21, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, London. [190]

WANTED, by a Gentleman, who has taken High Honours at Oxford, a **CURACY**, as a **TITLE FOR ORDERS**. Sentiments moderate. No objection to Tuition which will not interfere with his ministerial duties. Apply (if by letter, post paid), B. G. L., at the Office of the Ecclesiastical Gazette. [167]

CURACY WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, who has been upwards of nine years in Holy Orders, and whose voice is equal to the largest Church, wishes to obtain a **COUNTRY CURACY**. He is Orthodox in doctrine, and of sound Church principles. The entire superintendence of a Parish would be preferred. The most satisfactory references can be given.

Address (post paid), to the Rev. C. Dowling, West Kingston, Chippenham, Wilts. [176]

CURACY WANTED by a young unmarried Clergyman of active habits and some experience. He took honours in both Triposes at Cambridge, and would have no objection to unite with his Curacy the office of Private Tutor to the Incumbent's family. Satisfactory references will be given.

Address Rev. T. C., Arrington, Cambridgeshire. [199]

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN in full Orders, and Fellow of a College in Oxford (to whom Stipend is not an object), wishes to meet with a **CURACY**, either for a definite or indefinite period. He is of orthodox sentiments, and can produce the most satisfactory references and testimonials.

Address (post paid) Rev. A. B. to Mr. Straker, Theological Bookseller, 443, Strand. [183]

CURACY WANTED by a Fellow of a College in Oxford, who has been three years in Orders. Address to the Rev. M. A. Post-office, Oxford. [305]

CURACY WANTED, by a Graduate of Oxford, M.A. in Full Orders, whose views are in exact accordance with the Articles of the Church. A house is indispensable.

Address (post paid) Rev. F. W., Messrs. Combe and Cromley, Leicester. [221]

A CURATE will be wanted after Lady-day, for a Parish in Shropshire, where the population is small, and the Parsonage suited for an unmarried Clergyman, or one with a small family. Stipend 80*l.*

Address with references, A. B. Mr. Stephenson's, 12, Parliament-street. [238]

CURATE WANTED for a Country Parish in Nottinghamshire. Stipend 100*l.*; no House. Unexceptionable references will be required.

Address (prepaid) F. D., 15, York Road, Lambeth. [257]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN who has been in Orders 7 years, wishes for a **CURACY** in the Country with a house, or where one can be rented. The Advertiser would not object to take duty for a few Sundays, if likely to lead to a permanency. Hants, Surrey, or adjoining counties preferred.

Apply by letter (post paid) to X. Y., Post Office, Southampton. [245]

CURACY WANTED, with a Title for Orders, by a Graduate of Oxford, the Son of a Beneficed Clergyman. The Advertiser would prefer a Curacy under a resident incumbent. The amount of salary no object, provided it be sanctioned by the Bishop of the diocese. Respectable references can be given with College testimonials, &c.

Address C. D., Stamp Office, Bath. [204]

THE CHAPLAIN to the Middlesex Hospital begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of Two Parcels, kindly forwarded in consequence of his Advertisement in the Ecclesiastical Gazette for October: one from Suffolk; the other seemingly from a county north of London, with each book separately folded.

TITLE for HOLY ORDERS in the Diocese of York. Any Gentleman in want of a Title, to whom pecuniary considerations are not an immediate object, may hear of one by addressing Rev. C. N., Post Office, Stokely, Yorkshire. [216]

A CLERGYMAN, M.A. of Oxford, who has the Incumbency of a District Church in the immediate neighbourhood of London, and who takes two pupils to prepare for Holy Orders, has at present a vacancy.

Apply by letter (post paid) to the Rev. W. W., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office. [229]

TO BE DISPOSED OF, with immediate possession, the **NEXT PRESENTATION** to the Rectory of a small Village, within moderate distance of Town, annual value 155*l.* Single duty. House and Glebe.

Address (pre-paid) L. M. N. care of Mr. Bridger, Solicitor, 32, Finsbury Circus, London. [224]

A SCHOLAR, of St. David's College, who completed his terms at Christmas last, and is not of age to take Holy Orders, is desirous of engaging himself as a Private Tutor in a Family. He is permitted to refer to the Principal and Tutors for testimonials of character and ability.

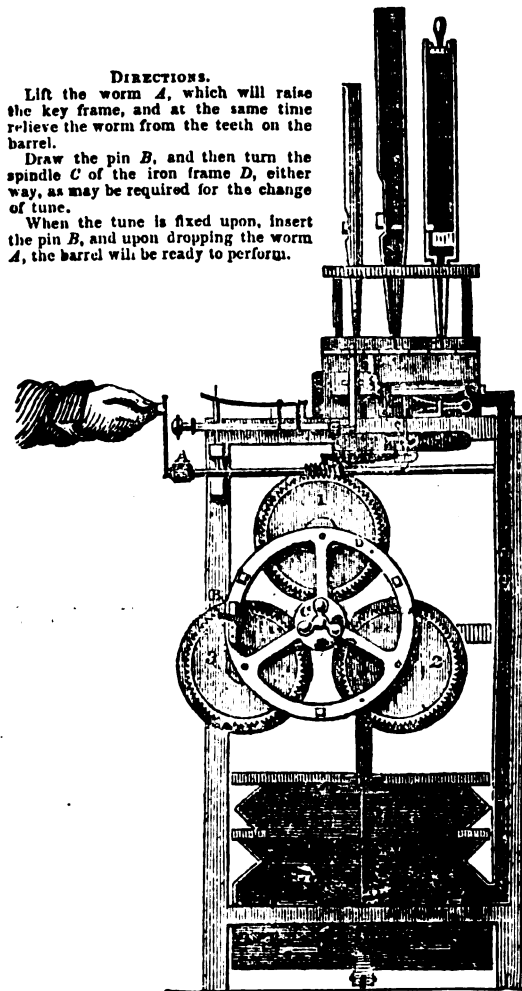
Address, post paid, to A. B., St. David's College, Lampeter. [173]

TO THE CLERGY.

IT is proposed to establish a SCHOOL, on a large and very liberal scale, for the EDUCATION of the SONS of the CLERGY; a School, in which all the branches of knowledge which ought to form the subject of instruction to a Christian gentleman shall be taught by masters of the highest qualifications. And it is calculated, from accurate inspection of the expenses of other large establishments, that this can be effected, with Board and Lodging, for a charge of £30 per annum to each scholar. The Sons of the Laity will be admitted, but at a higher rate of payment; and the profit thereon accruing will be applied to the Education of Orphans of Clergymen, Founding of Scholarships, &c. It is thus contemplated that the Institution will eventually more than cover its own expenses; but a fund must necessarily be raised in the first instance to bear the charges incident to the formation of the establishment.

The highest Dignitaries of the Church have expressed their approbation of the plan; and those Clergymen who are favourable to the establishment of such an Institution, and may feel disposed to take advantage of it for the education of their Sons, or be willing to promote so desirable an object by donations or subscriptions, are requested to forward their names, at their earliest convenience, to the Rev. C. E. Plater, Charlton in Dover. [203]

GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.



No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.
2. Ditto ditto 75 ditto.
3. Ditto size larger ditto 90 ditto.

The instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventors, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square. [77]

HOME and COLONIAL INFANT SCHOOL SOCIETY.

The Committee have several applications for Men and their Wives as Teachers for Infant Schools, both for Home and Colonial service, and they would feel much obliged to Clergymen and others to recommend persons of decided piety, members of the Established Church, between twenty and forty years of age, of moderate education and fond of Children.

One or two Superior Masters are also wanted.

The time occupied, expense of training, &c., may be obtained by addressing the Honorary Secretary, Gray's-Inn Road, King's Cross.

Subscriptions and Donations are earnestly solicited, and may be paid to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Bankers; John Bridges, Esq., Treasurer, 23, Red Lion-square, or any member of the Committee. [215]

FINGER ORGAN FOR SALE (GREAT BARGAIN).

A CLERGYMAN in the County of Devon, has to offer for Sale, a very neat and well-toned FINGER ORGAN, with powers sufficient for a Church, capable of accommodating four or five hundred persons. Price Sixty Guineas only.

Address, by letter, post paid, L. M. N., 4, Mylne-street, Pentonville, London. [150]

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Lamentable Want of Clergymen Catechists and Schoolmasters in our Colonies, and for British Residents in Foreign Lands, has brought this Society into operation, and loudly calls for assistance from all those who acknowledge the paramount claims of our countrymen, and desire the extension of the Redeemer's Kingdom. An Appeal of the Society, just published, may be had, gratuitously, at the Office, No. 5, Exeter Hall.

Contributions received at Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., Lombard-street; Williams, Deacon, and Co., Birchington; Herries, Farquhar, and Co., St. James's-street; the Office, 5, Exeter Hall; Hatchard and Co., Piccadilly; Nisbet and Co., Berners-street; Seeleys, Fleet-street. [208]

A VACANCY having occurred in the MASTERSHIP of the late ABBEY MILTON SCHOOL, removed to BLANDFORD, Dorset.

The Fees will proceed to an Election at the Crown Inn, Blandford, on Thursday, June 11th next.

Candidates are required to send testimonials of their character and abilities (post paid), on or before the 5th of April next, to Mr. Coombe, Solicitor, Dorchester, from whom particulars of the Institution may be procured. [173]

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a PERPETUAL ADVOWSON or NEXT PRESENTATION, with prospect of immediate possession, or where the intended Incumbent might undertake the entire duty as Curate. The net income must exceed £500, but not be much more than £600. A good house, with three or four acres of land attached, is indispensable. Kent, Surrey, Sussex, or the Midland Counties, preferred. [187]
Address by letter, or personally, by previous appointment, Messrs. Ward and Burroughes, 35, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

CHURCH ACCOMMODATION.

CASE OF THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING, IN THE PARISH OF MYLOR, IN THE COUNTY OF CORNWALL.

THE Population of the Parish of Mylor amounts to about 3000 souls, of which number nearly 2000 are inhabitants of Flushing.

The Parish Church will accommodate only 450 persons, and is situated at a considerable and inconvenient distance from the Village, which precludes many of the Parishioners, and especially the old and infirm, from attending Divine Service, even once on the Sabbath.

The Children of the Sunday Schools established in the Village are almost entirely prevented by the same causes, from attending Public Worship. A large and increasing population is thus deprived of the blessings of Communion with the Church of England.

In order to provide for the spiritual wants of the Inhabitants, a Meeting was held at Flushing, on the 13th day of December, 1839.

The VICAR, in the Chair:

When it was resolved,—
"That measures be taken for building a Chapel of Ease in the Village of Flushing, and, as the classes for whose benefit it is principally designed, are poor, and quite unable to raise the necessary funds themselves, the friends of the Established Church are earnestly requested to contribute towards this desirable object, without whose aid so important an undertaking cannot be effected."

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer, William Rogers, Esq., Cornish Naval Bank, Falmouth; the Vicar, at Mylor; and the Secretaries, R. S. Sutton and Walter Leslie, Esqrs., Flushing.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

The Right Hon. Lord Clinton, in addition to a)	£100 0 0
Site for the intended Chapel	25 0 0
Sir Charles Lemon, Bart.	25 0 0
Rev. Edward Hoblyn, Vicar	50 0 0
R. S. Sutton, Esq., Justice of the Peace... ..	
W. Leslie, Esq., R.N.	
T. Symons, Esq.	
T. W. Reed, Esq.	

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

In issuing the present Circular, I beg to solicit your favourable attention to its object.

The Members of the Church of England appear at length to be aware that they have been too long supine to the most important interests of their venerable and apostolic Church; and are now, although late, earnestly endeavouring to remedy the neglect of former years, by supplying the deficiency of Church Accommodation for an increasing population.

In very many Parishes, whilst the Parish Church stands solitary, and is situated at a remote distance from the existing locality of the parochial population, numerous Meeting-houses of Dissenters have been erected in the Villages, thereby ostensibly furnishing an accommodation for religious worship at people's own doors; and they have been too too successful in estranging many from the Apostolic Church.

From the foregoing representation of the case of the Parish of Mylor, the erection of a Chapel of Ease at Flushing appears not only desirable but even indispensable, in a religious and moral point of view, for upholding the Church of Christ in the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

A hope is indulged that the individual and collective generosity of friends and members of our Apostolic Church, lay as well as clerical, may be liberally extended to the spiritual wants of a large but needy population, in aiding them to build a house of prayer for the worship of Almighty God, where they and their little ones may enjoy the blessing of engaging in the scriptural form of sound words of the true and faithful Church of Christ; and where they may join in the formularies and services, as used by the venerable Church of our forefathers.

As the amount of the anticipated aid to be afforded by the Church Building Societies, is usually regulated by the amount which the Parish itself can provide, it is therefore hoped that this appeal for pecuniary assistance may prosper, and may experience the favouring countenance of a Christian brotherhood.

I have the honour to be.

Your very humble servant,

[146] EDWARD HOBLYN, Vicar.

YEARLY TENTHS DUE FROM THE CLERGY.

I, CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Treasurer to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, do hereby respectfully give notice to the Clergy, that the Yearly Tenths became due from them to the Governors on the 25th day of December last, and are required by law to be paid to me immediately afterwards.

CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Treasurer.

Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster,
January 31, 1840. [153]

N.B. Remittance (post paid), either by Banker's Bill or Post Office Order, has become the usual mode of payment.

THE RESPIRATOR;

OR,

INSTRUMENT FOR GUARDING THE LUNGS FROM THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF KEEN OR RAW AIR.

THIS Instrument, one of the inventions of a Professional Gentleman, who has for many years been occupied in the cultivation of Experimental Philosophy, upon its first appearance was favoured by a strong approval of its principle on the part of the most eminent Members of the Medical Profession. The experience of many thousand persons in this and other Countries has confirmed very satisfactorily the correctness of their anticipations; and while it has ever been set forward with very guarded representations, there are, among severe sufferers, some, in all parts of the country, who are prepared to maintain that it has been the instrument of even prolonging their lives. Several cases have also already occurred of persons who had been compelled for some years to winter abroad, but who are now enabled by the aid of the RESPIRATOR to remain altogether in England—some in the practice of an arduous profession involving with it exposure to the Climate at all hours.

The Prices fixed on this Instrument, the workmanship of which is extremely delicate, are very moderate, and place them within the reach of all classes, while they bear no proportion to its value to persons whose feelings prompt them to avoid inhaling keen or raw air. The best Instruments are all finished in WHITE instead of BLACK Leather, the latter having been found to stain the lips.

The RESPIRATOR is procurable from respectable CHEMISTS and SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS in London, and all the larger Country Towns, and from Agents in Paris and other Places.

RESPIRATOR OFFICE, 82, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

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TO THE CLERGY AND OTHER FRIENDS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, the largest within the city of Gloucester, containing an increasing population of 3,500 souls and upwards, is destitute of Sunday School-rooms. Yet it was the Rector of this Parish, the Rev. Thomas Stock, who, in the year 1780, projected, and, in conjunction with his friend, Robert Raikes, Esq., established the first Sunday School in Great Britain. The parishioners consist, in a great proportion, of small householders, and the Living itself is under £130 per annum, and no glebe-house thereon. The present Rector, being wholly unable from his own resources, or those of the Parish, to raise the requisite funds, is constrained to appeal thus publicly to the liberality of the friends of sound and scriptural education. He is persuaded that they will not be insensible to the wants of a Parish which may justly claim the distinction of having originated the whole system of Sunday School teaching.

In aid of the object in question, a Reverend Incumbent, residing at Salisbury, and connected with the Cathedral, has happily suggested a plan, the principle of which was immediately acted upon in his own Parish, and has been adopted already in various other places, viz.:—"That a General Subscription be set on foot, to which each child in every school in the United Kingdom be invited to contribute One Penny." This proposal is now respectfully and anxiously submitted to the favourable consideration of every Incumbent and officiating Minister throughout the two countries, who are hereby earnestly intreated to bring the case of the above-mentioned Parish before such of their young people, as are now sharing in the blessings of Sunday School instruction. By this simple free-will offering an ample Fund would be raised, and the Sunday School-rooms of St. John's Parish would exhibit, to future generations, an interesting and singular memorial of the gratitude of children for their "nurture and admonition in the Lord."

TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary de Lode; Rev. John Davies, M.A., Incumbent of St. Nicholas; Rev. F. T. Bayly, B.A., Rector of St. John's, in the city of Gloucester; Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, B.A., Vicar of Brookthorpe; Thos. Turner, Esq., a Director, and Wm. Montague, Jun., Esq., Manager of the Gloucester National Provincial Bank of England.—SECRETARIES, Revs. F. T. Bayly, and F. T. J. Bayly.—TREASURERS, Thomas Turner, and Wm. Montague, Esqrs.

In addition to the Sunday School Contributions already acknowledged in the Ecclesiastical Gazette of the last Month, the following have been received:—

Bowden, Cheshire, including Attrineham, Carrington, Ridgway, Miss Cliffe's Boarding School, 3 Servants and a Friend	£6 0 0
Hanxwell, Kirby Ravensworth, Patrick Brompton, Yorkshire	1 0 0
Pluxton, Derby	0 6 0

Sunday School Contributions, and other Donations, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John's, Gloucester; and may be remitted, however small the amount, by Post office Order, to the National Provincial Bank of England, Gloucester; or to Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, London, "to the Account of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, in aid of St. John's School Building Fund."

Subscriptions, &c., in aid of the above object, received by Mr. Geary, Master of the Covent Garden Church Sunday School. [181]

THE Place of HEAD MASTER of the FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF QUEEN ELIZABETH, at Heath, near Halifax, is vacant by the Death of the Rev. ROBERT WILKINSON, B.D.

There is a commodious house for a family, or pupils, or both, attached to the School, which is conveniently and pleasantly situated within half-a-mile of Halifax, and on the south and best side of the town.

The present annual income of the Charity, arising from the rents and profits of the estate, may be estimated at 200*l.* per annum (exclusive of the mansion house and premises, for the use of the Head Master), with every reasonable probability of the same being augmented to 350*l.*, consequent on the completion of arrangements now in progress connected with the charity lands, and this income it is proposed to apportion between the Head Master and the Second Master, in the following manner, viz. two-thirds to the former, and one-third to the latter.

This School, jointly with the similar foundations at Leeds and Heversham, has an interest in the Milner Scholarships at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

The Election must take place by the Statutes within Six Weeks from the 29th of December last, the day of the Decease of the late Master.

The Governors pledge themselves to select from the names submitted to their choice that which with equal advantage of general character is recommended by superiority in CLASSICAL attainment.

Candidates being Graduates of Oxford or Cambridge ("Students—the space of Five Years at the least") are desired to send their Testimonials, post-paid, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th of February, addressed to

GEORGE POLLARD, Esq.,
President Governor,
Stannary Hall, near Halifax.

N.B. Immediately after the Appointment of the Head Master, the Governors will proceed with his counsel and assistance to the Election of the Second Master.

A Graduate of any Academical distinction will be preferred to a Non-Graduate.

Testimonials of Character and Scholarship must be sent within the same time, and with the same Address as above. [159]

ANTRON HOUSE.

TO THE NOBILITY, CLERGY, AND GENTRY.

A MOST DESIRABLE ASYLUM will be afforded to invalid persons suffering under NERVOUS DEBILITY, and other Disorders requiring constant Medical superintendence, by the opening of the above-named house. Dr. Henwood intends to receive only a limited number of patients, who will be treated in every respect as members of his own family, so far as their health may admit. Antron House and Grounds are situated on one of the most healthy banks of the Mount's Bay, and near to the town of Helston, Cornwall. Unexceptionable references will be given and required.

Antron House, October 11, 1839.

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ROMFORD UNION.

THE GUARDIANS of this UNION are desirous of appointing a CHAPLAIN for the New Union Workhouse at Romford. He will be required to do duty and to preach twice every Sunday, and to attend at the Workhouse once a day during the week, for the purpose of reading prayers, visiting the sick, and superintending the moral and religious education of the children. A Salary of 100*l.* a year will be given. A gentleman taking pupils will not be objected to. Testimonials, addressed to the Board of Guardians of the Romford Union, are requested to be left at my office at Ilford. [179]

EDMUND GRIFFIN, Clerk of the Union.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.

President.—The Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of the Society for Clothing, Maintaining, and Educating Poor Orphan Children of Clergymen of the Established Church of England, until of age to be put apprentice, will be holden at the Freemasons' Tavern, on Wednesday, the 27th February next, at three o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to elect children into the schools, and on other business.

Another election of Orphans will take place at the end of May. [223]

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATENT of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated Brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the Teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth-brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved Clothes-brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented Brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much improved Flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Horse-hair Gloves and Bands. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponges; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square. [244]

SACRED BARREL ORGANS, Manufactured by T. C. BATES, 6, Ludgate-hill, London. Ten tunes each (which may be chosen by the Purchaser) price 1*l.*; extra Barrel and Case, 3*l.* 6*s.*, in handsome mahogany cases, gilt fronts, 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 1 foot 1 inch deep. The power and compass of these organs are sufficient to lead the singing in family worship, or to teach children in public, parochial, or infant schools, or small places of worship.

Second size, 4 ft. 6 ins. high, 2 ft. 9 ins. wide	£20
Third size, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 ins. wide	25
Fourth size, 7 ft. high, 3 ft. 7 ins. wide	30
Fifth size, ditto, ditto, with double Diapason	35
Sixth size, 8 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, in Oak Cases	40
Seventh size, 9 ft. high, 4 ft. 6 ins. wide, in Oak Case	50

Also from £60 to £100.

AND AT HIS BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 30, COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM. [240]

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL IN HUNTLY, SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT OF THE REV. JAMES WALKER.

TO the small Congregation of the Episcopal Communion in Huntly I have officiated for upwards of fifty-seven years. The congregation was at one time very respectable, and, immediately before the ill-advised expedition of Prince Charles Stuart in 1745, had built and finished an elegant chapel. On the fatal termination of that expedition, this house was burnt down to the ground by the royal army: the congregation was dispersed and subjected to such hardships and inconveniences as the present generation would scarcely believe; but, notwithstanding this cruel and unmerited persecution, they kept steadfast to their principles, and were thankful when they could find a place (however mean) where they could meet to offer up their public devotions to God in safety: they knew not the one Sunday where they could meet the next. At last, in the year 1772, they ventured to build an Episcopal Chapel in the form of an obscure dwelling-house with chimneys, the only form they could adopt with safety. Even at first, this house was never comfortable, and although it has received frequent repairs since that time, at present is far from being convenient. The most respectable of the congregation are dead and gone, and the present members (though in general very willing; are far from being able to contribute what would be necessary either to repair the old or build a new one. About two years ago I called the earnest attention of my congregation to the state of the chapel, and a distinguished individual in this place subscribed fifty pounds towards the repairing it. Encouraged by this handsome subscription, instead of laying it out in repairing a house which could never be rendered comfortable, I resolved to use my utmost endeavours to obtain such assistance as would enable me to erect a plain and decent edifice suitable to the worship of Almighty God. Accordingly I applied to my worthy diocesan, the Right Rev. Bishop Low, who, entering warmly into my views, immediately procured from the Venerable Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, fifty pounds, to which he kindly added his own subscription of ten, the excellent Dr. Joshua Watson, five, the Lord Bishop of Durham, five, and from the deceased Dr. Ireland, late Dean of Westminster, and some of my friends in this country, I have been able to obtain about twenty pounds more. But, alas! this sum is far short of accomplishing the object I have in view. The great exertions which the Church of England is making towards erecting new churches and chapels in its own country, and the kind and liberal aid which it has generously rendered to almost every application from this country, renders me diffident to make a personal application to those who, I know, are well disposed to aid every design of this nature. Most anxious, however, am I to accomplish this object; and I shall feel most grateful to every friend who shall aid me in this good design.

Huntly, N. B., 27th Jan. 1840.

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BOOKS.

THE RULE of FAITH, dedicated by Permission to the BISHOP of CHESTER. Contents:—Introduction—The Rule of Faith—What it is—Its Completeness and Perfection—The Interpretation of the Rule of Faith. Price 4s. 6d.
Published by Hatchard and Son, and Hamilton and Co. [239]

Just published, 12mo, cloth, price 4s. 6d.

THE JOYS of HEAVEN. By a LAYMAN. "The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness, quietness, and assurance for ever."
London: John Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly. [240]

Now ready, the Fourth Edition,

SERMONS on the SECOND ADVENT of our LORD JESUS CHRIST. By the Rev. HUGH McNEILE, M.A. Minister of St. Jude's, Liverpool. With an Introduction and Notes not in the former editions.

By the same Author,

2. **SEVENTEEN SERMONS.** The Third Edition, 12mo, cloth, price 7s.

3. **LETTERS to a FRIEND** who has felt it his duty to secede from the Church of England, and who imagines that the Miraculous Gifts of the Holy Ghost are revived amongst the Seceders. 12mo, price 3s.

Nearly ready, a New Edition,

4. **POPULAR LECTURES on the PROPHECIES** relative to the JEWISH NATION. 1 vol. 12mo, cloth.

London: J. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly. [241]

Just published, price 1s. 6d.,

A SERMON, preached on Sunday, Dec. 15, 1839, in the parish Church of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, on occasion of the death of the Right Rev. Samuel Butler, D.D. F.R.S. late Lord Bishop of Lichfield. By EDWARD BATHER, M.A. Archdeacon of Salop, in the diocese of Lichfield. Published by request.

London: John Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly.

Of whom may be had, by the same Author,

2. **HINTS on SCRIPTURAL EDUCATION**, and on Instruction by Catechising. A Charge, delivered in 1835. Price 1s. 6d.

3. **THOUGHTS on PAROCHIAL MINISTRATIONS.** A Charge, delivered in 1837. Second Edition, price 1s. 6d.

4. **STATISTICAL DETAILS**, relating to the Archdeaconry of Salop. A Charge, delivered in 1838. Price 1s. 6d.

5. **THOUGHTS on the DUTY and CLAIMS of the CLERGY** with respect to NATIONAL EDUCATION. A Charge, delivered in 1839. Price 1s. 6d.

6. **SERMONS**, chiefly Practical. Vol. II. 8vo, price 12s.

In the press,

SERMONS, chiefly Practical. Vol. I. A New Edition.

Also, preparing for publication,

SERMONS, chiefly Practical. Vol. III.

WORKS by the Rev. ROBERT ANDERSON.

Just Published, Second Edition,

THE BOOK of COMMON PRAYER; a Manual of Christian Fellowship. By the Rev. ROBERT ANDERSON, M.A. Perpetual Curate of Trinity Chapel, Brighton, &c. 18mo, extra cloth, price 1s. 6d.

2. **TEN DISCOURSES on the COMMUNION OFFICE of the CHURCH of ENGLAND.** Second Edition, with an Appendix. 12mo, cloth, price 7s.

"Emphatically fitted to assist the blessed offices of family devotion."—*British Critic*.

3. **A PRACTICAL EXPOSITION of ST. PAUL'S EPISTLE to the ROMANS.** Third Edition, with an Appendix. 12mo, cloth, price 9s.

4. **DISCOURSES on the BEATITUDES.** Second Edition, 12mo, cloth, price 4s. 6d.

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him, had set their seals; on his right, Wolfgang, the Prince of Anhalt, and Philip, the Landgrave of Hesse; on his left, in front, George, Margrave of Brandenburg, with the Dukes Ernest and Francis of Luneburg.

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Farther to the right of the Picture is Martin Luther, accompanied by his friends, Spalantine, Justus Jonas, and John Frederick "the Magnanimous," are on his right; and on his left, Melancthon, Myconius, Bugenhagen, Bullinger, Bucer, and Ocolampadius, attended by Deputies from the fourteen imperial cities who joined them.

On the King's right, John Thomas Count Mirandula, the Pope's Legate, Cardinal Cajetan, and Albert, the Cardinal and Archbishop of Mentz; on his left, Joachim, Elector of Brandenburg, William, Duke of Bavaria, and Frederick, Count Palatine. The figure holding his hand above his eyes is John Faber, whom Ferdinand made Bishop of Vienne behind him, Vergerio, Duke George of Saxony, and Henry Duke of Brunswick resting his hand on the king's chair; the figure laughing in scorn is Charles Millitz.

In the foreground to the left is the Official, and in front of the Reformers John Guttenburg's printed copy of the Scriptures.

[160]

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14	£ 1 10 4	30	£ 2 6 4	46	£ 3 14 10
15	1 11 0	31	2 7 6	47	3 17 6
16	1 11 8	32	2 8 8	48	4 0 4
17	1 12 6	33	2 10 0	49	4 3 8
18	1 13 4	34	2 11 6	50	4 7 4
19	1 14 2	35	2 13 0	51	4 11 4
20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
28	2 3 10	44	3 10 0	60	7 1 6
29	2 5 0	45	3 12 4		

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

No. 21.—VOL. II.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1840.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the SECOND TUESDAY in EVERY MONTH, and may be obtained at sixpence per number, or six shillings per annum, by ordering it of any Newsmen in the Kingdom.

THE proposal which we made in our last number for publishing an ANNUAL CLERGY LIST, has been received by our subscribers, and by the clergy generally, in a manner far exceeding our expectations. The communications which have been sent to us from all parts of the country have been of the most encouraging nature, and the number of them has been so great as to leave no room to doubt that we shall be able, within a reasonable time, to accomplish this desirable undertaking.

Nothing can exceed the obliging disposition shown by many of the clergy to assist in furnishing information for the work; and we feel much regret that we cannot, at present, do more than offer them this general acknowledgment. We would gladly have written individually to all those clergymen who have already rendered assistance, as well as to those who have promised it; but we can assure our correspondents that we have found it no light duty even to read through the mass of communications which have been made to us on this subject, since the announcement in our last number. For the present, therefore, we can only say, that we shall gladly accept the gratuitous offers of assistance which we have received, and that we intend to communicate further with the writers.

Our space will not allow us to enter more fully into the subject here, but at page 181 we have repeated our statement of the project, with some further particulars, which we hope will be satisfactory to some of our correspondents.

We venture now to make a more urgent request to those of the clergy who have not yet noticed our former application, that they will do us the favour of giving us the information required under the three heads in page 181, addressing it to the editor of the "Ecclesiastical Gazette," 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

We would particularly request the RURAL DEANS to afford us their assistance in obtaining the requisite information in their several deaneries.

We have the pleasure to observe, in this number, a considerable addition to our subscription list for the "Ecclesiastical Gazette." This has arisen principally out of our correspondence respecting the Clergy List. But, from the same cause, we have also had a considerable addition to our gratuitous circulation, inasmuch as it has brought to our notice many new ecclesiastical districts where it had not yet been sent to the resident clergyman. In a future number we shall have to notice some inquiries and suggestions arising out of this correspondence.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln's next ordination will be held in Lincoln Cathedral, on Sunday the 15th of March.

The Lord Bishop of Peterborough purposes to hold his next ordination on Sunday, 15th of March.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester's next ordination will be held on the 25th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Ely will hold his next ordination in London, on Sunday, the 31st of May.

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		Woodcock, Rev. J., Littlebourne, Kent.
		Worship, Rev. W. T. H., by Halesworth.
		Wright, Rev. W., Hoby, Leicesters.

Advertisements will be received at the Office, in Southampton-street, until the Saturday previous to the day of Publication.

NOTICE.

The following persons have been authorized to collect and receive subscriptions for the "Ecclesiastical Gazette":—

Mr. Samuel Appleby, of Doncaster, for the counties of York, Lincoln, and Nottingham.

Mr. Henry Ball, Bookseller, Wells, for the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Mr. John Baker, of Barnstaple, for the North of Devon.

Mr. Jonathan Smith, of Norwich, for the county of Norfolk.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

MARCH, 1840.

The Rev. J. Endell Tyler in the chair.

At the General Meeting held on Tuesday, the 3d of March, 1840, the following report from the Standing Committee was laid before the Board:—

"The Standing Committee beg to report to the Board, that in pursuance of the resolution of the Board agreed to at the general meeting in December last, by which they were empowered to add some members from the Society at large to the sub-committee appointed to consider the best means for the counteraction of anti-Christian and immoral principles, they have added to it the following gentlemen: namely,

"The Rev. Sanderson Robins, Rev. Isaac N. Allen, Rev. John Harding, Rev. Richard Harvey, Rev. Thomas Jackson, Rev. Henry Melvill, Rev. George Pearson, Rev. J. M. Rodwell, Rev. Theyre T. Smith, Rev. Daniel Wilson.

"The Standing Committee beg further to report to the Board, that they have received a resolution of the sub-committee, by which it appears that it is deemed necessary for the attainment of the objects for which the sub-committee was appointed, that it should have the power of publishing books and tracts suitable for these objects.

"The Standing Committee having carefully considered the subject, are of opinion that it would be desirable for the Board to appoint a special Committee for this purpose.

"They therefore beg to recommend to the Board, "That the Members of the Standing Committee, together with the foregoing ten members of the Society, who are Members of the existing sub-committee, be now constituted a Special Committee, to consider the best means which may be devised for the counteraction of the anti-Christian and immoral principles that are at present obtruded on the young and inexperienced in our populous towns and throughout the country:

"That the Special Committee shall have the power of publishing such books and tracts as they shall deem requisite for the attainment of the objects for which they shall be appointed, subject to the approbation of three Episcopal Referees:

"That his Grace the President be requested to nominate three of their Lordships, the Bishops, to be the Episcopal Referees for this purpose:

"That the above power be granted to the Special Committee for one year from the date of their appointment:

"That the Standing Committee be empowered to authorize the treasurers to pay for the purchase of copyrights, and other contingent expenses of the Special Committee."

It was agreed, That this Report be taken into consideration at the next General Meeting.

The following Report from the Standing Committee was then read:—

"The Standing Committee beg to report to the Board, that in consequence of the increase of the Society's business, especially as relates to the Secretaries' department, they have thought it right to submit the subject to the consideration of a sub-committee, from whom they have received the following report:

"The sub-committee having taken into consi-

deration the duties at present devolving on the Secretaries, and the Assistant Secretary, and the increasing business of the Society, do recommend the Standing Committee to propose to the Board,

'That the Standing Committee have authority to engage an additional Assistant Secretary, and to assign to him such amount of salary as they may deem sufficient.'

"In consequence of this report, the Standing Committee request that they may be empowered to appoint an additional Assistant Secretary, and to assign him such an amount of salary as they may deem sufficient."

This report having been read, Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke moved, that that part of it which recommends the appointment of an additional assistant secretary be adopted.

This was seconded by Mr. E. Moore, and carried. Mr. Clarke then moved, by way of amendment on the latter part of the report, that the standing committee do state to the board the amount of salary which they recommend.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. Trant, and having been put from the chair, was negatived. The part of the report to which the amendment referred was then adopted.

Mr. Clarke then moved, as another amendment, That the standing committee do, at the next monthly meeting, recommend to the board a person to be appointed as an additional assistant secretary.

The Rev. J. S. Boone seconded this amendment, which was negatived on a show of hands. A division having been called for, there appeared,

For the amendment . . . 26

Against it . . . 34

The amendment was consequently lost.

The original motion was then put from the chair, and the Report was adopted.

The following Members of the Society were appointed the Committee of Auditors for examining the treasurers' accounts:—

Rev. Dr. Russell, Rev. Dr. Short, Rev. A. M. Campbell, Newell Connop, jun., Esq.; J. Delafield, Esq.; J. H. Markland, Esq.

The Rev. Robert Monro requested to be allowed to withdraw the motion of which he had given notice at the last general meeting. This having been acceded to, Mr. Monro gave the following notice of motion for Tuesday, the 7th of April:—

"That a humble address be transmitted to her Majesty, and a petition to both houses of parliament, calling attention to the great want of church accommodation which exists in various parts of England and Wales, and praying for the adoption of efficient measures for the removal of such want."

The Rev. R. Harvey gave notice, that at the next general meeting he should move as follows:

"That his grace the president be requested to summon a special general meeting on the earliest day convenient to his grace, and that the standing committee be requested to prepare, in the mean time, a memorial to her Majesty, and a petition to both houses of Parliament, on the subject of the extension of the national Church"

A letter was read from the Rev. Dr. Hinds, of Yardley, Buntingford, making application for aid towards the building of a church in New Zealand for the emigrants now on their way thither.

The following are extracts from his letter:

"The clergyman, Mr. Churton, who has been appointed by the Society for Propagating the Gospel, will find on his arrival a congregation sufficiently large to make it important that immediate steps should be taken about the erecting of a suitable place of worship for them, and numbers are preparing to follow. The office of endeavouring to obtain assistance for this purpose has devolved on some friends of the colony, of which I am one; and we have now collected rather more than 270*l.*, besides a present of the communion-service plate. I regret that I cannot, with this application, send any precise statement of the probable cost of the building, owing to the great uncertainty about the rate of wages and other particulars in a new settlement; but supposing, as a rough estimate, that 800*l.* or 1000*l.* may be required, the Society will not, I trust, consider that a grant of 100*l.* will be disproportionate.

"There is another object to which I wish to call

the Society's attention. One of the emigrants—the lady of one of the leading members of our Church—has endowed with 101 acres of land an infant school, which is to comprehend children of the aborigines and of the colonists; and which, with God's blessing, may prove a powerful instrument of civilization and Gospel light. She has taken with her two experienced teachers; and will herself inspect and superintend the establishment, for which she is well qualified. Now, although the endowment will, in time, be more than adequate for the purpose, for some years it will require extraneous support. I am endeavouring to collect subscriptions for this purpose also; and shall be glad if the Society concur with me in viewing it as an object highly deserving of some aid from its funds."

The board agreed to grant 100*l.* towards the erection of the church, and books to the value of 10*l.* for the use of the school.

A letter was then read from Captain J. Montagu, in behalf of St. George's church, Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land. It appeared from a memorial addressed to Captain Montagu by the trustees of the building, that the sum of 1,260*l.* had been contributed by individuals in the colony towards the erection of a church in the southern part of Hobart Town, and that the government had made a grant of 1,250*l.*, together with a sum of money, in lieu of ground for a site, (288*l.* 12*s.*), making 1,538*l.* 12*s.* The church was so far completed as to have been consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Australia in May, 1838. Owing, however, to several of the subscribers having left the colony, and others having become defaulters, the trustees find the whole available sum totally inadequate to the expenditure, which has amounted to 3,495*l.*, the church being left upwards of one thousand pounds in debt. In the midst of a poor population, in which further church accommodation is required, the trustees are desirous of erecting galleries, with sittings for 400 persons; but funds are wanting for the purpose. The Bishop of Australia has offered some aid towards this object, which would also be assisted by the government; but additional means are required before the work can be commenced.

It was agreed that 100*l.* be granted towards St. George's church, Hobart Town.

The Secretaries laid before the meeting a return respecting the tracts referred to in the several memorials of the five Essex clergymen presented to the Society. The return stated the number of these tracts now in the Depository, at what time the last editions of such tracts were severally printed; and the number of copies of such editions. This return had been prepared in pursuance of Mr. Percival White's motion at the last general meeting.

The particulars stated in this document having been read,

Mr. Percival White moved that the return be printed.

This was seconded by Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke.

Mr. T. Dornford moved, as an amendment, that Mr. White be furnished with a copy.

The amendment, which was seconded by the Rev. R. Harvey, was negatived.

The original motion, That the return be printed, was then also negatived.

An application was made by the Rev. H. J. Newman, Bandon, Ireland, for a supply of one thousand Common Prayer Books for the use of schools, and poor aged Protestants in the united diocese of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross. He stated, that the former grant of one thousand Common Prayer Books had been judiciously distributed under the direction of the Bishop, but that the want of a fresh supply had now become very great.

The Lord Bishop of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, strongly recommended this application to the favourable consideration of the board.

One thousand Common Prayer Books were granted accordingly.

A letter was read from the Rev. H. O. Sewell, Secretary to the Quebec Diocesan Committee, and Church of England Missionary for parts adjacent to Quebec. The following are extracts:—

"My missionary charge comprises within its limits six regular stations for divine service, viz. Lake Beaufort, Stoneham, Valcartier, Jacques Car-

tier, Bourg Louis, and Portneuf. In these settlements we have, during the past year, been enabled, by Divine grace, to complete two buildings, commenced long since, to serve as churches, and to build two new ones from the foundation; while preparations are also making to erect others at each of the remaining settlements. These buildings are, indeed, but small and rough, but still they are dedicated to the worship of God and his Christ, according to the forms of our Apostolic Church. They have been erected partly by the exertions of the settlers themselves, partly by subscriptions raised in Quebec, aided in one instance by a donation of 25*l*. from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, to whose liberality the Church in this country has long been under the deepest obligations.

"With the exception of a quarto Bible at Jacques Cartier, and a quarto Book of Common Prayer, at Valcartier, the new churches are yet without desk or altar books.

"It is my earnest prayer, that God will put it into the hearts of the members of the Society, in granting appropriate books, to show, that though separated by distance, we are still one with the venerable Church of England, and considered by her as her offspring, still needing a helping hand."

Books were granted accordingly.

The Rev. H. A. Greaves, incumbent of Stonehouse, applied for a grant of Common Prayer Books, for the use of the Royal Marines stationed at the Stonehouse barracks. A letter was also received from Colonel Adair, commandant of the corps, stating that ninety copies would give every second man in church a book.

It was agreed that ninety Common Prayer Books be granted from the fund of Clericus.

Several grants of books were made.

The Secretaries stated to the Board, that it was necessary that all District Committees and members of the Society, who were desirous of having their accounts settled before the annual audit should make their remittances before the end of the first week in April.

The following legacies were announced:—

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, late of Kelvedon, Essex ... *£* 100
Mrs. Sarah Bullen, late of Windsor, Berks..... 30

The following donations were then announced:—

	<i>£</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Bury St. Edmund's District Committee, by the Rev. G. J. Haggitt.....	50	0	0
Oxford Diocesan Committee	30	0	0
Lord Feversham (Annual).....	20	0	0
Cardigan District Committee, by Rev. J. Griffith	20	0	0
Huntingdon District Committee, by the Rev. J. Standly	20	0	0
Malling District Committee, by Rev. R. Warde...	15	0	0
Louth District Committee, by Rev. E. R. Mantell	15	0	0
St. Alban's District Committee, by Rev. F. J. Semaracke, Esq.	14	0	0
Newark District Committee, by Rev. J. G. Bussell	10	2	2
Ulverstone District Committee, by Rev. G. Pickering	10	0	0
Rev. D. Durell.....	10	0	0
Rev. R. Prichard, from a portion of funds derived from a Parochial Church Association.....	2	1	0

One hundred and six new members were admitted at this meeting.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

4, Trafalgar Square, March 5th, 1840.
CONVERSION OF INDIAN TRIBES.

Extracted from "The Church," a Canadian Newspaper.

"Most, if not all, of the Tucaroras have been baptized and profess Christianity. In the autumn of 1838, our stations were visited by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. Above a hundred and ten persons, nearly all Indians, were confirmed, having been previously examined and approved by their Missionaries. The confirmation was evidently attended with a divine blessing, and the number of communicants at one of our churches has since been doubled. In admitting persons to the holy communion, the rubric is strictly followed. Each of them undergoes an examination by the clergyman, or in his absence by the catechist, in the presence of their brethren; and should any one be convicted of drunkenness or any other crime, he is refused admittance to the sacrament till he has openly confessed his guilt, and evinced fruits of amendment.

When variance exists between any of the communicants, care is taken that the contending parties are reconciled before they are allowed to come to the Lord's table."

Indian Mission at Munsee-Town.

"John Wampum is a young Indian of the Munsee nation, who but a few years since knew not a letter of the alphabet, and his acquaintance with the English tongue was equally limited. Having been a candidate for baptism for the last two years, having committed the Church catechism to memory and portions of the Scriptures, and being sound in the faith as it is in Jesus, he was baptized a few Sundays ago. He, with many others at Munsee-town, can now join in our beautiful Church service, and in singing the psalms and hymns, for which I have provided them with prayer-books, &c.

"It may be necessary further to inform you, that old Munsee-town, where I officiate every other Sabbath, is distant about fourteen miles from my residence, where my native congregation consists of Chippaways and Munsees. I have admitted into our Apostolical Church by baptism, from time to time, such as have given me evidence that they were under the influence of true religion; all of whom, without a single exception, have since continued walking worthy of their high vocation. I have a day and Sunday school in connection with the mission. Should I arrive at their village in time on Saturday evenings, I assemble them for divine worship, and, when I remain over Sunday, have two services on that day, both morning and evening.

"On the other Sabbaths, I have to attend to two congregations of white people, one at the village of Delaware, and the other in the township of Caradoc, where the average attendance may be from forty to seventy in each place. There are also Sunday schools at both places; the latter is superintended by a most zealous, pains-taking young man, who labours indefatigably in promoting the best interests of the children committed to his care, both at the day and Sunday schools, from that word alone 'which is able to convert the soul and make wise unto salvation.' The marriages solemnized in this Mission average from ten to twenty yearly; the communicants about thirty, including the converted Indians."

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION OF NOVA SCOTIA.

For a distance of 200 miles along the south-east coast, occupied by many thousand persons, there is not a single clergyman of the Established Church, and not more than one minister of any denomination. The inhabitants, in a petition recently forwarded to the legislature, state that they feel it as the greatest calamity which has fallen to their lot, to be cut off from the opportunity of worshipping God after the manner of their fathers; and they painfully anticipate the same spiritual destitution for their children, unless effectual measures are soon taken to remedy so great an evil.

INDIA.

BARRIPORE.

Extracts from a Report of the Rev. C. E. Driberg.

"The sacrament of baptism has been twice administered since my last Report. On the first occasion, 12 souls were admitted into the fold of Christ, and on the second, 180. On the occasion of the last, the Bishop of Calcutta, with the Archdeacon and Rev. Mr. Pratt, were present: about 400 people were assembled, and after a very impressive address made to them by the Archdeacon, which was rendered into Bengali by me, 56 persons, who had formerly been baptized, received the rite of confirmation. It was indeed an interesting circumstance to hear the whole of the confirmation service read to the people in their own language by the Bishop. In the afternoon, the 180 above mentioned were baptized, the Archdeacon kindly assisted in administering the sacrament. * * * I am thankful to say that the last year did not close without many encouragements to persevere in the path of duty; namely, the increasing attendance at the altar; the earnest longings in catechumens to become members of the Church; the increased number of inquirers; the opening in one or two new villages;

the anxiety of Christians for the enlargement of Christ's kingdom.

Weekly visits are, as hitherto, paid to the Christians in their houses; and it is gratifying to observe with what pleasure and thankfulness they receive the visits of their minister, and how desirous they are of them, especially in time of sickness.

At Howra there have been baptized

since last Report 35

Tallygunge, after a long probation 44 adults.

And also..... 28 children."

AUSTRALIA.

NAMES AND STATIONS OF CLERGYMEN ON THE SOCIETY'S LIST.

Rev. W. Stack, *West Maitland*.
Rev. W. Sowerby, *Goulburn*.
Rev. G. N. Woodd, *Sydney (St. James)*.
Rev. T. C. Makinson, *Mulgoa*.
Rev. T. Steele, *Cook's River*.
Rev. H. Sparling, *Appin*.
Rev. E. Smith, *Queensbeyan*.
Rev. E. Rogers, *Brisbane Water*.
Rev. J. C. Grylls, *Melbourne (in Port Phillip)*.
Rev. J. Duffus, *Liverpool*.
Rev. C. F. Brigstocke, *Yass*.
Rev. W. H. Walsh, *Sydney (St. Lawrence)*.
Rev. J. Edmondston, *Sydney (Prisons)*.
Rev. G. E. Turner, *Hunter's Hill*.
Rev. W. B. Clarke, *Castle Hill and Dural*.
Rev. R. T. Bolton, *Willingham*.
Rev. C. Spencer, *Patersen*.
Rev. J. R. Walpole, *Bathurst*.
Rev. J. Morse, *Scone*.

Extracts from a Letter of the Bishop, dated 12th Sept. 1840.

"In the generality of cases in the country, the actual duties of a clergyman are not to be estimated merely by the service performed by him in the church. A more correct view may be derived from tracing upon the map the distances at which, in very many instances, the clergy are placed from one another, and considering how numerous and how widely extended must be the calls of duty among a population scattered over so wide a surface. I am anxious that in every engagement made by the Society of a clergyman's services, it should be distinctly impressed upon their attention, that it is not an appointment of ease or profit which they are coming to, but one which demands the constant exercise of great activity and much self-denial. There is nothing arranged or established here as at home, enabling a clergyman to profit by the exertions of his predecessors. He has his own way to make entirely for himself, and the demands in consequence upon his physical and mental resources will be too much for any except those who can be content to sacrifice much of their personal comfort and present advantages, in the hope of laying the foundations deeply and firmly of that Church, which, under God's providence, may prove, I trust, in future ages, a refuge and a resting-place for pure religion, under those trials which I think are evidently preparing for it in the future progress of our society. I should at this moment be able to employ fifteen more clergymen than we have; in addition to which, while writing this I have received a letter from Archdeacon Hutchins, dated the 2d instant, containing the following paragraph:—'I at present want clergy for the following stations, in which the provisions of the Act of Council have been so far complied with as to entitle them to a salary under that Act: namely, St. George's, Hobart Town; Browne's River; Brighton; Avoca; Launceston; George Town; Perth; Hamilton, and Oatlands.' These nine stations, added to those enumerated in my paper, and one or two others which I have in contemplation, present no less than twenty-four vacant stations*, having the cure of many souls attached to them; on whose behalf, I am certain, the warmest sympathies of the Society will be called forth."

* Besides the clergymen enumerated in the foregoing Report, six have sailed for New South Wales, and four for Van Diemen's Land. Indeed, the greater part of them must have arrived before this time.

HOME REPORT.

Mr. Saintsbury having resigned the office of Under-Treasurer and Receiver, it was resolved at the last General Meeting, that the thanks of the board be given to him for his past services, and that in future the Secretaries and Treasurers of the several districts be requested to make their remittances payable to the order of "the Society."

To the Secretary of the Society.

Barnwood Court, near Gloucester, Feb. 20, 1840.

"MY DEAR SIR,—By way of postscript to my last communication, I have much pleasure in sending you a short notice of a very spirited and successful meeting, held at Stow-on-the-Wold in this county, in aid of the funds of the Society. The result was in every respect most satisfactory; and it was remarked that some member of every tradesman's family in Stow was present. The liberality of the Rev. Dr. Warneford, who resides in the neighbourhood, was again displayed in the good cause by an enclosure of twenty pounds. The same sum was remitted by Lord Redesdale, both expressing their regret at being unable to give their personal attendance.

"Nearly fifty pounds were collected at the door. The Rev. R. W. Ford, Rural Dean, presided; and I need not add that the Bishop of Nova Scotia's affecting details of the spiritual destitution in our colonies produced an effect highly advantageous to the interests of the Society.

"I am, my dear Sir, faithfully yours,

"W. SPENCER PHILLIPS."

A meeting was held on Wednesday last, the 4th inst., at the School-Room, St. George's, Bloomsbury, to give information on the subject of the Society's operations and claims. It is gratifying to add that the Secretary of the Parochial Association has already received for the present year more than 200*l.* in subscriptions and donations.

The clergy and many most respectable inhabitants of the parish attended.

Donations received in February, 1840, for the Society's general designs:—

P. Dealtry, Esq. Bedford-square	..	£100
Rev. Rd. Greenhall, Stretton, Warrington	..	50
Miss Goddard	..	25
Honiton District Committee	..	25
S. F.	..	10
Rev. W. Austen, Southampton	..	10
Rev. D. Durell, Preb. of Durham	..	10
Daughters of a deceased Lady	..	10
Miss Maria Pemberton, Brighton	..	5
A Friend, by Towcester post	..	5
Mrs. Mills, Barnhill, Stamford	..	5
Miss Freeling, Hastings	..	5
A Friend, by Rev. Henry Peake	..	5
Capt. Blackburne, 69th Regiment	..	5
From Liverpool, M. T.	..	5
Rev. C. B.	..	5
John Eden, Esq.	..	5
Charles Groves, Esq.	..	5.5
		290.5

For special purposes:—

Lord Bexley, for Cathedral at Calcutta	..	100
Rev. H. T. Hutcheson, Canterbury, for the Diocese of Australia	..	100
Rev. G. W. Daubeny, for ditto	..	50
		250

Total for the month .. 3,819*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*

Legacies:—

Mrs. Sarah Bullen, New Windsor, Berks	50
Rev. Edw. Wanstall, Upton Gray, Southampton	..
	9

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

A MEETING of the Committee of this Society was held at their chambers, St. Martin's-place, on Monday, the 17th February, 1840,—the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. There were present, the Bishops of Salisbury, St. Asaph, and Ely; the Ven. Archdeacon Cambridge; the Revs. Dr. D'Oyly, Dr. Shepherd, H. H. Norris, B. Harrison, and T. Bowd-

ler; Joshua Watson, N. Connop, jun., H. J. Bar-chard, W. Davis, J. S. Salt, Benjamin Harrison, J. Delafield, and A. Powell, Esqrs.

Among the other business transacted, grants were voted towards building a gallery in the church at Ickham, Kent; building a church at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk; building a chapel at Withnell, in the parish of Leyland, Lancashire; building a chapel at Ash, Kent; building a chapel at Buglawton, in the parish of Astbury, Chester; building a chapel at Batley Carr, in the parish of Dewsbury, Yorkshire; building a church at Brighton; building a church at Rhymney, in the parish of Bedwely, Monmouth; enlarging, by rebuilding, the chapel at Poulton le Sands, in the parish of Lancaster; rebuilding the chapel at Robeston Watham, Pembroke; enlarging, by rebuilding, the church at Little Birch, Hereford; rebuilding the church at Friesthorpe, Lincoln; building a gallery in the church at Crinow, Pembroke; repewing the church at Diseworth, Leicester; enlarging the chapel of St. Bartholomew, Birmingham.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

RELIGIOUS AWAKENING AT KISHNAGHUR.

IN May last, the Committee of the Church Missionary Society received intelligence of a remarkable religious awakening at Kishnaghur, a station of the Society sixty-two miles N. by E. of Calcutta, where the Rev. William J. Deerr, one of its missionaries, had been diligently labouring during several years. The particulars of this awakening, thus communicated, were collected by the Ven. Archdeacon Dealtry, who went to Kishnaghur in February 1839, for the purpose, at the request of the Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. Krishna Mohana Banerjee, a native missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This deeply interesting information was printed in the Church Missionary Record for June last; and subsequently published as a separate tract, with such additional particulars as had reached the Committee to the end of October. They have now received a full and detailed report from the Bishop of Calcutta himself, in a letter to the Earl of Chichester, the President of the Society, written from Ruttunpore on the Bhojrup, near Anunda Bas, twenty-five miles from Kishnaghur, Oct. 30, 1839. The Bishop's visit to Kishnaghur was the commencement of a visitation of his vast diocese; which his Lordship calculated would occupy him eighteen months. The Bishop's visit took place eight months after the Archdeacon's: consequently, a space of time had elapsed sufficient to test, to a considerable extent, the real character of the work at Kishnaghur. The Bishop's examination of the state of things there was carried on personally at different points, and made with every practicable degree of caution and circumspection. The result yielded full satisfaction to the Bishop's mind; after, as will be seen, making a large allowance for what may ultimately prove to be unsound, and temporary excitement only. His Lordship has most kindly and considerately communicated, in full detail, to the Society what he saw, the information which he acquired, and the views and suggestions which occurred to him, as calculated to put the Committee completely in possession of the state of the mission, and to guide them in adopting such further measures as may, through the Divine blessing, be the means of sustaining and extending a work so hopefully begun.

The information comprised in the Bishop's letter is so interesting and important, that the Committee have deemed it advisable, as in the former instance, to lay it before the members of the Society in a separate tract. They trust that it may, through the influence of the grace of God, awaken the sympathy, and excite the prayers, of very many; so that His blessing may largely rest on the missionaries, the converts, and the surrounding heathen population—His word have free course and be glorified—and a numerous and pure Christian Church be gathered, and consolidated, to the praise and glory of his grace.

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

"Bhojrup, near Kishnaghur, Oct. 30, 1839.

"I have now been twelve days in the midst of the mission villages of this station, accompanied by my chaplain, the Rev. John Henry Pratt; and have been examining, to the very best of my power, the mighty work which has been for these two years going on: a work it is—and a great one I cannot doubt—a work of the Lord Jesus—of the same character as that for which St. Paul gave thanks without ceasing, on account of the Philippian converts: being confident of this very thing, that He which had begun a good work in them would perform it until the day of Jesus Christ—a work, at the same time, requiring all the caution, fear, distrust, discipline, incessant nurture, which the Churches in the Apostolic times demanded, and without which the fairest prospects have been found, in every subsequent age, to fade and disappear; but a work calling for joy, gratitude, adoration to the God of all grace, and which may possibly issue in the awakening of the whole body of the Kurta-Bhojas to that inquiry after the Gospel which has already commenced, and bring 100,000 souls within the boundaries of the Christian Church.

"When I last wrote to your Lordship in February, I mentioned my design of beginning this winter's branch of my second visitation by coming to Kishnaghur. We arrived here on Saturday the 19th instant; and the accidental delay of the steamer, which was to have met us at Moorsheadabad, has given us a week's additional opportunity for observation. The progress of things generally, since the Archdeacon's report in February, has been most encouraging. Seventeen new villages have welcomed the Christian instructors. The number of those who are asking the way to the heavenly city is now above 4,000. The number baptized is, including those of which I shall presently give some account, between 1,000 and 1,100. The demand for teachers stretches over an extent of eighty miles—from Hooghly to the Jellingha; and a family of seven Gooroos, who have had many thousands—perhaps 8,000 or 9,000—under their direction, as spiritual guides, have embraced the Gospel, and placed themselves among the catechumens of the missionaries. Nor does there seem, at present, any given limit to the flowing tide: the current is widening and deepening daily on all hands; and, I confess, I stand astonished and overwhelmed with the goodness and grace of God in Christ Jesus! "One day spent as yesterday was," in the village of joy (Anunda Bas), is worth—as my honoured predecessor, bishop Heber, said at Trichinopoly in 1826—"years of ordinary life." I find it difficult, indeed, to sober down my mind to that cool and discriminating point of judgment, which I know I ought to do, in estimating the real good likely to be effected. But I will do my best to moderate my feelings; and your Lordship and the Society will still deduct from my statements whatever you may think needful or safe. We are in a world of sin and temptation: we have an active, powerful adversary. The human heart is deceitful: appearances are treacherous. Popular movements of any kind draw in numbers of ill-informed followers. The habits of heathen society soon steal behind the Christian inquirer, and entangle him in the old ambush. The result of real conversions, even at home, and in our largest parishes, and where crowded congregations in every quarter promise abundant fruit, is comparatively small—what, then, are the allowances to be made for our feeble flocks in pagan India? Still, the work of grace is, I am persuaded, begun in this station; and these indications of the Spirit of God moving, as it were, on the face of the waters, are causes of admiration, hope, and praise. Such beginnings of things, indeed, may, and will to a certain extent, fail; but, without these beginnings, all would remain fixed in death-like sleep. And these very beginnings are what prophets and kings have desired to see, and have not seen them—if I may allude to our Lord's language, with humble reverence, on such a theme.

"In my further remarks, I do not know that I can pursue a better course, than first to give your Lordship a sketch of my proceedings since I have been in the station. I will then offer such informa-

tion as I have obtained, on the origin and preparatory steps of this great movement. The prospects and chief dangers of the mission will next occupy a few lines.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BISHOP AT KISHNAGHUR.

I. On our arrival at Kishnaghur, the first tidings which greeted us was the extraordinary fact of two or three Gooroos having come over to the faith of Christ. These were afterward stated to be seven. One had been for many years in a Christian school at Burdwan. They are all of one family, about two days' journey from Kishnaghur; and appear, so far as can be judged, to be sincere in their inquiries—for they are inquirers only. They said to Mr. Deerr, 'We hear you have the true doctrine—we are seeking truth. We are Kurta-Bhojas—we hope by devotions to obtain a sight of God, and, through that sight, salvation. We know there is only one God, the Creator of all. We know that without sacrifice there is no salvation. Put us under instruction. We renounce Hindooism—we give up caste—we wish to be Christian disciples.' To these inquirers, Mr. Deerr began at the same place, so to speak, and preached unto them Jesus. He declared the mystery of godliness: he presented to them the doctrine of God manifest in the flesh. They were struck with this sight of God—this appearance in the flesh. They are now under instruction. What will be the result, time will show. But the first step is of the greatest moment. They cannot retreat. They have given up Hindooism: reproach, difficulty, persecution they must now encounter. This they know. Nor is there one earthly inducement for these leaders to embrace the Gospel. They lose a large income, collected annually from perhaps 8,000 or 9,000 disciples. They have nothing to gain, but spiritual riches in the knowledge of Christ. The Society will be careful to observe, that the conversion of these Gooroos cannot yet be affirmed—much less any movement whatever among their followers. But there is every reason to hope that some of the seven will stand their ground; and that, ultimately, some thousands of their people may give in their names to the Lord.

"The next information we received was, that the statements published in consequence of the Archdeacon's visit in February had by no means been overcharged—that the flocks were generally conducting themselves well—that as few relapses had taken place as could have been expected, and as few instances of gross misconduct—that an evident improvement in the morals, family order, conduct in civil society, submission under injuries, diligence, and honesty, was observable, with some exceptions—that the money borrowed for seed-corn, after the total desolation of the inundated river, 5,000 Company's rupees, was now being repaid—that the increase of inquirers had been steady, and, as nearly as possible, at the same ratio before the inundation, during it, and after its effects had passed. To this particular I beg your Lordship's attention: it is decisive, and most important. We learned, further, that seventeen villages had joined the flocks of catechumens since the Archdeacon's visit; and that messengers were continually arriving, from forty to sixty miles' distance, to beg for instruction—that one or two villages having failed to obtain teachers, had sent on to Berhampore, to the missionaries of the London Society, but had been very properly referred back to their own pastors—that the number of baptized persons was nearly 700; probably, with their infant families, 1,000, or more—that more candidates were in a state of preparation for that Sacrament in every quarter—that nearly 200 were considered ready for confirmation—that ten chapels had been built of mud and bamboo, with open verandahs, costing about 100 Company's rupees each, and capable of standing ten or twenty years with care—that there were twenty catechists employed, of various abilities, but not very satisfactory persons: indeed, the character of the native teachers is too often dubious in the extreme—that the Rev. C. H. Blumhardt had arrived, and was applying himself to learning the language—that the Rev. Messrs. Krauss and Lipp were expected: they arrived on Monday the 21st, and were directed by the committee to plant themselves in Solo, and in some other central spot,

with the Rev. A. Alexander and catechist Rozario, for the same purpose—that their grand wants were (1) catechists of really solid piety and character, (2) houses for the missionaries, (3) schools for Christian children, (4) chapels in the larger neighbourhoods—that then, as the three newly-arrived missionary brethren acquired the Bengalee (two years for a tolerable, and five for a competent knowledge, will, alas! be necessary; but much may be done earlier, in a variety of subsidiary labours) all would proceed well—and, finally, that an Auxiliary Local Society had been formed, to aid the Calcutta Corresponding Committee, and were about to circulate an appeal to the different stations for help: 600 or 700 Company's rupees had already been sent there, from friends in the army of the Indus; and 2,500 Company's rupees had been collected at a fancy sale at Calcutta for female schools. With this cheering information we set forth.

"It was on Saturday, the 19th of October, that we arrived at Kishnaghur; and on Monday, the first assemblage from the nearest villages took place there, in the Church-Missionary Boys' Heathen School: 200, or 300, were present; and about forty were admitted to confirmation, after two hours as close examination as I could institute. Mr. Deerr, however, was ill with fever: his health is much shaken, and he could in no way leave his couch; and I had no competent interpreter, so that I was unable to learn all which I could have wished: it was a blessed sight, notwithstanding. Most of the men had been Kurta-Bhojas of the Mahomedan class: many were advanced in life, with fine Musulman features, black flowing beards, and eyes brightening as questions were proposed. I looked at them again and again with indescribable affection; and said to myself, as Dr. Buchanan, when on a visit to the Syrian churches, 'Can these be children of Abraham?' I was strongly reminded, also, of the scenes which I had witnessed near Calcutta, in the Janjera and Barripore missions of the venerable and incorporated Society. There was the same fervour in responses; the same simplicity of faith; the same occasional point and acuteness in their replies, which had made me almost start from my chair at that time.

EXAMINATION OF THE PEOPLE, AND ADMINISTRATION OF CONFIRMATION AND BAPTISM.

"On Tuesday the 22d we proceeded to Solo, twenty-two miles. As I entered the first mission Bungalow erected in this new mission, where a desolate wilderness stretched two years before, I paused, to give thanks to God, and adore His providence and grace. We bowed our knees as soon as we met—the Rev. A. Alexander, whom I had ordained deacon the preceding Friday, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Rozario, and myself—to the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, of whom the whole family in heaven and earth is named, that He would strengthen us by His Spirit in the inner man, and enable us to rise up, by the boundless love of Christ, to all the fulness of God. After breakfast, a large concourse filled every part of the chief room—36 feet by 18: there must have been more than 150. Morning prayers in Bengalee were read; and I preached from Acts xiv. 22: 'Confirming the souls of the disciples; and exhorting them to continue in the faith, and that we must through much tribulation enter into the kingdom of God.' Such an audience I had never addressed before in Bengal. In the south, at Tanjore, in 1834-35, I had. My heart leapt within me for joy. The examination which followed was entirely satisfactory; as Mr. Alexander has been twenty-one years in the country, and twelve years in the Society's service, and was a perfect interpreter. I especially addressed the candidates for confirmation; and told them, that as they had stood firm for eight or nine months—and had testified this, so far as I could learn, by their spirit and conduct—I was now about to inquire of them whether they would confirm and ratify the vows of their baptism publicly before the Church; and that if they were ready to do it, I would, after the example of the apostles, lay my hands upon them, and implore the grace of the Holy Ghost—that they would then, by renewed bonds, be dedicated to the Lord—and that assuredly He, who had promised His Holy Spirit to them

that ask Him, would not withhold that blessing, when solemnly and humbly sought for on so great an occasion. I confirmed twenty-seven. The Holy Communion was then administered, for the first time, at Solo, to the missionaries only; as we thought it safer not to admit even those confirmed to these blessed mysteries till they should be further instructed. Indeed, I may assure your Lordship and the Society, that I have endeavoured to err on the side of caution, rather than of precipitancy, in our proceedings. There are about twenty villages in Mr. Alexander's district around Solo; and a friend in Calcutta is designing to erect, at his own expense, as we understand, a suitable chapel, with solid walls, to contain 500 or 600 persons, at a cost of 3,000 Company's rupees.

"On our return to Kishnaghur on Thursday, we found that the delay of the steamer would allow us a few more days; and we instantly formed a plan for visiting Anunda Bas and Ranobunda, where many candidates for baptism, as well as confirmation, were anxiously awaiting us. On Monday the 28th, accordingly, we reached Rutenpore, where I began this letter, and on Tuesday celebrated divine service at Anunda Bas—so termed from the beauty of its site—about two miles from the little river Bhojrup, which flows gently, like the waters of Siloah, and blesses, instead of desolating, like the Jellingha, the lands which it inundates. Here a crowd of 500 filled the missionary chapel; with verandah and tent-cloths extended beyond, to defend them from the sun. There were 150 or 160 candidates for baptism, approved by Mr. Deerr—who had now risen from his sickness, and was, for the first time, with us; and upward of 100 candidates for confirmation, of those baptized in February by archdeacon Dealty: the rest, to the number of 250 or more, were catechumens and heathen. The service lasted about three hours, in an atmosphere inexpressibly hot, and we were pressed on all sides with human faces. I began, therefore, with the examination for baptism. The candidates were arranged in rows. 'Are you sinners?'—'Yes, we are all sinners,' was resounded from one end of the chapel to the other. 'How are you to obtain forgiveness?'—'By the sacrifice of Christ,' re-echoed the crowd. 'Who is Christ?'—'The only Son of God.' 'What do you mean by His sacrifice?'—'We were sinners, and deserved God's wrath; and Christ bore that wrath in the stead of us,' shouted some. 'He suffered in our place,' cried other voices. I pause, to call the Society's attention to this point: the Kurta-Bhojas uniformly seize on the doctrine of atonement: they say, 'This is what we have been seeking for.' It seems that their notion of obtaining a sight of God is met by the doctrine of a God incarnate suffering for man. Thus our missionaries, like St. Paul, know nothing among their converts but Jesus Christ and Him crucified; which, though still a stumbling-block to some, and folly to others, is Christ the power of God, and the wisdom of God, to them that are called of all nations, and kindreds, and tongues, and people. But I proceed. 'How is your heart to be changed, and made holy?'—'By the Holy Ghost.' 'Why do you desire baptism?'—'To obtain the pardon of our sins.' 'Will you renounce all conformity to idolatry; poojaha, feasts, processions, &c.?'—'We renounce them all.' 'Will you give up caste?'—'Yes; we have already.' 'Will you forgive injuries for Christ's sake?'—'Yes.' In short, I went over the chief points in the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, and the other topics in the Catechism. I then asked Mr. Deerr how long they had been under instruction. He replied, a year, or more. I inquired if they had been living consistently. He answered, 'Yes.' Upon this, I begged Mr. Deerr to proceed with the baptismal service, in Bengalee. When he came to the questions, I paused, and said, 'The Church requires two witnesses for each candidate for adult baptism—will, then, the baptized Christians present be witnesses for them?' They shouted that they would. 'Will you advise, assist, warn, and strengthen them?' They answered, 'Yes.' The sight now was most touching. The flock already baptized, with keen look, were waiting to know whether the new candidates would be admitted. I said, 'Then I accept your sponson.'

The Rev. Mr. Pratt and Mr. Alexander, with the catechists presenting the moveable font, then proceeded along the lines of catechumens, and administered holy baptism. I then stood in the midst; and received them in a body into Christ's Church, pronouncing, as well as I could, in Bengalee, the prescribed formula. The rev. brethren then again went round, and signed them with the sign of the cross, repeating to each the appointed words of signature. It is impossible to conceive the solemnity and joy on every countenance.

"The baptisms being ended, I explained the nature of confirmation or ratifying: and having the candidates before me—above 100—I asked them if, after eight or nine months, they were ready to stand to their baptismal engagements; or if, on the contrary, they repented of their vows. They shouted, with thrilling energy, 'No, we do not repent: we stand to our baptismal dedication.' I inquired whether they were prepared to go on, under the banner of Christ, to their lives' end, whatever they might be called to do, or to suffer. They replied, 'Yes.' I asked, in what way they hoped to do so. 'In the strength of Christ,' was the shout of answer, almost in the words of the apostle: for all our doctrine in these missions is simple, apostolic, old-fashioned truth; without superstition on the one hand, and without fanaticism or neglect of means on the other. When the confirmation was over, I addressed a brief exhortation:—'Your village never deserved the name of Anunda Bas till these days of the Son of man: it is now the abode of joy. Three kinds of joy are in it—joy in the tidings of a Saviour, as the angels sang—joy in your hearts, by this Saviour being born and formed within you, as the apostle speaks—and joy in heaven, over many sinners who have repented. You, who are confirmed, have now given in your names again as the soldiers of Christ; and the Holy Ghost has been, and will be, communicated to you, in answer to prayer. You who have come to holy baptism, repenting and believing, have been 'made children of God, members of Christ, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven.' You, who are inquirers and catechumens, have this day seen in what holy bonds you are to be knit to Christ. You, who are spectators only, are now invited to examine the evidences of the Christian faith, and no longer to worship an unknown God. Let joy fill every heart—the joy of inquiry, the joy of expectation, the joy of baptism, the joy of confirmation in Christ, the joy of a Saviour born into the world, the joy of the heart receiving this Saviour, the joy of angels exulting over penitent sinners. There is only one class of persons which causes no joy—the hypocritical—the false-hearted—the backsliding—the obstinate—the impenitent. What joy can there be on the account of these treacherous and rebellious spirits? None; except to the devil, the great adversary, and his angels!"

"The following day, Wednesday, the 30th, the same blessed duties were repeated at Ranobunda; with this difference, that the candidates for baptism were more numerous, about 260; and those for confirmation fewer, 15. But the crowd, the attendant inquirers, the heathen, the eager answers of the examined candidates, &c. were the same. I can truly say that I never was so penetrated with the beauty of our liturgical offices for baptism and confirmation, as during these visits. The prayers and thanksgivings of the first, the imposition of hands and invoking of the Holy Ghost of the second, were appropriate indeed! The one was the sign and seal and first day, in the eye of the Church, of the heavenly birth; the other was the descent of the strengthening grace of Christ upon the new-born Christian converts—all was simple, sublime, scriptural.

"We returned on Thursday to Kishnagur, and welcomed Messrs. Krauss and Lipp from Calcutta; and, in the evening, laid the first foundation of the boys' sleeping apartments; to be succeeded, as we hope, by houses for the missionaries and girls' schools, and appropriate buildings for commencing Christian education vigorously, as the mission proceeds. On Friday I spent several hours with the four brethren, consoling, advising, admonishing, exhorting, to the best of my power. The number of baptisms was above 400; and of candidates for con-

firmation, 182, or a few more. The baptisms, added to the 600 or 700 previous, raises the whole number to between 1,000 and 1,100, and, with the families, many more; while the confirmation of nearly 200, out of 650 or 700, is a very high proportion, considering how many children were among those baptized. It is a pleasing fact, that a little subscription was begun here on Sunday, in this small station of fifty or sixty persons; and the subscription paper shows already between 500 and 600 company's rupees."

The Bishop then gives an account of the Origin and Preparatory Steps of the Awakening, for which we regret that we cannot find room.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.

At a meeting of the Committee, held at 115, Grafton-street, Dublin, on Wednesday, 19th Feb. 1840, the very Rev. the Dean of Lismore in the chair,

Resolved—"That in consequence of the arrangements lately made between the National Board of Education and the [Presbyterian Synod] of Ulster, it be notified to our diocesan associations, through their secretaries, that this Society neither has, nor ever has had the remotest intention of applying for assistance from the National Board, inasmuch as that board appears to have made no approximation whatever to the fundamental principle of Christian education, from which this Society never will depart,—namely, the Scriptural instruction of every pupil in their schools.

(Signed) "H. COTTON, Chairman."

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

National Society Subscription Committee Rooms, 50, Leicester Square, 26th Feb. 1840.

SIR,

Two years have now elapsed since many influential persons united in endeavouring to improve, extend, and develop the actual system of National Education through the medium of the National Society.

The object at that period of the Archbishop of Canterbury, as president of that Society, and of the other Bishops who agreed to sanction and aid our common cause, was purely religious and independent of political influences. The designs of those who, under their guidance, endeavoured to increase the resources of the National Society, were of the same independent character.

Education had always, until then, been viewed as a domestic question. The system in force identified the parochial clergy, the school managers, the school supporters, and the scholars themselves, with the institutions of the country.

The dependence of our poorer neighbours upon their landlords and employers for instruction, was a source of mutual benefit and happiness.

Those who devoted their time and talents gratuitously to the public good, were repaid by the grateful feelings of their tenantry; and no interference of a political character disturbed the School committees, which bring lay and clerical friends of education so happily together.

All that the system seemed to require was greater governing vigour and ecclesiastical superintendence, with larger pecuniary support. Upon this understanding, a special Committee of Inquiry and Correspondence was appointed in the month of April, 1838; the Bishops generally undertook to form and regulate diocesan boards on the model of that in Westminster; and the lay friends of the Church, without reference to any political bias, combined with the collegiate and parochial clergy to give them moral influence and pecuniary assistance.

Thus the movement in behalf of Church-education began with the authorities of the National Society, and was under their direction: but it did not long remain in their peaceful hands. During the session of 1839 the appointment of a Committee of the Privy Council brought division among public men who had previously agreed, "with reference to fundamental principles rather than particular plans, to become new members of the National Society," and led to the collision of the two branches of the

legislature on a subject in regard to which, more than any other, the upper house was entitled to deference, because there alone the heads of the Church can give utterance to the sentiments of the clergy.

The Committee of Inquiry and Correspondence, after having exerted itself to organise the country for educational purposes, was authorised by a resolution passed at the great meeting, held in Willis's Rooms, on the 28th of May last, to form a subscription committee, in order to found a Church training institution, and promote education generally.

In the mean time, the proposal made by the authorities of the National Society, in their letter of the 19th of July, to promote a general inspection of all schools through the agency of diocesan boards, was not acceded to by the Committee of Council; and when it became known that state-inspectors had been appointed—while the clergy, who had built schools in expectation of support from government unconditionally, became burdened with a condition disapproved of by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and by school-managers generally—the importance of increased support to the Society became more than ever urgent.

Under these circumstances, the Subscription Committee of the National Society address you. 17,000*l.* and 2,000*l.* per annum have been already subscribed for the general purposes of the Society, by about 1,500 persons; the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has given 5,000*l.*; collecting agents have been employed with success in various towns; and in order to extend the circle of their exertions to places where an immediate canvass would be impracticable, the Committee have, by means of correspondence, obtained many thousand signatures to a declaration which embodies the recognition of fundamental principles, with an assurance of some future pecuniary support.

The more such signatures can be multiplied, the greater will be the strength of the National Society, numerically, morally, and financially. If, therefore, you, whose zeal in the cause of Christian truth gives your support a special value, feel disposed to aid in completing the National Society's extended operations, according to the original plan sanctioned by the Archbishop in February, 1838, you will greatly oblige the members of this Committee by returning the inclosed declaration with your own signature, and those of any friends who live near you, either by return of post, or as soon after as you can conveniently do so. The term "*use their exertions*," is understood to mean a contribution in money, together with any good offices which *in your own judgment* may appear conducive to the interests of the Parent Society in its corporate character, over and above the claims of diocesan or other boards.

Whatever money may thus be raised will be dispensed again in grants through the different dioceses; and as the poorest districts are those in which education is most needed, the central funds of the Parent Society will invigorate every provincial effort. It has now supporters of every grade in life,—yeomen, farmers, tradesmen, and mechanics, as well as gentlemen, with their wives and daughters; and thus by degrees we hope to interest in behalf of Church education, by means of central funds, a daily increasing circle of subscribers.

If it should appear to any one who has already kindly signified his adhesion to the National Society, that to do so a second time is superfluous, the Committee would respectfully request him to remember the important and critical events which have occurred in the interval.

A Committee of Council still exists, against which the great majority of peers, spiritual and temporal, have protested. Through the agency of inspectors and grants of public money, that committee, of which the members may hereafter be Roman Catholics or Socinians, is now endeavouring to obtain an influence, directly or indirectly, over all schools. Against that influence, poor as they are, and much as they compassionate their poorer neighbours, more than 160 clergymen and school committees, by refusing to accept the public grants, in reliance on which they had built school-houses, have entered their solemn protest—a protest rendered doubly influential by the fact, that whilst great exertions were made to overcome their scruples, the authorities of the National Society left each individual to the ut-

fettered exercise of his own judgment. It was not until after an independent decision had been made, that they relieved those claimants by a loan, the opportune arrival of which saved one clergyman from the danger of a threatened arrest.

Shall it then be said, that while those conscientious men remain indebted to the Society, and while money thus appropriated is inapplicable to other cases, the persons who came forward in 1838, before the struggle commenced, evince less interest now, when the independence of all Church schools is invaded? Can others, who have hitherto been inactive, remain so? Is it not rather a reason for tenfold exertion? and the more so when we consider, that if, in 1838, the persevering energy of a few revived the dormant sympathies of thousands, those same persons who now appeal to you do so with all those sympathies and energies united, in behalf of the same cause, and in support of the same venerable primate.

A large majority of peers voted to address the Queen against the Privy-Council committee; a similar vote was given by more than 300 members of the lower house, including a majority of Protestant members, who, on a question affecting the Church, may fairly be said to deserve more consideration than the representatives of Romanists. Nine-tenths of the gentry wish to uphold the legitimate influence of the clergy over parochial schools. All fathers and mothers in the land are anxious that their children should be rescued from Socialism and Chartism.

Let us, then, unite every where in support of the Incorporated National Society, whether as churchmen anxious to uphold our common faith, and transmit it unimpaired to our descendants; or as citizens, who believe that, in order to insure the due performance of their social duties, the children of the poor, like the children of the rich, ought to be catechised and taught the elements of Christian truth. Let us contribute, each according to his means, whatever be our station in life; and a progressive fund will be raised, far greater than is likely to be exacted in these times from taxation, to complete, in a systematic manner, the work, which may otherwise proceed slowly and irregularly, but which a vigorous effort, and that alone, can render adequate to the emergency.

If, after perusing this letter, you should be disposed to aid their efforts in the same spirit which dictates their appeal, the Committee will be glad to benefit by your valuable assistance; and while their operations extend to all classes, in all places, through the medium of regular correspondence and agency, they will endeavour to render your share in the undertaking as little onerous and as largely influential as possible.

The favour of an early answer is earnestly requested, in order that your name may be added to the large number of others already given in, before new steps are taken to obtain support on a scale worthy of the occasion.

I am, Sir,
Your very obedient humble Servant,
ASHLEY, Chairman.

Copy of Proposals for improving and extending National Education through the agency of the "NATIONAL SOCIETY for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church." Circulated under the sanction of his Grace the President, in the month of February, 1838.

It appears, from the report of June, 1837, that the Society has now on its list:—

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.	SCHOLARS.
10,856 Daily and Sunday.	558,180 Daily and Sunday.
6,068 Sunday only.	438,280 Sunday only.
In 12,391 towns and villages.	

These are maintained through the clergy, partly by local contribution, and partly by the parents, who, when they can afford it, pay one penny, twopence, or threepence a-week, for each child. They are therefore distinct from charity schools. Treasury grants, and the sums raised by the Queen's letter, have been hitherto confined to buildings.

The expenses of printing, stationery, clerks, &c. and of the Metropolitan Model School for Teaching Bell's System and the Infant School System, in Westminster, exceed the Society's actual income.

With means thus insufficient, but based upon the comprehensive principle of Church-membership and clerical co-operation, the Society's labours have extended to almost every parish in the land; and if lay members of the Church would now come forward with support on a corresponding scale of magnitude, to complete the work so wisely begun, more especially in the metropolis and other large towns, there would be no occasion for new schemes, or new machinery, or new influences.

The leading objects now sought to be promoted, are,—

1. IMPROVEMENT;—2. EXTENSION;—3. DEVELOPMENT of the actual system.

By improvement is meant principally, the training of masters themselves, under a system of sound discipline, classification, and honorary encouragement, which shall elevate their characters, enlarge their attainments, and stimulate their ambition as a body, by holding out to professional excellence a certain hope of professional advancement. Good masters will then ensure to us good schools—the rate of payment will rise in proportion to their superior worth,—and children, trained from earliest infancy in communion with the Church, will learn to fear God and honour the Queen for the remainder of their lives.

By extension is meant the establishment of new schools or classes for poor tradesmen and farmers, and, if possible, the union of many schools, now conducted on independent principles, with the Society, under the president and standing committee at Westminster; so that, by unity of design, and concentration of force, they may, in concurrence with diocesan or parochial committees, direct and strengthen the system in all its ramifications.

By development is meant the adaptation of the old system of the Society to new wants and higher purposes, by availing ourselves of all the machinery which the Church itself affords, parochial, collegiate, and diocesan,—by increasing the number of masters in each school,—and by instituting a class of junior teachers, who shall carry out the Monitorial System.

We may thus obtain in every diocese an organized and efficient body of masters, and in every school an adequate number of well trained teachers, under subjection each to his own head-master. He will remain under the parochial clergy, and they under the bishop; who, being himself one of the heads of the Parent Society, under the Primate, and able to confer his license agreeably to the canon, as a high moral privilege and reward, will give life, energy, counsel, and, under Divine Providence, blessing to the whole undertaking.

The present juncture calls imperatively for exertion. It has therefore been deemed expedient, by several influential persons, that an example be set of subscription and benefaction, in order that funds thus raised may be applied, under the direction of the president, vice-presidents, and standing Committee, in such manner as they may deem best, to these great national objects.

Declaration appended to the above Circular in February, 1838.

List of persons who, with reference to fundamental principles rather than particular plans, are willing to become new members of an old Society, thus incorporated by royal charter, under her Majesty, with Church and State.

[This declaration of adhesion to the National Society was signed by 1,200 influential persons during the spring and summer of the year 1838; and led, after the formation of diocesan and other boards, to the present effort in behalf of the central funds of the incorporated National Society.]

*National Society's Office, Sanctuary, Westminster,
27th January, 1840.*

My Lord,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, I beg to enclose a copy of the rules laid down for the examination, admission, employment, and promotion of teachers, in the Central Establishments of the National Society; and have the honour to remain, your Lordship's faithful servant,

JOHN SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Extract from the Copy of the Rules and Regulations referred to in the above Letter.

Central National School, Sanctuary,
Central Infant School, Tufton-street,
Men's Boarding-house, Cannon-row,
Women's Boarding-house, Smith's-square, } Westminster.

The committee of the National Society have now two houses for the separate reception of male and female teachers, in which they are comfortably boarded and lodged, accustomed to regular and domestic habits, and instructed in religious and useful knowledge. The men's boarding-house is under the care of a clergyman, who resides therein, and who also gives instructions at the women's boarding-house, which is under the care of a matron.

All persons, on applying for admission, are required to produce a certificate, signed by the clergyman of the parish where they have last resided. They must also produce testimonials of their moral and religious character, from three respectable householders, to whom they have been personally known for a sufficient time; these testimonials to be entirely in the handwriting of the persons who sign them, and countersigned by the clergyman of the parish in which the several householders reside.

The applicants will be examined as to their knowledge of the Bible and Prayer-book, of sacred history and geography, and in reading, writing, spelling, grammar, and arithmetic; the women will also be examined in working, sewing, &c. Unless they can, 1. read fluently, and spell correctly from dictation; 2. write a fair, legible hand; 3. are well practised in the first four rules of arithmetic; and 4. have a competent knowledge of Holy Scripture and of the Prayer-book,—it is needless for them to apply, as they will at once be rejected.

The men are to present themselves for examination on Tuesdays at the Boarding-house in Cannon-row, exactly at nine o'clock A.M.; and the women at the Boarding-house in Smith's-square, at the same hour, on Wednesdays; bringing with them in each case their certificates and testimonials.

Unmarried men are required to enter the men's boarding-house, and to pay ten shillings each a-week in advance, for their board and lodging. Unmarried women are, in like manner, required to enter the women's boarding-house, and to pay seven shillings each a-week, in advance, for their board and lodging.

The above payments are respectively reduced to five shillings a-week on the promotion of each person to be a candidate for a situation.

The instruction afforded by the Society, both at the boarding-houses and in the central school, is gratuitous.

EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

The time of the masters in training is divided between the boarding-house and the central school. At the former, they study under the principal; at the latter, they are trained by the master in the practical art of teaching and governing a school. All females in training are required to attend for a fortnight in the infant school.

After probationers have received sufficient general instruction, and become expert in the art of teaching, they will be promoted to be candidates for a situation. Good moral conduct is especially regarded in this promotion; and a weekly report of the conduct of the teachers, both in the boarding-houses and at the central school, is laid before the School Committee.

APPOINTMENT OF THE REV. E. FIELD AS INSPECTOR.

*National Society's Office,
Sanctuary, Westminster, 13th Feb. 1840.*

REV. SIR,

I have it in command from the Committee of the National Society, to inform you, that at a meeting of the Committee, held on the 5th inst., it was unanimously resolved to appoint you one of the Society's inspectors of schools. In announcing to you this appointment I am directed to add, that your commission to execute your office must in every case be derived from the Bishop of the diocese: and you should put yourself into immediate communication with the diocesan or district board. I feel confident that you will never fail to obtain the cordial co-operation of the clergyman and school

managers. When I have further consulted the Committee, I shall be prepared to send you full instructions for the performance of your duties.

Believe me, Reverend Sir,

Your faithful and obedient Servant,
JOHN SINCLAIR, Secretary.

The Rev. Edward Field.

CLERGY ORPHAN CORPORATION.

THE Annual General Court was holden at the Freemasons' Tavern on Wednesday, Feb. 26, the Lord Bishop of London, V.P. in the chair. The Court was attended by the Right Hon. Lord Kenyon, the Ven. Archdeacon Cambridge, and many of the lay and clerical supporters of the charity. Dr. Shepherd, one of the Treasurers, exhibited a statement of the receipts and expenditure during the last year, and reported the institution to be in a flourishing state in all respects. The Archbishop of Canterbury was then re-elected President, the Lord Bishop of London Vice-President, and Archdeacon Cambridge and Rev. Dr. Shepherd were re-appointed Treasurers of the Corporation. After filling up vacancies in the two committees, the Court proceeded to the election of orphans, and six boys and twelve girls were admitted into the schools. There will be another election at the Quarterly Court at the end of May.

REPORT OF THE TITHE COMMISSIONERS FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.

TO HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

MY LORD,—It is our duty to report to your Lordship the progress of the commutation of tithes in England and Wales during the past year.

We have now in office 4,993 agreements, of which 3,980 have been confirmed; and of these 1,916 have been received, and 1,990 confirmed during the year 1839.

We have in the office 414 awards, of which 178 have been confirmed; of these, 357 have been received, and 172 confirmed, during the year 1839.

We believe that rent-charges have now been fixed in about 5-12ths of the tithe districts of the country (exclusive of those parishes or places the tithes of which have been commuted by local acts of Parliament).

We have received 2,184 apportionments, of which 1,157 have been confirmed; of these, 1,521 have been received, and 933 confirmed, during the year 1839, and 823 have been received during the last six months of that year.

The progress of voluntary agreements has been considerably accelerated during the past year; that of apportionments very much more so. More time is usually consumed by this last process than the six months originally contemplated by the legislature. Allowing, however, for this fact, the receipt of apportionments is at length following up the receipt of agreements with tolerable regularity.

We have to repeat this year the satisfaction we have before expressed at the amicable manner in which the apportionments have been completed. This part of the commutation, it was feared, would be the most beset by strife and difficulties. The event has proved such fears groundless.

Angry appeals are the very rare exception; contented acquiescence is the general rule.

This result has unquestionably been principally produced by sufficient time having been allowed for the completion of the process by valuers, named by the landowners themselves, possessing, and, as the event proves, deservedly, their confidence.

But if this full allowance of time has produced harmony, it has also produced delays, which have not been without their inconveniences.

To explain more fully the cause and effects of these delays, we append to this report a circular of our own, issued in August, 1838, which we also appended to our last report.

We very earnestly wish to draw the attention of both tithe-payers and tithe-owners to the cautions and advice contained in it.

While the business of apportionment remains in the hands of the land-owners, the policy and provisions of the Tithe Act leave the entire control over

that process to them, and give us no such control at all.

We regret that the tithe-owners, as a body, seem very partially aware of this fact. We continually receive from them requests and complaints, which show that they believe it to be in our power to regulate and direct the movements of the apportioners.

It is important they should understand more generally that our power over this process only begins when we have resorted to the decided step of removing it altogether from the hands of the land-owners, and taking it into our own; and when, for the first time, we ourselves select, instruct, and pay the persons who conduct it.

On the expense, the inconvenience, and the wide irritation, which would follow our being generally called on to take this step, we have before dwelt.

These considerations induce us the more anxiously to repeat our hope that the parties will keep the probable duration of the process of apportionment steadily in view while making their own arrangements; that the tithe-owners, who have compositions, will keep their right to them entire till after the completion of the apportionments, and that the land-owners will make such stringent contracts with the apportioners and mappers as may effectually prevent any delays not wholly inevitable.

In all cases, however, in which wilful loitering with the apportionments can be proved, we wish it to be understood that we shall, on a distinct statement and request from the tithe-owners, feel bound to interfere at once.

Legal doubts and difficulties as to the effect of the hop clauses, have obstructed the commutation in some important districts. They are now sufficiently removed to enable us to work those clauses with comparative ease and confidence.

During the progress of this work, however, it has appeared to us that a slight further simplification of those clauses might be practicable and useful. We do not think fresh legislation necessary or advisable for this subject alone; but, should an opportunity occur, we think it may be worth the attention of the legislature.

As the Tithe Acts at present stand, though we have power to declare that the rent-charges shall begin before the confirmation of the apportionment, we have no power to stop the perception of tithe in kind before the apportionment is confirmed.

The hardship of allowing tithe in kind to be collected after a rent-charge has been actually declared, has been strongly pressed on us. If, however, a power should be vested in us of extinguishing the tithe before the confirmation of apportionments, such a power must obviously be accompanied by others which would secure the receipt by the tithe-owner of an unapportioned rent-charge.

Unless the receipt of voluntary agreements should appear likely to fall permanently and considerably short of the average of last year, we do not think it expedient to extend our compulsory proceedings beyond the four classes of cases enumerated in the annexed circular.

We have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient servants.

W. BLAIRE,
T. W. BULLER,
R. JONES.

Jan. 1, 1840.

To the Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby.

•• The circular alluded to will be found in the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE for Sept. 1838: but for convenience sake, we give the extract relating to the four classes:—

"The Tithe Commissioners therefore announce, that while the voluntary commutation proceeds at the pace at which it has lately proceeded, it is their intention to interfere compulsorily only in a limited number of cases, which will consist—

- "1. Of those in which litigation is in progress.
- "2. Of those in which tithe has been taken in kind prior to the appearance of this circular.
- "3. Of cases in which the Commissioners are requested by both tithe-owners and land-owners to interfere.
- "4. Of cases in which an incumbent has been recently appointed, or may be hereafter admitted to a rectory or vicarage, and becomes thereby owner of the great or small tithes."

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, IN ENGLAND.

(Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.)

I HAVE obtained from the registrars of dioceses in England and Wales, pursuant to the provisions of the act for marriages in England, lists of all chapels belonging to the Church of England within their respective dioceses, wherein marriages may lawfully be solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England, distinguishing which have a recognized ecclesiastical division annexed to them, and which are chapels licensed by the bishops under the act above mentioned. From returns thus furnished by the registrars of dioceses in the year 1838, it appears that in 14 dioceses no chapels had been licensed under the Act of 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 85, and that the following number had been licensed under that Act, in the following dioceses—namely, Chester, 65; St. David's, 3; Exeter, 2; Lichfield, 12; London, 3; Ripon, 2; Salisbury, 1; Winchester, 4; Worcester, 1; and York, 2; being in all 95. From the dioceses of Bangor and of Lincoln no returns have been received.

Early in the year 1837, I called attention, by means of the notice subjoined in the Appendix, to the registration of places of public religious worship not belonging to the Church of England, under the provisions of the Act for Marriages in England, which registration, under that Act, and the subsequent Act passed in the first year of her present Majesty, cap. 22, has been effected to considerable extent. The number of places of worship registered from the 31st of January, 1837, when the first registry took place, to the last day of December, 1838, has been 1,332.

I will now offer a few observations upon the degree of success which has attended registration in the first year under the new system, in regard to the number of births, deaths, and marriages registered, in England and Wales, as appears from the certified copies deposited in this office. Those numbers have been as follows:—

Births	399,712
Deaths	335,935
Marriages	111,481

The number of registered births at sea, certificates of which have been received bearing dates prior to July 1, 1838, is 13; of deaths, 154. I do not include these numbers in the abstracts, as the uncertainty which attends the transmission of the certificates makes it impossible to know whether all existing records of such births or deaths for any given period are received.

I will first advert to the registered marriages, because herein it may be assumed that the deficiency will be least, and that the anxiety of the parties married, or their friends, to secure a legal record, will render the omission to register a marriage a circumstance of rare occurrence. This assumption is supported by the abstract of answers and returns, under the Population Act of 11 Geo. IV. c. 30, in which, while the annual average number of unentered baptisms mentioned in the returns for the years 1821 to 1830, both inclusive, is 17,194, and that of burials 9,387, that of marriages is only 320. Yet it will appear that the number registered in the year ending June 30, 1838, is less by 4,627 than the number estimated by Mr. Finlaison in his letter of Feb. 2, 1839, which I subjoin in the Appendix—from whence (assuming that estimate to approximate closely to the truth), it might be inferred that many marriages had taken place which had not been duly registered; and negligence might be imputed to those on whom the duty of registration devolved. But I am of opinion that such omission cannot fairly be so imputed, except to a very small extent, and that the apparent deficiency is attributable to another cause—namely, the great additional number of marriages, which, as I have been informed by many clergymen, were, under a misapprehension of the object and effect of the recent Act for marriages, solemnized immediately before that Act came into operation, and before the period when they would otherwise have taken place, thus

causing a deficiency in the returns for the ensuing year.

With respect to the registration of deaths, I am prepared to show that the deficiency is probably very small—that it is much smaller than the average deficiency in the registration of burials in the parochial registers—and that the system now established has, even in the first year, been eminently successful.

The circumstance before-mentioned necessarily causing a deficiency in the number of deaths registered in the first year of registration affects in a much greater degree the registration, of births for the same period; for the time which intervenes between the event and the registration of the same is ordinarily much longer in the case of birth than in that of death, and a greater portion of the whole number is thus excluded from the register. The deficiency appears in the returns for the quarter ending September 30, 1837; for no birth which had occurred before July, 1837, could be registered at all; and of those which occurred in August and September, many were not registered till after September, and were included in the quarter ending December 30th, 1837. A comparison of these quarters will afford some idea of the extent of the deficiency arising from the foregoing circumstance, the births registered in the September quarter being 74,588; in the December quarter, 89,528. But the last mentioned quarter is also deficient, as a comparison with the two following quarters will show:—

Births registered in the quarter ending
March 31, 1838.. . . . 113,815
Ditto ditto June 30, 1838, 121,781
and the whole of the deficiency in the December quarter must be attributed to causes other than that before-mentioned.

There is undoubtedly some deficiency in the registration of births, even for the quarter ending June 30, 1838, but the deficiency is less than that which has long existed in the registration of baptisms. The preface to the population abstract for 1831 shows that the mean average annual registration of baptisms of the years 1821 to 1830, both inclusive, was 375,349; and, by application of the same method of calculation, which has been employed with respect to deaths, it will appear that the number of baptisms registered in the year 1838, bearing the same proportion to the probable population of that year, would be 444,589. Now, the registered births of the fourth quarter were 121,781, which, multiplied by four, would exceed by more than 40,000 the estimated number of registered baptisms for the same period. I am, therefore, justified in stating that, although the registration of births has not approached so nearly to completeness as that of deaths, it has, since the commencement, made a considerable and progressive advance, and during the fourth quarter of the first year attained a superiority in point of numbers over the average registration of baptism. Among the counteracting causes which affected it in the commencement, I may here mention the novelty of the measures—some indifference to the advantages which it conferred—much ignorance and misapprehension as to its character and objects—and an extensive and stubborn opposition. I need only point to the great increase in the number of entries in the third and fourth quarters of the first year, in order to show that those impediments to registration have not continued to prevail against it, but that it has been attended with progressive success—a success which I attribute mainly to the diffusion of a true knowledge of the beneficial tendencies of the measure, and to the diligence and intelligence of the local officers by whom it is carried into execution.

I confidently expect that a progressive improvement will continue to take place under the operation of the existing law. I also entertain no doubt that in some respects improvement may be effected by a judicious application of legislative amendments. But as a call for frequent changes can be justified only by a more urgent need than at present exists, and as a correct view of the extent and nature of the requisite remedies can result only from a more mature experience than is yet possible in this early stage of the present system, I deem that I shall best fulfil my duty if I now abstain from offering my opinion upon that subject.

I am aware that with a progressive population, and especially with a population of which the ratio of increase appears to have varied so considerably in different parts of the kingdom (varying between the years 1821 and 1831, from 2 per cent. in the North Riding of Yorkshire to 36 per cent. in Monmouthshire), an attempt to form a table of mortality, showing the expectation of life at successive ages, deduced alone from the abstracts of deaths for a single year, must be attended with great risk of error. I shall, therefore, not attempt to form any such table from such materials, but shall exhibit only recorded facts, accompanied with such deductions as are clear and unimpeachable, and may serve to render comparison more easy.

The largest and most important collection of facts relative to deaths at various ages, made hitherto in this country, is the table given in the preface to the population returns for 1831, containing the ages of 3,938,496 persons (of whom 1,996,195 were males, 1,942,301 females), buried in England and Wales during 18 years, 1813-1830. In the subjoined table I have afforded the means of comparing the result of this registration of burials with those of the registration of deaths for the year ending June 30, 1838, reducing each to the same denomination, and exhibiting their respective proportions to a common total. The difference between them will be found to consist chiefly in the larger proportion of deaths of infants, which appear in the registration of deaths—a difference which was to be expected; for it was known that it was in the record of such deaths that the registration of burials was principally deficient.

Table showing the proportion of Deaths at different ages, out of 10,000 Deaths of Males, of Females, and of both sexes, according to the Registers of Burials in 1813-1830, and according to the Registers of Deaths for the year ending June 30, 1838.

Age.	Registers of Burials.			Registers of Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Under 1 year.	2,188	1,756	1,975	2,339	1,933	2,140
1 to 4	1,498	1,450	1,474	1,742	1,780	2,760
5 — 9	437	410	424	457	462	460
10 — 19	579	636	607	554	647	599
20 — 29	724	839	781	738	833	785
30 — 39	621	725	673	655	715	683
40 — 49	649	670	659	653	621	643
50 — 59	715	684	700	656	621	638
60 — 69	911	922	917	813	823	818
70 — 79	1,012	1,086	1,949	850	883	856
80 — 89	534	700	641	473	556	514
90 & upwards.	75	116	95	94	115	104

SOCIALISM.

THE following letter has been addressed by Lord Normanby to the Lords-Lieutenant of the different counties throughout the kingdom:—

“Whitehall, February, 1840.

“My Lord,—An address having been presented to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to direct that steps be taken to prevent the diffusion of blasphemous and immoral doctrines by printed publications, and by other illegal means, and Her Majesty, in reply to that address, having given an assurance that inquiry should be made into the important matters which form the subject of the address, and that reliance might be placed upon her determination to discourage all doctrines and practices dangerous to morality and religion, I have to request your lordship to call the attention of the justices of the peace of the county of ——— to this subject at their next meeting at the General Quarter Sessions of the county.

“I am further to request your lordship to recommend to the magistrates assembled at Quarter Sessions, and to any magistrates to whom you may think it advisable, to make any communication before the time of the session, that in case they should receive information of any printed blasphemous publication, or of blasphemous speeches delivered at public meetings, and should deem it necessary to make known such information to the Government, for the purpose of having it considered whether a prosecution may be expedient, they should transmit to me

such information, with a report of the speech or a copy of the speech or a copy of the publication, together with all necessary proofs which they may be able to procure.

(Signed)

“NORMANBY.

“To the Lord-Lieut. of the County of ———.”

CLERGY LIST.

IN the First page of this Number of the Gazette, we have endeavoured to offer our acknowledgements to those Clergymen who have kindly attended to the request which we made in our last, and have assisted us in our object of publishing a Clergy List.

The communications which we have received have not only put us in possession of much valuable information, but have shown us that the project is fully appreciated by a very large portion of the Clergy. Many of the Incumbents have not only given us the information which we requested, but have further assisted us by sending the names and other particulars respecting parishes in their neighbourhood where it was not likely, owing to local circumstances, that we should obtain it from resident Clergymen. Some of these communications we shall acknowledge privately. We ought particularly to mention that a great many of the Curates have most kindly and promptly attended to our request. And in some cases we have to thank the ladies of Clergymen's families for having afforded us the required information.

It is evident however from the returns, that there are still a great many cases in which the request has been forgotten or overlooked. We therefore think it necessary to repeat our notice of last month, with one or two alterations, which will render the object more clear.

With regard to the suggestions which have been made to us respecting the contents, we can only say that we will adopt all that can be adopted without increasing the size and price of the book beyond what we have already proposed. The second part will certainly contain the names of the Patrons, the value of the living, and the amount of the population.

We beg to lay before our readers a project for the publication of a work which we consider to be of some importance to the clergy. Up to the present time there has never been any general list of the clergy of the Church of England. In the early part of last year we announced one as preparing for publication; but we found the difficulties of forming such a list to be insurmountable, notwithstanding the assistance which we received from several of the Bishops, who kindly afforded us the use of their own documents for the purpose. But the facilities of communicating with the clergy through the medium of this Gazette, and the new arrangements of the Post Office, give us reason to believe that we shall now be able, with the assistance of the clergy, to accomplish this object.

We propose, therefore, to prepare for publication as early as possible, a work to be entitled, “THE CLERGY LIST, and General List of the Benefices of the Church of England.” The work will be published annually under the same Episcopal sanction, and under the same management as the Ecclesiastical Gazette. It will consist of three principal parts:

1. An alphabetical list of the whole body of the clergy, including dignitaries, incumbents, curates, lecturers, and those who have no preferment or duty.

2. A general list of all the benefices, with their population and value, and the names of the clergy and the patrons.

3. A list of the patronage in the hands of the crown, the bishops, &c.

The importance of such a publication will readily be admitted. Most of the secular professions already enjoy this advantage. There is the Army List, the Navy List, and the Law List; and if the clergy individually will only lend us a very little assistance, we hope in a short time to supply the deficiency which still exists with regard to our own profession.

All that we ask of them is, that the resident Clergyman of every parish or benefice will have the kindness to write down under the four following heads the requisite information, and send it by post, directed to

the Editor of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, 14, Southampton Street, Strand.

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|--|
| 1. Name of Benefice, County, and Diocese. |
| 2. Name of Incumbent, and Year of Admission, with name of Patron. |
| 3. Names of Curates, Lecturers, &c. |
| 4. Names of Clergy residing in the Parish without Ecclesiastical preferment or duty. |

What we particularly wish is, to obtain the names of all the Curates, Preachers, Lecturers, &c. These have hitherto been unnoticed in any list, and there is no possibility of obtaining them with accuracy, but by such an application as this. We therefore hope that this large class of the Clergy will all feel sufficient interest in the project to transmit us their names and the rest of the particulars above, as soon as they conveniently can after the receipt of this request.

It will probably happen that in many cases, owing to the illness or absence of the resident Clergyman, he may not be able to write. In such cases we should feel obliged if some member of his family, or some neighbouring Clergyman, will favour us with the information.

THE CLERGY LIST will be published by CHARLES COX, at the Office of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, No. 14, Southampton Street, Strand.

The price of the Clergy List will be about *six shillings*, or not exceeding *seven shillings*.

The publisher particularly requests that those Clergymen who may wish to become Annual Subscribers to the work, or who may desire to purchase copies of it for the first year, will state their wishes in their letter.

CHURCH BUILDING ACTS.

THE Bishop of London has laid upon the table of the House of Lords a Bill entitled "An Act to further amend the Church Building Acts." The following are the outlines of the Bill:—

The preamble enumerates the several previous Acts; namely, 58 Geo. III. c. 45; 59 Geo. III. c. 134; 3 Geo. IV. c. 72; 5 Geo. IV. c. 103; 7 and 8 Geo. IV. c. 72; 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 38; 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 61; 7 Wm. IV. and 1 Victoria, c. 75; 1 and 2 Victoria, c. 107; and 2 and 3 Victoria, c. 49, adding, and whereas it is expedient to further explain and amend some of the provisions of the said several recited Acts. Be it therefore enacted, &c.,

Clause 1 provides that the Commissioners may assign a district chapelry, or district chapelries, out of a district chapelry already formed.

Clause 2 enacts that license in mortmain be not necessary in cases of endowment, grant, or conveyance, in or of houses, lands, &c., under the Church Building Acts.

Clause 3 provides that the Commissioners, with consent of the bishop, may, in certain cases, augment the stipend of the incumbent or minister of a church or chapel out of the surplus pew-rents. This power not to be exercised where surplus pew-rents have been invested in Government securities to form a fund for building or purchasing a parsonage-house, &c.

Clause 4. Subscribers to the building and endowment of a church or chapel, under 1 and 2 Wm. IV. cap. 38, may send, for the consideration of the Commissioners, a declaration as to whom they propose the patronage thereof should belong, &c.

Clause 5 provides that the right of patronage not to be affected by reason of nomination not having been sent to Commissioners, &c.

Clause 6 will describe who shall be entitled to make such nomination: the amount of qualifying subscription is at present blank.

Clause 7 provides that where the bishop is authorized to grant the patronage of a church built under 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 38, and 1 and 2 Vict. c. 107, an endowment of houses, lands, &c., worth at least 1,000*l.*, or of 1,000*l.*, to be laid out in houses or lands, may be taken.

Clause 8 provides that the major part in value of subscribers to a church or chapel may, in certain cases, appoint new trustees.

Clause 9 enacts that the Commissioners, with consent of bishop, or bishop alone, as the case may be, may order that the fees for the performance of the offices of the church, or for making &c., catacombs, &c., or belonging to any church (with a district) built under 1 and 2 Wm. IV. c. 38, and 1 and 2 Vict. c. 107, shall belong, after the avoidance of the parish church, to the incumbent of such church or chapel.

Clause 13 enacts that this Act shall extend only to that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales, and to the Isle of Man, and to the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Sark.

A BILL

FURTHER TO EXPLAIN AND AMEND THE ACTS FOR THE COMMUTATION OF TITHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Prepared and brought in by Sir Edward Knatchbull and Lord Mahon.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the seventh year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled, "An Act for the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales," it is enacted, that from the first day of January next following the confirmation of any apportionment in any parish under the said Act, the lands of such parish shall be absolutely discharged from tithes, except as in the said Act is provided in certain cases, and instead thereof there shall be payable to the person entitled to such tithes, and in that behalf mentioned in the said apportionment, a sum of money in the nature of a rent-charge issuing out of the lands charged therewith; and by an Act passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty, intitled, "An Act to amend the said first-recited Act," provision is made for the lands in a parish being discharged from tithes (except as in the said first-recited Act is excepted) by agreement between the parties to any parochial agreement or supplemental agreement, from certain days preceding or following the confirmation of the apportionment, instead of the said first day of January next following such confirmation; but so that the first payment of the rent-charge be made and recoverable at the expiration of six calendar months from the time from which such lands are discharged from the payment of tithes; and by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, the commissioners appointed under the said first-recited Act are enabled by their award, and the land-owners and tithe-owners by supplemental agreement, in like manner to fix the period at which any rent-charge shall commence:

And whereas after an agreement for, or award of, rent-charge has been made and confirmed by the said commissioners, much delay is often occasioned in settling and adjusting the apportionment before the same can be confirmed by the commissioners, and by reason of the lands remaining subject to tithes or composition for tithes in the meanwhile, such tithes in many cases continue to be taken in kind, or may be so taken on the determination of any composition existing at the date of such agreement or award, notwithstanding that the parties have agreed for, or the commissioners awarded, the sum which under the provisions of the said Acts ought to be taken as the permanent rent-charge payable instead of such tithes; and great hardship is thereby occasioned, contrary to the spirit and intent of the said Acts:

I. *Power to declare lands discharged from tithes in certain cases after award or agreement for gross rent-charge.*—And whereas it is expedient to make provision for remedy thereof, and otherwise to explain and amend the said recited Acts, in manner hereinafter mentioned; Be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That in every case where an annual sum by way of rent-charge shall have been fixed in any parish, instead of the tithes of such parish, either by agreement or award, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, by a declaration in writing under their hands and seal of office, or the hands of any two of them, at

any period after the confirmation of any such agreement or award respectively, and before the confirmation of the apportionment to be made in respect of the rent-charge so fixed, upon the application in writing of any land-owner, and upon his giving such security to the said commissioners, as they shall in their discretion think sufficient for the due payment to the parties entitled thereto of such rent-charge from the period to be fixed in such declaration, to declare that the lands in such parish shall be discharged from the payment or render of tithes, or composition or rent instead of tithes, from such day as the said commissioners shall fix in such declaration in that respect; and that, instead thereof, the annual payment or rent-charge so fixed by any such award or agreement respectively, shall be paid to the person entitled to the same by half-yearly payments, commencing and calculating from such period of discharge from tithes named in such declaration as aforesaid.

II. *Provision for recovery of such rent-charge.*—And be it enacted, That in every such case, if the land-owner giving such security shall not make due payment to the person entitled to the same according to the tenour of such security, it shall be lawful for the said commissioners from time to time, as and when any half-yearly payment of such rent-charge shall accrue, and the same or any part thereof shall remain unpaid for the space of twenty-one days from any day fixed for payment thereof, and notwithstanding judgment shall have been previously issued in respect of any former arrears, to sue for and recover any such half-yearly payment, or so much thereof as shall from time to time remain unpaid in respect thereof, against the land-owner giving such security, by taking out a summons returnable before a judge at chambers, to compute what is due in respect of such rent-charge; and it shall be lawful for any judge before whom such summons shall be returnable, on production of such security, and on proof by affidavit of the amount so due as aforesaid, and of the service of such summons on such land-owner or on any occupier of any of the lands of such land-owner in any such parish, by leaving the same at his place of abode, to order judgment to be signed at the suit of the said commissioners, and execution to issue in due course against such land-owner accordingly, or his goods, chattels, and estates, for the amount so due, and the costs of such application, judgment, and execution, as in the case of an ordinary judgment in an action of debt; and such security shall be available against such land-owner giving the same up to and including the half-yearly payment accruing due next before the confirmation of such apportionment, and shall be in full force notwithstanding any change in the party entitled to such rent-charge.

III. *Remedy for the land-owner against whom execution has issued.*—And be it enacted, That in every such case the said commissioners shall make due inquiry as to any payment of rent-charge made by any such land-owner in respect of such security, previous to the confirmation of the apportionment of such rent-charge, and shall endorse on such apportionment a certificate of every such payment; and such land-owner shall thereupon, after the confirmation of such apportionment, be entitled to recover the amount specified in such certificate against the lands of the said parish subject to such rent-charge, in the proportions fixed by such apportionment, by distress and entry on such lands respectively, and shall have the like remedies or modes of recovery as are given to the owners of rent-charge for recovery thereof in the said recited Acts, or any of them.

IV. *If security insufficient, arrears may be recovered as if accruing after apportionment.*—And be it enacted, That if such security shall be insufficient to meet the full amount of payments which shall accrue due in respect thereof, or the land-owner giving the same shall fail to make good the amount due thereon by the space of twenty-one days next after the date of the confirmation of the apportionment of such rent-charge, it shall be lawful for the person entitled to the benefit thereof to recover the same, by the said remedies or modes of recovery given by the said recited Acts, or either of them, in respect of rent-charge fixed under any confirmed apportionment, in like manner as if the amount so

due and in arrear had accrued subsequent to the confirmation.

V. *Security to be free of stamp-duty.*—And be it enacted, That every security taken by the said commissioners, by virtue of the provisions of this Act, and every assignment thereof, shall be free of stamp-duty.

VI. *Extension of power to fix sum to be paid after determination of composition, and period for commencement of rent-charge.*—And whereas by the lastly-recited Act the said commissioners are empowered, by any award, or by a supplemental award, after a parochial agreement, in certain cases, and under certain provisions, to fix the sum to be paid in consideration of the time, if any, which may intervene between the termination of any previous agreement or composition for tithes, and the time at which any such rent-charge shall commence; and the said commissioners are enabled by their award, and the tithe-owners and land-owners by a parochial agreement, after an award, are in like manner enabled to fix the period at which the rent-charge shall commence; and it is expedient to extend such power in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners at any time before the confirmation of the apportionment of any rent-charge, by a supplemental award, to exercise the said powers so given to them for fixing the sum to be paid for such intervening time as aforesaid, when the same shall not have been previously fixed by their award, and also, by a supplemental award, to exercise the powers so given to them for fixing the period at which any rent-charge shall commence, as well after an award as after a parochial agreement, where such period shall not have been previously fixed by any such award or agreement, or by any supplemental award or agreement, under the said lastly-recited Act.

VII. *Extension of powers to substitute fixed rent-charge instead of contingent rent-charge.*—And whereas by the said lastly-recited Act powers are given to land-owners and tithe-owners, and also to the said commissioners, to substitute a fixed rent-charge, in certain cases, instead of a contingent rent-charge, where lands are partially exempted from the payment of tithes or rent-charge by reason of having been parcel of the possessions of a privileged order, and it is desirable to extend such powers in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it enacted, That such power shall extend to all cases where, by reason of lands being partially exempted, by custom or otherwise, from the payment of tithes, or by being subject to a shifting or leaping modus, or other customary payment, or render due only on certain contingencies, a contingent rent-charge has been already fixed, or would, according to the provisions of the said firstly-recited Act, be fixed in respect of such lands; and it shall be lawful for the said commissioners at any time before the confirmation of the apportionment of any rent-charge, by any award, or by a supplemental award, where an award or parochial agreement has been made before the passing of this Act, or for the land-owners or tithe-owners, by a parochial agreement or supplemental agreement, where a parochial agreement or award has already been made in respect of such lands, to exercise such powers, in such manner and subject to the same conditions as are given by the said lastly-recited Act in cases of lands formerly part of the possessions of a privileged order.

VIII. *Extension of powers in respect of lammas and common lands.*—And whereas by the said lastly-recited Act certain provisions are made and powers given in respect of the tithes of lammas and common lands, which powers are to be exercised by the land-owners and tithe-owners by parochial agreement, or by a supplemental agreement after a parochial agreement, and by the commissioners by compulsory award, or by a supplemental award after an award; Be it enacted, That such provisions may be carried into effect, and such powers exercised at any time before the confirmation of the apportionment of any rent-charge, by the land-owners and tithe-owners, by a supplemental agreement after an award, or by the commissioners by supplemental award after a parochial agreement.

IX. *Extension of powers of conveyance of lands to trustees and feoffees for parochial purposes.*—And be

it declared and enacted, That so much of the said lastly-recited Act as relates to the vesting of an estate of inheritance as to any lands in any ecclesiastical tithe-owner and his successors, notwithstanding the same be made by any corporation sole or aggregate, or any trustees or feoffees for charitable purposes, otherwise restrained from or incapable of making any such valid conveyance or assurance, extends to trustees or feoffees of parish property, or of property held by or vested in such trustees or feoffees for parochial or other uses or purposes, or in the nature of a parochial or public trust.

X. *Power to parties to parochial agreement and for commissioners to declare amount of extraordinary charge.*—And be it enacted, That in any case where the parties to a parochial agreement, or the commissioners in the case of an award, shall have proceeded, according to the provisions of the said recited Acts, to ascertain and fix a rent-charge in any parish wherein any of the land shall at the time of making such agreement or award be cultivated as hop grounds or market gardens, and in case of proceeding by award when notice shall have been given that the tithes of any of the lands so cultivated should be separately valued, it shall be lawful for the said parties to declare in such agreement, or for the said commissioners to declare in such award, the amount of extraordinary charge per acre to be in future payable in respect of hop grounds and market gardens or any district therein respectively in such parish; and the rent-charge mentioned in every such agreement or award respectively shall, subject to the addition of such acreable extraordinary charge, consist of the amount agreed for or awarded in respect of the tithes in such parish, other than the tithes of the lands cultivated therein as hop grounds and market gardens respectively, and the ordinary charge in respect of the lands so cultivated as hop grounds and market gardens respectively added thereto.

XI. *Extraordinary rent-charge need not be distinguished on separate lands in apportionment.*—And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary to distinguish in any apportionment the amount of extraordinary rent-charge to be charged upon the lands of each individual land-owner, which shall be cultivated as hop grounds, market gardens, orchards, fruit plantations, or mixed plantations of hops and fruit; provided that the acreable amount of extraordinary charge for all the lands so cultivated respectively in any district which shall have been assigned, or in any parish wherein any extraordinary rent-charge shall have been declared previous to the confirmation of the instrument of apportionment shall be inserted therein.

XII. *Half-yearly payments of rent-charge to be regulated by averages declared in January preceding.*—And be it enacted, That every half-yearly payment of rent-charge under the said recited Acts, or either of them, shall from time to time be regulated by the averages published under the provisions of the said first-recited Act in the month of January next preceding every such half-yearly day of payment.

XIII. *Commissioners may adjudicate parochial boundaries on requisition of land-owners of any parish.*—And whereas by the said lastly-recited Act powers are given to the said commissioner or any assistant commissioner upon the application in writing of not less than two-thirds in number and value of the land-owners in any parishes or townships, to set out and define the boundaries of such parishes or townships in manner in the said Act provided, and it is expedient to extend such power in manner hereinafter mentioned: Be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said commissioners or assistant commissioner, but at the sole discretion of the said commissioners, and only in such manner as they shall see fit and proper, to exercise all and every the powers so given by the said lastly-recited Act relating to boundaries of parishes or townships, on the application in writing of two-thirds in number and value of the land-owners of any one parish or township whose boundary shall be in question, notwithstanding the land-owners in the parish or township adjoining such boundary shall not join in such requisition: Provided always, That

said commissioners or assistant commissioner shall, twenty-one days at least before proceeding to make inquiry and adjudicate on such question of boundary, cause a notice to be sent by the post or otherwise given, addressed to the churchwardens and overseers, and also to the surveyors of every parish interested in such boundary, of the intentions of the said commissioners or assistant commissioner to proceed on the question of such boundary, and shall specify in such notice a time and place of meeting so to proceed therein, and shall annex to each copy of such notice a copy of the application of the land-owners requiring the commissioners to make such inquiry and adjudication, and shall also cause a copy of such notice to be inserted, once at least, in two successive weeks previous to the day of such meeting, in some newspaper having circulation in the county where such parish is situated; and no assistant commissioner shall proceed in any such inquiry without exhibiting at such meeting the papers containing the advertisement of such notice, and also a certificate, under the hands of the said commissioners, or any one or two of them, of one copy of such notice having been respectively sent to such churchwardens and overseers, and a copy to such surveyors as aforesaid; and the assistant commissioner shall thereupon proceed in all respects, and his proceedings shall be as valid and binding as if the said inquiry had been instituted on the application, in writing, of two-thirds in number and value, as well of the land-owners of the parish to which such notice shall have been so sent, as of the parish causing such inquiry to be instituted.

XIV. *This Act to be taken as part of recited Acts, and of 1 and 2 Vict., c. 64.*—And be it enacted, That this Act shall be taken to be a part of the said recited Acts, and also of an Act passed in the second year of the reign of her present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to facilitate the Merger of Tithes;" and in the construction of this Act, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, the several words used in this Act shall have and bear the same interpretation as is given to such words respectively in the said Acts or either of them; and whenever a word importing the singular number or masculine gender only is used, the same shall be understood to include, and shall be applied to several persons or parties, as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and several matters or things as one matter or thing respectively, and the converse.

XV. *Act may be amended or repealed this session.*—And be it enacted, That this Act may be amended or repealed by any Act to be passed in this present session of Parliament.

LAW.

CONSISTORY COURT, TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

SPRY AGAINST FLOOD.

DR. LUSHINGTON gave sentence in this case, which was a suit for perturbation of church seat by the Rev. Dr. Spry, the rector of St. Marylebone, against Mr. Flood, the vestry-clerk, the question being as to the admissibility of an allegation on the part of the vestry responsive to the libel, the latter pleading that Dr. Spry had been forcibly dispossessed of one of two pews which had been appropriated to the rector when the new church was built, and prior to its consecration. The present allegation pleaded, that by the act 51 Geo. III. c. 181, the vestrymen had the power of letting all the pews in the new church, save those appropriated to the poor, and that in taking possession of the pew in question, and in pursuance of that power, they had exercised a just and proper discretion. The learned judge observed, that, although the jurisdiction of the Court was not taken away by the act, he must administer the law as modified by it, and to do this, he must first ascertain its true construction. Under the old law Dr. Spry had a possessory right, and the vestry-clerk, the person proceeded against, would have been a disturber, and in a new church, where there is no prescriptive title, if the Court were not fettered by statute, it would allot proper sittings for the rector, his family, and servants. The Act

"That the vestrymen shall set out and appropriate such a number of seats for the gratuitous accommodation of the poor, and such a number of other pews or seats for the use of the parishioners, as the vestrymen shall think necessary, proper, and convenient." This was a complete alteration of the common ecclesiastical law, dispossessing the churchwardens of the authority they would otherwise possess under the superintendence of this Court, and conferring it upon the vestry; and no power of supervision over the vestry was given to this Court, which had never exercised a supervision over the discretion of vestrymen in this matter, vestrymen never having had such discretionary power under the old law. The clause, moreover, was imperative upon the vestrymen, who if they failed to obey its directions would be liable to indictment. The next clause gave the vestrymen authority to let the pews, "save and except such as were to be appropriated to the poor." Here, then, were general words followed by an exception, which did not include the rector; and *expressio unius exclusio alterius*. It was true that you are not so to construe acts of Parliament as to affect common law rights; but this act directly overturned all the common law upon the subject. Under the strict terms of the act, therefore, he was under the necessity of admitting so much of the allegation as pleaded that the vestry had the power of taking possession of, and of letting, the pew, which disposed of the main question. But it had been also pleaded by the vestry, that in doing so, they had exercised a sound and just discretion, and various circumstances were alleged to show that they had done so. The Court, however, had no power to decide this point. The vestry were the sole judges, uncontrollable by this or any other ecclesiastical authority, and he therefore thought he ought not to admit that part of the plea, which was wholly superfluous. But these facts having been pleaded with the view of calling for the Court's opinion as to the discretion exercised by the vestry, he was bound to say that, assuming all the facts to be true, they did not satisfy his mind that a just and proper discretion had been exercised. Had the case hinged upon this point, he should have had no hesitation in saying, that all the circumstances taken together would not convince him that, for the sake of a paltry saving of a few pounds, it was wise, just, expedient, or proper, to deprive the rector of this pew, or to exact a rent for it. He admitted, therefore, that part of the allegation which pleaded the law, and rejected all the remainder, which went to bring irrelevant issues into discussion, and if they had not been irrelevant, it was his clear and undoubted judgment that they would not establish the position sought to be maintained.

SIR WILLIAM SCOTT ON DILAPIDATIONS.

I AM of opinion that Dilapidations go beyond what is generally understood by complete repairs in common tenantry; at least beyond what I understand by that expression. I understand by Dilapidations (and I think I am fully supported by the decisions of competent courts in understanding so), such repairs and renewals, and if I may use the word, renovations, if necessary, of the house and its appendages, as will enable the incumbent to enter upon and inhabit them at the period the law entitles him to take possession, or as soon after as may be, allowing time for these repairs, &c.

Dilapidations, therefore, will include not only all repairs merely substantial, but likewise some of a more ornamental nature. The house must be in proper condition as to white washing and paint, because it cannot otherwise be decently inhabited. I do not mean that it is to be new whitewashed and painted, if the whitewashing and painting is fit for use; but if it is not so, the executor is bound to whitewash and paint it anew. I need not add that the floors, ceilings, and cornices must be in good condition, as likewise, windows, frames, doors, and locks, and every part of the apparatus of a decent habitation. When I say in good condition, I mean that each should be in a sound and proper condition, fit for its respective use—their being plain is no sufficient objection against them. It would be endless for me to particularize the articles to which

memory without having the several articles proposed to me, with an inquiry upon each. But I lay down the general principle to be this, that Dilapidations are such repairs and renovations as are proper to make the house habitable with decent convenience, respect being had to the value of the benefice to which the house belongs. I take this to be the strict principle of law applying to Dilapidations. I need not add that in practice this principle ought not to be acted upon with a minute and sordid rigour, but ought to be moderated in the adjustment by a liberal disregard of things trifling in their own nature and value.

WM. SCOTT.

Doctors Commons, 27th June, 1795.

In a subsequent Opinion,—

Marble hearths, chimney-pieces, locks on doors, belong to the successor, and cannot be removed nor charged for. So paper on walls, ranges and stoves, if fixed, belong to the successor. Papering* is not a dilapidation, it is considered a furniture; though painting and whitewashing clearly are.

25th July, 1795.

* * * The correspondent to whom we are indebted for a copy of this opinion informs us, that it has for years been acted upon in the diocese of York. He then adds:—"The common-law lawyers are so little conversant with Ecclesiastical matters, that it is no wonder such opinions as the Attorney General's, given in your last number, should differ from those of the most learned civilians. If any thing were wanting to prove the vagueness of the law on this subject, and the want of some more fixed and definite standard, it would be found in the opinions which have been submitted to the public in your excellent paper."

Another correspondent observes, "That the opinion of the Attorney General, given page 157 of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, is directly at variance with the law deduced from the last decided case (*Wise v. Metcalfe*), in Gibbon's excellent Treatise on Dilapidations; which every incumbent would do well to study on entering upon any benefice. Perhaps the agreement prejudiced the general right of E. F."

In our next Number we will give the case above referred to.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 21.

THE Bishop of ELY presented two petitions from the clergy of Bury St. Edmund's, the first praying their lordships not to sanction any measure which would interfere with the authority of the bishops, and the second (which was read at length) against certain recommendations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which they conceived, if acted on, would be attended with injurious effects.

The Bishop of LONDON presented a bill, which was read a first time, for amending the Church Building Act.

The Marquis of BUTE presented petitions from Glasgow and Cupar, and from parishes in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, praying their lordships to adopt some measure for settling the question of Church patronage in Scotland.

The Earl of ABERDEEN presented petitions against the intrusion of ministers into the Church of Scotland.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

CHURCH DISCIPLINE.

The Bishop of EXETER said he had several petitions to present to their lordships on a subject which had excited much painful interest: he alluded to the subject of Church discipline. It was his misfortune to be opposed on that subject to the opinions of those whose judgment he revered, and whose characters he respected and esteemed; but, in presenting those petitions, he was authorized to state that communications had taken place between

the bishops, and he was rejoiced to say that, without a sacrifice of principle being made by any one, they were able to agree together, and to produce and promote, both before their lordships and the other house of Parliament, such a measure as would, it was hoped, be satisfactory to the Church at large and to their lordships. (Hear, hear.) The right rev. prelate then presented petitions from the clergy of the deanery of Chester, of Barnstaple, of Penrith, and several other places, praying that in any measure which might be introduced for the improvement of Church discipline, care should be taken to preserve the ancient jurisdiction of the bishops in their respective dioceses.

The Bishop of LONDON confirmed the statement of the right rev. prelate, that a measure was in progress for the improvement of Church discipline. The only difficulty in the case had reference to certain legal points, on which the advice and assistance of the legal authorities in the house would be required.

SCOTLAND.

The Bishop of LONDON presented a petition from a parish in Scotland, praying that some measure should be adopted for settling the question of Church intrusion in that country.

The Duke of Richmond presented petitions against the intrusion of ministers on non-consenting parishes from Inverness and various other places in Scotland. The noble duke said he wished to ask the noble viscount whether there was any probability of any measure being speedily laid before Parliament to reconcile the parties who were at variance on this question? He believed that it was almost impossible to describe the feeling of excitement which now prevailed on this subject. (Hear, hear.) He wished a measure to be introduced that would satisfy the moderate men of all parties; but if that were not quickly done, the noble viscount might find it next to impossible to satisfy any party.

Viscount MELBOURNE said he was not ready to state that Government would be able speedily to introduce a measure on this subject, although they were as anxious to do so as the noble duke. Looking to the interest and importance of the question in dispute, the noble duke must himself see that such a measure ought not to be introduced without due and mature consideration.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

The Earl of GALLOWAY said he rose to present a petition from the Protestant Association of Edinburgh; and as it was very short, and the subject was of importance, he begged leave to read it. The noble earl then read the petition, which prayed for an inquiry into the nature and tendency of the books used as class-books at Maynooth College, and setting forth that, if those books were such as they had been described to be, it was inconsistent with the duty of a Christian Government any longer to supply funds for the support of that college.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved for leave to bring in a bill "to relieve from the payment of church-rates that portion of her Majesty's subjects who conscientiously dissent from the rites or doctrines of the Established Church." Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in a smart and sensible speech, exposed the consequences that must inevitably result from such a measure as that proposed by Mr. T. DUNCOMBE. After a short but spirited discussion, Mr. DUNCOMBE's motion for leave to bring in the bill was negatived by a majority of 61; the numbers being 66 and 117.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.

Mr. BAINES (a dissenter) rose for the purpose of moving, in pursuance of notice, for a committee of the whole house, to take into consideration the propriety of abolishing the first fruits of the clergy in England and Wales, and the more effectual rating and the better collection of the tenths applicable to the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor clergy. Having stated on former occasions

* At this period paper was an expensive article, and a luxury. Now it is common every where, and as cheap as

sions the objections to which the existing law upon this subject was liable, he should now state what alterations he proposed to make. In the first place, his plan was to abolish first fruits altogether, and in the next place, he thought that all livings under the yearly value of 300*l.* should be exempt from the payment not only of first fruits, but of tenths also. All he wished was inquiry. If the committee should say this was not a proper subject to be investigated, it would not become him to press it further on the consideration of the house. But feeling it to be a matter of paramount importance, and having been urged from a variety of quarters, most of all by the poorer clergy (?), to bring their claims before Parliament, he begged to move that the house do now resolve itself into committee, with the views stated in the above notice.

Mr. G. KNIGHT seconded this motion. Lord John Russell and Mr. Goulburn opposed it.

The house then divided, when the numbers were
Ayes 38
Noes 17

Majority in favour of the motion —21

On returning to the gallery, the house were in committee, Mr. AGLONBY in the chair.

Mr. BAINEs moved the following resolution:—“That it is expedient to provide for the abolition of the first fruits and tenths of the clergy, as at present in force in England and Wales, after the next avoidance, and in lieu thereof, that one-tenth be contributed by all archbishops, bishops, and others of the clergy whose incomes shall be above 500*l.*, to be applied to augment the stipends of the poor clergy, the building of churches, and other purposes.”

The resolution was agreed to; the Chairman was ordered to report the resolution to the house, and ask leave that a bill might be brought in conformably to this resolution.

This was accordingly done, and leave was given.

The newspapers attribute the success of Mr. Baines to the absence of the Conservative members.

Sir ROBERT H. INGLIS has postponed his motion on Church Extension till after Easter. The delay affords time for the parishes and congregations which have not petitioned to prepare and forward their petitions to Parliament.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Proposal for a new Prize (in a Letter from the Bishop of Calcutta to the Vice-Chancellor) which will be submitted to Convocation on the 13th instant.

TO THE REV. THE VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.
Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, June 12, 1839.

Rev. Mr. Vice-Chancellor,

1. I am requested by a Gentleman of the Civil Service of the Hon. The East India Company, in this Presidency, to submit the proposal of a Prize for the Members of the University, if you should see fit to accept of the same.

2. The subject on which this gentleman (who begs me to suppress his name) is desirous of proposing a prize, is thus described in a letter to myself.

“For the best refutation of Hindulism in its main systems, both exoteric and esoteric; to consist of such arguments, and be conveyed in that form of address, which are most suited to Indian genius, modes of thinking, and state of knowledge, and most likely to carry conviction to the understanding and heart of the Indian Pundit; together with such a statement of the evidences of Christianity as may be most suitable to the mental and moral character of learned Hindus, and the state of information among them; the whole treatise being so constituted, as, together with the more necessary and essential arguments, to furnish also, judiciously interwoven, those elementary principles of morals, natural theology, metaphysics, historical evidence, &c. &c. and those historical facts, which the perverted condition of the Hindu intellect, and its want of correct historical information, may render indispensable, in order to the clear apprehension of the reasoning which is to form the principal subject of the treatise.

“Any considerations connected with the subject, which the writer may think interesting, and important to the European reader, but which have not a direct bearing on the primary object of the Treatise, (the conversion of learned and philosophical Hindus to Christianity) might be thrown into an Appendix.”

3. The Gentleman has lodged two hundred pounds sterling in the banking house of Messrs. Roberts, Curtis, and Co., which will be paid to your order, at a moment's notice, by a check drawn by the Rev. D. Wilson, Vicar, Islington, London.

4. The proposer leaves it entirely to the University to determine the classes of students, or members, to whom the prize should be proposed. He supposes that justice cannot be done to the subject in less than three or four hundred

pages; and he wishes that the successful candidate should print a certain number of copies of the essay, at the direction of the University.

5. The gentleman further suggests that Mr. Professor Wilson, and Dr. Mill, late Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, might be advantageously referred to by persons intending to write for the prize, with respect to the best works to be consulted for information on the nature of Hindulism, and the state of sentiment and morals in India.

6. He states to me, also, that he is anxious to draw the attention of academical youth to the consideration of the welfare of India, and wishes the projected work to be adapted for learned Hindus, i. e. both such as are learned in their own religious and philosophical literature, and those who have received a good English education. The treatise should, in short, be in such a form, as to be at once, without further preparation or modification, a suitable work to be put into the hands of the English-reading natives, and also fit for translation into Sanscrit; and, with the latter view, it would, we think, be advisable to have it written in the form of dialogue, the different parts of the subject being introduced by questions or objections from a *pupil*, and expounded in his teacher's reply.

7. But all these intimations are intended to be entirely subordinate to the judgment of yourself, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and the Heads of Houses, and the proposer of the prize will be perfectly satisfied in whatever way his main object shall be carried into effect.

8. I cannot close this letter without tendering my grateful acknowledgments to the University for all their consideration to myself since my matriculation the 1st of May, 1798; and to assure them that it is with no slight feelings of gratification I find myself called upon, in this distant country, to be the channel of communication with them on so important and deeply interesting a subject.—I have the honour to be, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, your obedient humble servant,

D. CALCUTTA.

OXFORD.

JESUS COLLEGE, FEB. 7, 1840.

A SCHOLARSHIP, open to the six counties of North Wales, with preference to Denbighshire, being now vacant, the Principal and Fellows have appointed Thursday, the 27th instant, for the election of a proper person into the vacant place. Candidates must have attained the age of sixteen years, and they must not exceed that of twenty-four years. Their letters must be sent in to the Principal and resident Fellows six days previous to the day of election.

On Wednesday, Feb. 12, in full convocation, a loyal and dutiful address of congratulation to Her Most Gracious Majesty, on the auspicious event of her marriage with Prince Albert, was unanimously agreed to, and a deputation appointed to present the same to Her Majesty on the throne.

In a convocation holden on Thursday last, Mr. Cockerell's plans for the Randolph Galleries and Taylor Building were approved.

In the same convocation a prize of 200*l.* for an Essay in refutation of Hindulism, proposed by a gentleman of the Civil Service of the Hon. East India Company, through the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, was accepted. We have reason to believe that Professor Wilson will give a few public lectures on this subject, and thus afford some valuable information on the nature of Hindulism, and the state of sentiment and morals in India, to those who may be desirous of becoming competitors. The compositions are to be delivered on or before the 14th of January, 1842, and all candidates must be members of the university, having their names on the books of some college or hall, on the day of sending in their essays.

In a congregation holden the same day, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Edward Everard Rushworth, Fellow of St. John's coll.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Edward Daubeny, Demy of Magdalen coll.; Rev. Charles Tombs, Scholar of Pembroke coll.; The Hon. Charles Leslie Courtenay, Christ Church.

Bachelors of Arts.—Robert Smith, St. Edmund hall; Jas. Barclay, Christ Church; Charles Augustus Fowler, Oriel coll.

At the same time the Rev. Chas. Henry Hartshorne, M.A. of St. John's coll. Cambridge, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The Regius Professor of Divinity will begin a private course of lectures on St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, on Thursday, Feb. the 20th, at one o'clock. These lectures are intended for junior members of the university, as well as for those who have taken the degree of B.A.

The Rev. William Henry Price, M.A. Scholar of Pembroke coll. admitted a Fellow of that society, on the foundation of Thomas Teedale, Esq.

Mr. William Green admitted a Scholar of Pembroke coll. on the foundation of Cutler Boulter.

Rev. Henry Highton, B.A. elected and admitted a Fellow of Queen's coll. on Mr. Michel's foundation.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE.

There will be an election in Pembroke coll. on Thursday, the 12th of March, for an Exhibitor on the foundation of Mr. Oades. Candidates must not have exceeded the age of nineteen, certificates of which, and good conduct, must be presented to the Master or Vice-gerent, on or before Tuesday, the 10th, when the examinations will begin.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

An election to Three Scholarships now vacant in this coll. will be holden on Friday, March the 20th. One, on Sir Simon Bennet's foundation, is open to persons born within the province of Canterbury, and two are open without any limitation as to place of birth. The examination will commence on Tuesday, the 17th, and candidates are required to present in person to the Master the usual testimonials of good conduct from their respective colleges or schools, together with certificates of their baptism, on or before Monday, March the 16th.

In a convocation holden on Wednesday, Feb. 19th, addresses of congratulation to His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on the recent nuptials of Her Most Gracious Majesty, were unanimously agreed to.

In the same convocation, the seal of the university was affixed to a power of attorney, constituting Mr. F. J. Marrell and Mr. W. Biddle, attorneys, in order to demand, on the part of the university, and under the advice of an eminent counsel, possession of certain lands at Boulter's Lock, near Maldenhead, which have been entered upon by the Thames Navigation Commissioners; and to do other things necessary for maintaining the rights of the university in that quarter, and obtaining compensation for property which has been taken.

In a convocation holden on Thursday, Feb. 20th, the nomination of the Rev. John Ashworth Ashworth, M.A. Fellow of Brasenose coll. to be a Public Examiner in *Disciplina Mathematica et Physica*, was unanimously approved.

In a congregation holden at the same time, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Rev. Henry Holloway, Fellow of New College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Robert Francis Bute Rickards, Balliol coll. grand compounder; Hon. Edward Cecil Curzon, Christ Church; Rev. Henry Mills, Balliol coll.; Rev. Geo. Carter, St. John's coll.; Rev. Charles Henry Tyler, Trinity coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—William Lewis Wigan, Christ Church; Brownlow Charles Warren, Exeter coll.

In a convocation holden Feb. 21st, the following gentlemen were nominated as a deputation to carry into effect, in conjunction with the Vice-Chancellor and Proctors for the time being, the plans approved by convocation for the erection of the Taylor Building and the University Galleries; with powers to confer with the architect as to the improvements in matters of detail; to arrange the contracts with builders; and (in the event of these contracts being approved by convocation) to defray all expenses of the Taylor Building out of the Taylor Fund, in pursuance of the will of Sir Robert Taylor; to employ in aid of the Randolph Fund such monies, the property of the university, as may be available for that purpose; and to transact any other business which may be necessary for the completion of the projected buildings; submitting their accounts annually for the approval of the Delegates of Accounts.—The Principal of St. Alban hall; the Master of University; the Warden of Merton; Dr. Kidd; the Warden of All Souls; Mr. Liddell, Student of Christ Church. This proposition was opposed, (chiefly on the ground that it would be an ill application of the funds of the University Press,) but carried, by a considerable majority, the numbers being, *Placet*, 72; *Non Placet*, 53.

LINCOLN COLLEGE.

Three open Scholarships will be filled up on Saturday, March 28th. Candidates are required to present testimonials to the rector on or before Tuesday, March 24th.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

An election of Three Fellows will take place on Friday, April 24th, with a preference for natives of the counties of Somerset and Devon, and of the old diocese of Worcester, respectively. Candidates must be Bachelors of Arts, who have determined; and they are requested to present the usual testimonials to the Provost of Oriel, as early as possible.

On Thursday, Feb. 27th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Master of Arts.—Rev. David Williams, Jesus coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Uvedale Corbett, Student of Christ Church; David Edwards, Jesus coll.

The Margaret Professor of Divinity will begin a course of lectures on Tuesday, the 24th of March, at one o'clock, in the hall of Magdalen coll. The lectures are intended for Students in Divinity who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A.; and those gentlemen who desire to attend, must call in *person* upon the Professor, on Monday, the 23rd, between the hours of two and four, or on Tuesday, the 24th, between the hours of ten and twelve, with the certificate of their examination, and with a written recommendation from the governor of their college, or from their tutor.

On Thursday, March 5th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Master of Arts.—Rev. Henry Powell Foulkes, Balliol college.

Bachelors of Arts.—Hon. Charles Somers-Cocks, Christ Church; Granville Sykes Howard Vyse, Christ Church; Charles Whitaker, Brasenose college.

The Professor of Political Economy continues his Lectures on Colonization on Saturday, March 7th, and the first four days of the ensuing week, at two o'clock, at the Clarendon.

The Examiners appointed by the Trustees of the Lusby Scholarships have given notice that an examination will be holden in Magdalen hall, on Thursday, the 19th instant, and the following days, for the purpose of electing a Scholar on that foundation. The Scholarship is open to all Members of the University of not less than four, nor more than eight, Terms' standing. Gentlemen who desire to offer themselves as candidates, are to signify their intention to the Vice-Principal, and to present certificates of their standing, and testimonials of their good conduct, signed by the head of their house, or their tutor, on or before Wednesday, the 18th.

A vacancy having taken place in the Laudian Professorship of Arabic by the resignation of Dr. Knatchbull, an election of a proper person to fill the same will be holden in the President's lodgings, St. John's college, on Monday, the 16th of March, at eleven o'clock.

On Thursday, March 5th, William Duncan Bathurst, Esq. Scholar of New College, was admitted Actual Fellow of that Society.

Rev. Edward Hill, M.A. Student of Christ Church, admitted *ad eundem* of the University of Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation on Wednesday, Feb. 12th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Clement James Drage, Emmanuel coll.; Charles Sanderson, St. John's coll.; Alexander Annand, Jesus coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Fitzhenry William Ellis, Trinity coll. At the same Congregation the following graces passed the Senate:—

To sanction a petition to the Chancellor for the purpose of obtaining for Mr. Pepps, of St. John's coll. the degree of Doctor in Divinity by Royal Mandate.

Also to confirm the following report of the Fitzwilliam Syndicate:—

"That Mr. Basevi has certified to the Vice-Chancellor that Mr. Baker has executed works in the building of the Fitzwilliam Museum to the value of 34,000*l.* or thereabouts; and Mr. Basevi has thereupon recommended that a sum of 5,000*l.* be now paid to Mr. Baker on account of the said works, in addition to the sum of 25,500*l.* already paid to him on that account.

"That although the above mentioned sum of 5,000*l.* exceeds the instalment which Mr. Baker is at present entitled to demand according to the terms of the contract; the Syndics, under the circumstances stated in Mr. Basevi's certificate and letter, beg leave to recommend to the Senate that the sum be paid to Mr. Baker, provided that he is willing to agree that the balance to be retained by the Vice-Chancellor until six months after Mr. Basevi shall have duly certified the entire completion of the works, shall, according to the terms of the contract be not less than 10 per cent. upon the whole amount of the contract; and that Mr. Baker's sureties are willing to agree that the payment of the sum of 5,000*l.* as above proposed, shall not affect or impair their present liability under the contract."

The Syndics further recommend—

"That Mr. Basevi be authorized to order the execution, at a cost not exceeding 1,000*l.* of certain works at the Fitzwilliam Museum not included in Mr. Baker's contract; it being advisable that such works should be completed previously to making any further contracts for the finishing of the building."

At a Congregation, Feb. 14, the following grace passed the Senate:—

To present an Address to her Majesty the Queen, upon her Majesty's marriage.

At a Congregation on Feb. 17, a petition to the House of Commons was unanimously agreed to in favour of Church Extension in England and Wales.

Bell's Scholarship.—The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that an election of two scholars upon this foundation will take place on Friday, the 3rd of April next. That the members of any college (except King's college and Trinity hall), sons or orphans of clergymen, who were admitted between the commencements of 1838 and 1839, may be candidates. The candidates are required to signify their intention of offering themselves on or before Saturday next, the 29th instant, in a Latin Epistle, to be presented to each of the electors, who are—The Vice Chancellor, the Regius Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Civil Law, the Lucasian Professor, and the Public Orator.—The examination will commence on Monday, the 9th of March, at ten o'clock, at the Law Schools.

At a Congregation on Wednesday, Feb. 26th, the degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred by Royal Mandate on the Right Rev. Henry Pepps, of St. John's coll. the New Bishop of Sodor and Man.

At the same Congregation the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—James Brown, Trinity coll.; Barrett Edward Lampet, Corpus Christi coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Charles Tizard Davies, Queen's coll.; Kenneth M'Kenzie Pugh, St. John's coll.

The Rev. Ed. Hill, of Christ Church, Oxford, was admitted *ad eundem* of this university.

At a congregation on Monday, March 2nd, a grace passed the Senate to present addresses of congratulation to Prince Albert and the Duchess of Kent.

At a congregation on Wednesday, March 4th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Master of Arts.—Thomas Cockburn Dawes, Corpus Christi coll.

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Henry White, Trinity coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Charles Reginald Burnet, Trinity coll.; William Evans, Trinity coll.; Frederick Russell Mills, Trinity coll.; John Mason Neale, Trinity coll.; Conway Lucas Rose, Trinity coll.; Julius Lucius Brencley, St. John's coll.; Colin Campbell, St. John's coll.; John Watson Hepworth, St. John's coll.; Thomas William Hulkes, St. John's coll.; George Henry Ray, St. John's coll.; Henry Charles Sellar, St. John's coll.; Robert Charles Willy, St. John's coll.; Gardiner Guion Guyon, St. Peter's coll.; Alfred Lambert, Pembroke coll.; Henry Annesley Hotchkiss, Clare hall; Hugh Weightman, Trinity hall; Joseph Lawson Sisson, Jesus coll.; Edmund Stanley Stanley, Jesus coll.; Charles William Selby Lowndes, Christ's coll.; Joseph Spence, Christ's coll.; Walter Allnutt, Catharine hall; Benjamin John Armstrong, Caius coll.; John Birch Reynardson, Corpus Christi coll.; James Young, Corpus Christi coll.

Dr. Newcome's Prize, at St. John's college, for the best proficient in Moral Philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts whose names have appeared on the Tripes, was adjudged on Wednesday last to Dr. Calder. The subjects of examination were Paley's Moral Philosophy, Whewell's Foundation of Morals, and Neville's Defence of Paley against the objections of Whewell and Sedgwick.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

POSTAGE OF PARISH REGISTERS.—In answer to our remarks in page 126, No. 19, that "the trans-

cripts of parish registers will all be charged double postage unless prepaid," a correspondent observes, "the within extract from our Baptismal Act, unless repealed (of which I am not aware), will continue to exonerate the bishops and clergy from the charge of postage of many ounces of parchment of extracts from parish registers."

"52 Georgii II. Cap. 146. Sec. 11.

"And be it further enacted, that the superscription upon all letters and packets (i. e. of copies of the register books of baptisms) to the several offices of the said registrars aforesaid shall be indorsed and signed by the churchwardens or chapelwardens of each respective parish and chapelry in England (in the form contained in schedule E), and that all such letters and packets shall be carried and conveyed, by means of his Majesty's post-office, to, and be delivered at the offices of the said registrar *without postage* or other charge being paid or payable for the same."

TITHE COMMUTATION.

We insert the following average prices of corn for the last seven years, which are taken from the Annual Supplement to the valuable Tithe Commutation Tables of Mr. Willich.

AVERAGE PRICES FOR SEVEN YEARS.

	Per London Gazette.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		OATS.	
		per imp. bush.	s. d.	per imp. bush.	s. d.	per imp. bush.	s. d.
To Christmas 1835	on 9th Dec. 1836	7 0	3	11 3	3	8 6	3
To Christmas 1836	on 13th Jan. 1837	6 8	3	11 3	3	8 6	3
To Christmas 1837	on 12th Jan. 1838	6 8	3	11 3	3	8 6	3
To Christmas 1838	on 4th Jan. 1839	6 6	3	11 2	3	8 5	3
To Christmas 1839	on 3rd Jan. 1840	6 9	3	11 2	3	8 5	3

A LIST OF THE PREACHERS

APPOINTED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON,
TO PREACH IN THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF LONDON, IN
LENT, 1840,
On WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
IN THE FOLLOWING CHURCHES.

	St. James, Clerkenwell.	St. Botolph, Bishopsgate.	St. Mary, Le Strand.	St. Ann, Soho.
1840.	Mr. Hale, (Archdeacon of St. Albans.)	Mr. Jones, (Archdeacon of Essex.)	Mr. Cambridge, (Archdeacon of Middlesex.)	Mr. Futi, (Archdeacon of London.)
Mar. 4. Ash-Wednesday.	Mr. Pratt, Mr. Newbery, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Natt, Mr. Goode, Mr. Leigh, Mr. Abbot, Mr. Wix, Mr. Burgh, Mr. Harding, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Barham, Mr. Faulkner.	Mr. T. H. Horne, Mr. Stone, Mr. Law, Mr. Gelling, Mr. Lettis, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. Lettis, Mr. Wix, Mr. Burgh, Mr. Harding, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Barham, Mr. Faulkner.	Mr. Preston, Mr. Snow, Mr. Gurney, Dr. Short, Dr. Vivian, Dr. Dale, Mr. Robinson, Dr. Ackland, Mr. Blunt, Mr. Parker, Mr. Robjoy, Mr. Hall, Mr. Denham.	Mr. W. Short, Dr. Croly, Mr. Tyler, Sir H. Dukesfield, Mr. Kynaston, Mr. Rodder, Mr. Bowers, Dr. Hollingworth, Dr. Birch, Dr. Ward, Dr. Shepherd, Dr. McLeod.
6. Friday.				
11. Wednesday.				
12. Friday.				
18. Wednesday.				
20. Friday.				
25. Wednesday.				
27. Friday.				
1. Wednesday.				
8. Friday.				
10. Wednesday.				
17. Good Friday.				

C. J. LONDON.

N.B. Prayers will begin at 11 o'clock; and there will be a Sermon every Wednesday and Friday in Lent at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Marriages in District Churches.—We have not been able to obtain any opinion which is satisfactory to us on one or two questions which have been asked by correspondents, but we hope to do so in time for the next Gazette. In the mean time we

METROPOLIS.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—Address of the Lay Union on Church Extension, Jan. 28th, 1840.—If such an institution as an Established Church be maintained at all, it should be maintained, like all other national establishments, with a proper regard to its efficiency and suitableness, under the changing and advancing circumstances of the state. That the same establishments, for instance, should be sufficient for 15,000,000 of people, which were originally framed for 5,000,000, is an idea which would never have been tolerated with respect to the army, the navy, or the administration of justice; and yet, apparently from mere want of thought and recollection, this very absurdity has become quite a customary supposition with respect to the Church. Our army, which, a century since, consisted of 18,000 men, at an annual cost of 650,000*l.*, is now raised to 110,000, and demands above 7,000,000*l.* per annum; our navy, which was then maintained for 350,000*l.* per annum, now requires more than 5,000,000*l.*; while our Courts of Law and Equity have experienced a similar increase. Even within the last few years we have witnessed the addition of divers new Courts and new Judges, and a still further augmentation is at present demanded. Nor in the Church alone ought a different kind of calculation to be used, nor the establishment which was suitable three centuries since be deemed equally suitable now. The augmentation in the population which has taken place (of from 5,796,000 in 1730, to 13,894,574 in 1831), has indeed fallen principally upon particular districts and neighbourhoods; so that while some localities, experiencing only a moderate increase, have still been tolerably supplied with the ordinances of religion, others, suddenly growing up to ten or twenty times their former population, have become like provinces abandoned to heathenism. Buckinghamshire, for instance, which had a population of 80,500 in 1700, had only 146,529 in 1831, and these were distributed among 213 parishes. But Lancashire, which, in 1700, had but 168,200 inhabitants, contained, in 1831, no fewer than 1,336,854; and this immense number was divided into no more than 231 parishes. The Tower Hamlets, in the same manner, have sprung up from being nothing more than a few scattered, thinly peopled villages, to contain, at the present moment, a population of 367,864; and yet this prodigious mass of human beings has been left in the charge of less than 20 parochial incumbents. Nor has the Legislature wholly denied this duty, or repudiated the obligation. From 1809 to 1820, an annual grant of 100,000*l.* was made for the increase of small livings. In 1818 and 1825, two sums, together amounting to 1,500,000*l.*, were voted for the erection of new churches. Thus about three millions have already been devoted to these purposes within the last 30 years. But such a sum, to repair the neglect of centuries, and to remove the spiritual destitution of probably a third part of the population, is manifestly inadequate. It is out of all proportion to the other branches of the public expenditure. In the five and twenty years which have elapsed since the war, the sums expended on our army and navy, on a peace establishment, have exceeded three hundred millions; to the Church, or rather to the religious necessities of the people, less than three millions has been awarded. Recent occurrences, however, have given to this question a new and an alarming interest. It might have been reasonably prognosticated that great masses of population, rapidly accumulating in particular districts, without any provision for their religious wants, would become vicious, turbulent, discontented, and dangerous. All this, which might have been easily foreseen, has recently shown itself to exist in fact. A spirit of insubordination, deeply rooted and extensively diffused, is now found to exist in many of the most populous districts of the country, and has clearly manifested its dangerous character by breaking forth into actual rebellion. Within the course of a very few years, Bristol, Nottingham, Birmingham, Bolton, and more re-

cently Newport and Sheffield, have been made the scenes of actual or of attempted insurrection; and in each case we observe the elements of disturbance to have been previously provided, by the growth of large masses of people without any adequate provision for their religious instruction.

PROVINCIAL.

Dorsetshire.—The dissenters have just been defeated, by a large majority, in their attempts to obstruct the levying of a church rate at Weymouth. —*Salisbury Herald*.

New Churches.—The incorporated Society for the Building of Churches and Chapels have voted grants towards the building of a chapel at East Hyde, in the parish of Luton, and for the erection of galleries in Kempston church. —*Essex Mercury*.

Gloucestershire.—The Rev. Samuel Lloyd, vicar of Horaley, Gloucestershire, having given away annually more than half the proceeds of that small living, and subscribed 120*l.* to rebuild the church, has paid 200*l.* more to the contractors, trusting in the liberality of the friends of our establishment to reimburse him this unavoidable excess of expenditure beyond the contributions raised already. —*Gloucestershire Chronicle*.

Christ Church, Lansdown.—The consecration of Christ church, Lansdown, Cheltenham, lately took place, and was attended by upwards of 2,000 persons, mostly of the upper and middle classes.

The Bishop of Llandaff has caused a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Rev. Dr. Beek, of Oriol College, Dean of Bristol, and formerly rector of Upton, Berks. —*Watchman*.

Church Building Association.—At a meeting of the Diocesan Church Building Society, lately held at the Clerical Society's Rooms, Upper Close, (the Lord Bishop in the chair,) it was agreed to give 100*l.* towards the erection of a church at New Catton, with an expression of regret that the present state of their funds did not allow them to do more, and 40*l.* towards the alteration of the church at Cromer, by which 400 additional free sittings will be provided for the poor. It was also determined to rescind their former resolution, by which it was agreed to pay over, as in the last two years, to the parent Society, the whole of the receipts, and to restrict the future contributions to one-fourth of their annual income. —*Norfolk Chronicle*.

Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—The sermon on behalf of this Society was preached at Christ church, Bath, by the Rev. Dr. Hook, vicar of Leeds, and chaplain to the Queen. The preacher selected his text from Ps. xcvi. 10—"Say among the heathen that the Lord reigneth." The meeting was held the next day at the Assembly Rooms. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells took the chair, and opened the meeting with prayer. The room was crowded in all parts. On no former occasion has there been a fuller attendance, which evinces the deep interest the public take in the proceedings of the Society. —*Bath Post*.

Bath and Wells Collegiate Institution.—The Bishop of Bath and Wells having long contemplated the foundation of a diocesan collegiate institution, in order to the training of candidates for holy orders, in conformity with the cherished desire of our reformers, that between the academic degree and entrance into the ministry there should be a course of preparatory instruction, has decided on immediately commencing the execution of such a plan in connexion with his cathedral city, and has appointed the Rev. J. H. Pinder, A.M., late principal of Codrington College, Barbados, to be Professor of Theology at Wells. To meet the cost of this excellent appointment (400*l.* per annum), the lord bishop and two gentlemen of the diocese have munificently subscribed 100*l.* each for ten years. A portion of the remaining 100*l.* per annum is yet to be provided. —*Bath Chronicle*.

Bath.—Church-rates.—A petition in support of church-rates to both houses of Parliament has been prepared by the Bath Church of England Lay Association. The Association has also prepared a petition against the Deans and Chapters Bill. These petitions are now in the course of signature. The Association has just published its sixth annual report.

Chippenham.—Society for the Propagation of the

Gospel in Foreign Parts.—A District Committee has been formed at Chippenham to embrace that Deanery, and also the Deanery of Malmesbury, in support of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, under the presidency of the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol. It already numbers among its vice-presidents the Ven. T. Thorpe, Archdeacon of Bristol, Joseph Neeld, Esq. M.P., T. H. S. Sotherton, Esq. M.P., G. H. W. Henneage, Esq. M.P., T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq. M.P., J. Anstey, Esq., and R. H. Pollen, Esq. As an old ally of the Church, whose aim and endeavour it is to publish the Gospel of Jesus Christ in all lands, but especially in the colonies and dependencies of our own empire, it has pre-eminent claim upon the liberality of every Church family in the county. Every information respecting the Society's operations, with its papers and instructions for the establishment of parochial associations, may be had of Mr. Jas. Noyes, High-street, Chippenham, who is duly authorised by the committee to receive the annual subscriptions of members and the contributions of collectors, which, however small, will be gratefully acknowledged. —*Salisbury Herald*.

Exeter.—We announce, with great satisfaction, that the Lord Bishop has been pleased to authorize the clergy of his diocese to preach sermons and cause collections to be made in aid of the funds of that excellent charity, the Devon and Exeter Hospital, in all churches and chapels being distant not less than fifteen miles from the towns of Barnstaple and Plymouth, where similar institutions are now established. The list of benefactions, donations, and collections, will be advertised in the early part of March. —*Cornwall Gazette*.

IRELAND.

(From the *Dublin Evening Packet*.)

The following letter has been addressed by the Lord Bishop of Down and Connor to his flock, and has been inserted by his Lordship's request in the *Belfast Chronicle*:—

"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, IN THE DIOCESE OF DOWN AND CONNOR.

"Beloved Brethren,—In the *Belfast Commercial Chronicle* and the *Ulster Times* of February 1st, there is announced, in very conspicuous characters, a Grand Oratorio and opening of the new organ in St. Patrick's chapel, Donegal-street, Belfast, on Friday, the 7th of February, 1840.' In this announcement I perceive a temptation to you, in common with the public at large, to contribute your countenance and pecuniary aid to a sect of Christians who are in doctrine Dissenters, and in worship separatists from the Church of which you profess yourselves to be members. Allow me, then, as your spiritual overseer, to remind you, that in the judgment of that Church, as well as of the Legislature of the kingdom, the peculiar articles of the belief and practice of the sect in question, and especially 'the invocation or adoration of the Virgin Mary,' which is to be a part of the promised exhibition, are 'superstitious and idolatrous;' and, accordingly, allow me to put you thus on your guard against a temptation into which you might otherwise be led through inadvertence, and to admonish you to 'touch not the unclean thing,' lest you be 'partakers of other men's sins.'

"Your affectionate Bishop and servant for Jesus' sake,
"RICHARD DOWN AND CONNOR."

COLONIAL.

CANADA.—CHURCH LANDS.

A BILL has passed the Legislative Council, by which the lands called the Clergy reserves are placed at the disposal of the Governor and the Legislative Council for the following purposes:—first, to pay all the stipends of those of the Clergy of the Churches of England and Scotland to whom the faith of the Crown is pledged during their lives; then that one half the annual fund arising from the sale "shall be allotted and appropriated to the Churches of England and Scotland in this province, and shall be divided between the said Churches in proportion to the number of their respective members;" and that "the residue of the said annual fund (namely one half of the whole)

shall be divided among the other religious bodies or denominations of Christians now recognized by the constitution of the laws of this province."

••• This is appropriation with a vengeance. The other denominations are said to amount to seventeen, and all are to share in the plunder of that which belongs by right to the Church of England only. But happily this Bill cannot become law until it has been laid for thirty days upon the table of both houses of Parliament in England; and if either house shall address the Queen against it, the measure is lost.

Ecclesiastical Intelligence.—On the 28th Jan. the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Barbados and the Leeward Islands consecrated a chapel-of-ease, called Holy Innocents, erected on part of the glebe land in the parish of St. Thomas, in the island of Barbados; and at the same time his lordship consecrated the burial-ground thereto belonging. —*Barbadian*.

FOREIGN.

Through the liberality of the Prussian Government, the British residents at Coblenz of Rhine lately obtained the use of the chapel in the late Elector's Palace in that town for the performance of divine service according to the rites of the Church of England. An humble petition was a few days since addressed to her Majesty the Queen-Dowager Adelaide, praying for a small donation towards defraying the expenses of the said chapel. Scarcely had her Majesty received the petition, when, with her usual generosity, she was graciously pleased to forward, through Earl Howe, the sum of 25*l.* to Messrs. Deinkard and Jordan, the trustees of the fund at Coblenz. —*Record*.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine, late curate of Newbury, Berks, a richly ornamented silver salver, also a purse, to which upwards of 300 of the poorer inhabitants had contributed.

Rev. J. Jeffreys, rector of Barnes, an elegant candelabrum.

Rev. J. W. Johns, late curate of Helston, Cornwall, a handsome silver tea-pot, coffee-pot, cream-jug, and sugar-basin.

Rev. R. Maltinson, incumbent of Arthholme, an elegant silk gown.

Rev. R. A. Taylor, of Bristol, a gold watch, with a purse of 100 sovereigns.

Rev. E. Whitehurst, of Moreton and Aston chapels, a handsome silver coffee-pot and salver.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. M. Arnold, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Lower Darwen, Lancashire. Patron, the Vicar of Blackburn.

Rev. James Bagge, to the Vicarage of Temple Michael. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

Rev. Mr. Bellairs, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Thomas's, Stockport.

Rev. J. Birchall, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Church Kirk, Whalley, Lancashire. Patrons, Trustees of the late W. Hulme, Esq.

Rev. H. Browne, Rector of Earnley with Almodington, to be Rural Dean in the Deanery of Chichester.

Rev. C. Bury, to be Curate of St. Anne's, Lancaster.

Rev. T. Clayton, B.D. to be Rural Dean for the Deanery of Weldon.

Rev. Robert Collyer, M.A. to the Rectory of Gisleham, Suffolk. Patroness, the Queen.

Rev. Henry Cooper, M.A. to the Rectory of Willersey, Gloucestershire. Patroness, Mrs. Cooper.

Rev. James Cumine, to the Parish of Prebanc. Patron, Bishop of Ferns and Ossory.

Rev. Henry Strahan Dickinson, M.A. of Trinity College, in this university, was instituted to the Vicarage of Chatham, in Suffolk; on the presentation of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of Eton College.

Rev. H. Dickenson, M.A. to the Living of Blymhill, Staffordshire. Patron, Earl of Bradford.

Rev. Thomas Donkin, to be Chaplain to the Isle of Thanet Union.

Rev. John Dunningham, M.A. to the Head Mastership of the Free Grammar School, Colchester, on the nomination of the Town Council.

Rev. Henry Freeland, to the Rectory of Ovington, together with the Chapel of Allbright; and to the Rectory of Silbury (Juxta Clare), in the county of Essex.

Rev. Richard Lane Freer, B.D. to the Vicarage of Mansel-Lacy, Hereford. Patron, Sir Robert Price, Bart.

Rev. J. D. Freeman, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of Lord Viscount Doneraile.

Rev. Charles Gayer, to the Rectory of Dunurlin, Ireland.

Rev. W. Gibbard, M.A. to be Curate of Painswick, Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Gibson, M.A. to the Rectory of South Weston, Oxfordshire. Patrons, the Provost and Fellows of Queen's College.

Rev. John Gay Girdlestone, S.C.L. to the Rectory of Kelling with Salthouse, Norfolk. Patroness, Mrs. Phoebe Maria Girdlestone.

Rev. G. Graves, to the Incumbency of St. Augustine's, Titchhurst, Sussex. Patron, Bishop of Chichester, and to the Chaplaincy of Titchhurst Union.

Rev. Thomas Cornfield Haddon, LL.B. to the Perpetual Curacy of Tunstall. Patron, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

Rev. Robert Halburd, to the Prebend of Killanully.

Rev. Henry Headly, M.A. to the Vicarage of Brinsop, Herefordshire. Patron, the Bishop of Hereford.

Rev. William Irwin, to the Chapel of Ease in the town of Mountmellick, Ireland.

Rev. Wilfred Lawson Jarrett, B.A. to the Rectory of Camerton, Somersetshire. Patron, J. Jarrett, Esq.

Rev. John Clarke Jenkins, M.A. to the Vicarage of Ashley St. Ledger's, Northamptonshire. Patroness, Mrs. Gaitskill and Mrs. Senhouse.

Rev. Robert Green Jeston, M.A. to the Rectory of Avon Dassett, Warwickshire.

Rev. Charles Edward Kennaway, M.A. to the Incumbency of Christ Church, Lansdowne, Cheltenham.

Rev. R. M. Lumb, M.A. to be Incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Over Darwen, near Blackburn.

Rev. Mr. May, to be Curate of Southsea, Portsmouth.

Rev. F. E. Paget, M.A. Rector of Eilford, Staffordshire, and Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Oxford, has been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, Rural Dean of the Deanery of Tamworth, Staffordshire.

Rev. John Owen Parr, M.A. to the Vicarage of Preston, Lancashire. Patrons, Trustees of the late W. Hulme, Esq.

Rev. John Anthony Partridge, M.A. to the Rectory of Baconsthorp, Norfolk. Patron, John Thurston Mott, Esq.

Rev. Mark Perrin, to the Living of Athenry, Ireland. Patron, the Lord Lieutenant.

Rev. Professor Pinder, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells.

Rev. Herbert Randolph, B.A. Vicar of Abbotsley, Huntingdonshire, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Marquis of Downshire.

Rev. Sir George S. Robinson, Bart. to the Rectory of Cranford St. John, Northampton. Patron, Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Rev. E. B. Shaw, M.A. Rector of Narborough, Leicestershire, to be Rural Dean of the northern part of the Deanery of Guthlaxton.

Rev. J. Singleton, M.A. to the Chaplaincy of the Union Workhouse, Linton.

Rev. J. Smith, to be Chaplain to the Mercers' Company, and High Master of their School, College Hill.

Rev. Jeremiah Symes, to the Incumbency of Kilsfelve, diocese of Ossory and Ferns.

Rev. Alex. Stuart, to the Vicarage of Aghadoun, Ireland.

Rev. George Thomas Turner, M.A. to the Rectory of Monewdon, Suffolk. Patron, Andrew Archdeacon.

Rev. W. Geo. Leigh Wasey, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacies of Morvill and Quatford, Salop. Patron, Lord Sudeley.

Rev. Henry Whitty, to the Curacy of the Union of Kil-murry and M'Mahon, Clare, Ireland.

Rev. Jos. Wigram, to the Rectory of East Tisted, Hants.

Rev. Mr. Wilson, to the Prebendal Stall of Faldown, Ireland.

ERRATA.

Rev. W. (not P.) Plucknett, to the Rectory of Horsted Keynes, Sussex. Patron, T. Austen, Esq.

Rev. Ralph Errington, not Rev. W. Brewster, is the Perpetual Curate of Widdrington, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

JAN. 22. Rev. J. Postlethwaite, upwards of twelve years Curate of Long Preston, Yorkshire.

JAN. 25. Rev. Patrick Keith, aged 71, Rector of Ruckinge, and Vicar of Stallsfield, Kent. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

FEB. 5. At East Bridgford, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. Ralph Heathcote.

FEB. 5, at Poughill, Devon, in the 65th year of his age, the Rev. John Brembridge Melhuish.

FEB. 6. Rev. John Theobalds, Perpetual Curate of Old Hutton, Westmoreland. Patron, the Vicar of Kendal.

FEB. 18. Rev. Richard Oglesby, late Curate of Skipton, Yorkshire, in the 42d year of his age.

FEB. 22. At Danby Hill, Yorkshire, Rev. Wm. Cust, Rector of Danby Wiske, aged 76.

FEB. 23. Rev. Henry Ross Ripley, B.A. Curate of Gorton, Manchester, in the 32nd year of his age.

FEB. 25. Rev. John Curwen, Rector of Harrington, Cumberland, third son of the late J. C. Curwen, Esq. M.P.

FEB. 28. At Morpeth, the Rev. C. Rapier, B.A. Head Master of Edward the Sixth's Grammar School in that town.

At Hastings, in his 74th year, Thomas Birch, D.C.L. Vicar of Bexhill, Sussex, and Archdeacon of Lewes. He took the degree of B.C.L. April 18th, 1793; and proceeded D.C.L. Jan. 14th, 1797.

At Cheltenham, the Rev. Henry Birkett, M.A.

At Little Grimsby, Lincolnshire, aged 64, the Rev. Edward Cove, M.A. of Balliol College, 40 years Rector of Brimpton, Berks, and formerly Rector of Woolhampton, in same county.

At the residence of his uncle, Marlborough Buildings, Bath, Ellis Puget Kitson, M.A.

At Brighton, Mr. Chas. Wm. Lyon, of St. John's College, Cambridge.

At Swaffham, aged 72, the Rev. William Young.

Rev. John Hanley, M.A. Rector of Clipstone, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Amberley-with-Houghton, Sussex.

Patrons, Master and Fellows of Christ's College.

At the Vicarage, Kellington, Yorkshire, the Rev. John

Lowthian, M.A. Vicar of Kellington. Patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College.

We deeply regret having to announce the much-lamented sudden death of the Rev. Cornelius Pitt, Rector of Rendcomb. [Mr. Pitt was of Oriel College, and took his Degree of B.C.L. June 28, 1810. He was in his 52nd year, and the eldest son of Joseph Pitt, Esq. proprietor of Pittville Spa, Cheltenham.]

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

THE Publisher of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, in answer to several inquiries from the country, begs to state that the following are the terms for inserting Advertisements:—

Six lines and under	£0 9 0
Above six and under twelve ...	0 12 0
Per line above twelve	0 1 0
Half a Column	2 12 6
Whole Column	5 5 0

..* An alteration has been made in the price of small Advertisements, in order to meet the wishes of Advertisers.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month. Its circulation is different from that of any other publication. Besides the sale to the Public, it is sent monthly to all the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, Heads of Colleges, &c., and to the resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES, &c. [373]

THE CLERGY are most respectfully informed, that they can be accommodated with Full Dress Canonicals, for Her Majesty's Levees, and other occasions; to be had of Palmer, Clerical Robe Maker, 115, Chancery-lane.

N. B. Clerical Gowns, Surplices, Hoods, &c. &c. always on sale. Orders from the country immediately attended to.

NATIONAL DAY SCHOOLS

In the Parish of St. Clement's, Oxford.

THE WANT of a NATIONAL SCHOOL

having been long and seriously felt in this Parish, the Rector (the Rev. J. W. Hughes) and Churchwardens have availed themselves of an opportunity unexpectedly offered, to purchase, for the sum of 325*l*. the Disanting Chapel in St. Clement's, which is, in all respects, a most commodious and suitable edifice for a School. Of this sum 250*l*. has been raised without the aid of any Government Grant in the Parish and in Oxford; but being unable to make up the deficiency, they venture to make this appeal to the Clergy and Friends of the Established Church, in the hope that their charitable assistance may enable them to complete this arrangement, which, under God's blessing, will tend both to the spiritual improvement of the parish and the general good of the community.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rector, Rev. J. W. Hughes, Holywell-street, and by the several Bankers in the City of Oxford. [272]

ART-UNION.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for the current Year will close in time to give the Prize-holders an early selection from the Works in the Exhibitions of the Royal Academy, of the Society of British Artists, and the Societies of Painters in Water Colours; and before the closing of the British Institution.

Subscriptions are received, and Prospectuses may be had, at the London and Westminster Bank, 38, Throgmorton-street; and at the Branch Offices of the same, 9, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall; 155, Oxford-street; 213, High Holborn; 12, Wellington-street, Borough; and 87, High-street, White-chapel; by Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi and Co., Pall Mall East; Messrs. Colnaghi and Puckle, Cockspur-street; Mr. R. Jennings, 62, Cheapside; Mr. Thomas Brittain, Collector, 17, Southampton-place, Euston-square; and by any Member of the Committee.

ART-UNION.

The SUBSCRIBERS of the Year 1838-9 are informed, that for each Guinea subscribed, they will receive, in August next, an impression from an Engraving by LUCAS, of a Picture by F. R. LEE, R.A. selected by the holder of the Prize of 150*l*. [302]

WANTED, by the Resident Incumbent of a Village Parish, distant about 30 miles from London, an UNMARRIED CURATE, who has been in Holy Orders for two years at the least. The stipend is 100*l*. No surprise fees of any kind. He must read and preach well, and be active in visiting the poor. Testimonials to his being Orthodox in Doctrine, and of sound Church Principles, will be indispensable. It is particularly requested that the first replies to this advertisement contain the names of Clergymen to whom reference may be made.

Address, post paid, to A. B. at Mr. Bradfield's, Bookseller, Bishops Stortford, Herts. [356]

TITLE FOR HOLY ORDERS IN THE DIOCESE OF LICHFIELD.

ANY GENTLEMAN, to whom pecuniary circumstances are not an immediate object, may hear of a TITLE, by addressing a letter to Rev. J. M. F. D. at Mr. Langbridge's, Bookseller, Bull-street, Birmingham. [370]

CURACY WANTED by a Fellow of a College in Oxford, who has been three years in Orders. Address, Rev. M. A. Post-office, Oxford. [358]

WELLS DIOCESAN COLLEGE.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS

Having long contemplated the foundation of a Diocesan Collegiate Institution, in order to the training of Candidates for Holy Orders, in conformity with the cherished desire of our Reformers, that, between the Academic Degree and entrance into the Ministry, there should be a course of preparatory instruction, has decided on immediately commencing the execution of such a plan, in connection with his Cathedral City, and has appointed the Rev. J. H. PINDER, A.M. late Principal of Codrington College, Barbados, to be Professor of Theology at Wells.

It is proposed to open the Institution at Easter next.

The Students to be required to bring with them their College Testimonials.

The Students to attend the daily Lectures of the Professor, and to be present at the Morning and Evening Services of the Church.

The Students, with permission of the Parochial Clergy, to be led to visit the sick and aged, and to acquaint themselves, by frequent attendance at the Wells Central School, with the National System of Education.

During residence, the Students to be considered amenable to the superintendence, and under the paternal care, of the Professor.

A testimonial with reference to the Christian mind and character, as well as the competency in learning, of each Student, to be delivered by the Professor to the Bishop, before such Student can be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders.

The instruction received by the Students from the Professor to be free.

The course of study to be subject to the approval of the Bishop.

Palace, Wells, Jan. 20, 1840.

Further information may be had by applying to the Rev. Professor PINDER, Partis College, Bath. [346]

A CLERGYMAN (in Deacon's Orders), without

Preferment, wishes to undertake the office of TUTOR in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family, either at home or on travel. He has received his Education at Eton and Oxford, and resided for some time in Germany, with the language of which country he possesses a good acquaintance; and he can furnish testimonials of his qualifications for the situation he desires.

Address, prepaid, to W. P., 75, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. [331]

A GRADUATE of OXFORD, of some Experience, and of strictly Orthodox views, is in want of a COUNTRY CURACY, with a House. Stipend, 130*l*. as upwards. The West of England would be preferred.

Address, T. Y. Post-Office, Ashhorn, Derbyshire. [352]

A CLERGYMAN, of some Experience in the

Ministry, would be glad to take charge of a small Country Parish, with the use of a comfortable Parsonage, which he would take in part payment of the stipend.

Letters, prepaid, addressed to C. D. Post-Office, Chesterfield, will be attended to. [367]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, who has had

A much experience in his profession, and has Testimonials of a very satisfactory nature from his late Incumbents, wishes to obtain a CURACY, with a stipend of not less than 100*l*. per annum.

Please to address, T. E. care of the Rev. Giles Powell, 43, Chandos-street.

Mr. Powell makes no charge to Incumbents who kindly allow him to recommend Curates to them. [374]

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, who is

not extreme in his views, and is accustomed to town duty, wishes to exchange the Curacy of a small parish in Oxfordshire, with a furnished house and a stipend of 80*l*. per annum, for a more lucrative engagement in or near London, without a house.

THE INCUMBENT of a village on the coast of

Kent, with a good house, and an income of about 300*l*. per annum, wishes to exchange his preferment. His age is 50, but the time of life of a Clergyman who may wish to effect a permutation with him will be immaterial.

Proposals are requested to be sent, prepaid, to the Rev. Giles Powell, 43, Chandos-street, St. Martin's-place. [372]

A BENEFICE well situated in Ireland, would

be exchanged for one in England or Wales, or for an appointment in the Colonies. It is worth 400*l*. per annum.

Apply, post-paid, to John Fitzgerald, Esq. Solicitor, 62, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin. [377]

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN (in Deacon's Orders) who has

had the entire care of a parish where the incumbent was not resident, is desirous of obtaining a CURACY. He is a Graduate of Oxford, of strictly Orthodox principles; and, having been for two years first Classical Assistant in a large School, would not object to devote a part of his time to public or private tuition. Testimonials unexceptionable.

Apply to Rev. R. D. 5, Cecil-street, Strand. [354]

CURACY WANTED.

A GRADUATE of Cambridge, possessed of a small independence, wishes for a CURACY, with Title for Orders in the Diocese of Norwich. He would not object (if required) to undertake any Tuition which would not interfere with his ministerial duties.

Address, A. B., Mr. Lorking's, Bookseller, Long Melford, Suffolk. [366]

CHURCH EXTENSION.

THE ATTENTION OF THE CLERGY is earnestly requested to this interesting and all-important subject. Much depends on their exertions within the next three or four weeks.

The Motion of Sir Robert Inglis has been postponed till after Easter. On the meeting of the House after the recess, it will be immediately brought forward. The degree of success which will attend it must greatly depend, under God's blessing, on the amount of popular support which the question shall receive in Petitions in favour of the measure.

Above One Thousand Parochial Petitions have already been presented, and there is no reason why this number should not be quadrupled in the course of the next three weeks. In many parts of the country no movement whatever has yet taken place. But on the other hand, wherever the subject has been taken up, the greatest readiness to petition on the part of the people has always been found to exist.

A feeling of despondency still lingers in some minds, giving rise to fears "that there is no hope of success," &c. Whereas, if the real state of the case is examined, it will be found that scarcely ever was a great question brought before Parliament with brighter prospects. Neither of the two great parties, into which the Legislature is divided, is yet pledged to oppose the proposition. Many leading Members on both sides are known to be favourably disposed. Every thing seems to depend, under God, on the degree of popular feeling which may be manifested. No Government is likely to make a grant of money for such a purpose without a public call; but no Government will long withhold it, if the desire of the people for such a grant be clearly expressed. Under what circumstances, then, could the Petitions of the people be more desirable or more effective, than under these?

It is hoped that the Parochial Clergy will now, with one consent, employ the time which remains before Easter, in preparing Petitions from their respective Parishes. The following is a specimen of one form of Petition, which is now adopting in the Archdeaconry of Taunton.

To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled,

The Petition of the undersigned inhabitants of the Parish of _____ in the County of _____

Humbly sheweth,

That your Petitioners are of opinion that it belongs to the very essence of a National Church that her spiritual ministrations should be co-extensive with the spiritual wants of the community.

That it is at present notorious that the population of England and Wales has outgrown the resources of the National Church, and that a large portion of the population are altogether excluded from her public worship, religious instruction, and pastoral superintendence.

That the only effectual remedy for these evils is the extension of the National Church. That it is the humble prayer of your Petitioners, that you will be pleased to adopt such measures as may appear to your Honourable House most expedient for the purpose of remedying the growing evils arising from the acknowledged deficiency of Church room.

And your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

[328]

WANTED, A CURATE, to take charge of a Parish in Devon during May, June, July. The situation is retired, with an excellent Parsonage furnished, and two servants will be left in the house.

Direct (post paid) A. B. No. 184, Fore-street, Exeter. [309]

WANTED immediately, in a Manufacturing District, two active **CLERGYMEN**, of popular talents, who can give good references in proof of their Evangelical sentiments and sound Church principles, and who are capable of officiating both in English and Welsh. Stipend, 100*l.* each. A Title to Orders, with 80*l.* salary for the first year, will be given to a young man whose testimonials are satisfactory.

Address (post paid), Rev. D. Rees, Blaenau Iron Works, near Abergavenny. [373]

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, in Full Orders, and a Fellow of a College in Oxford (to whom emolument is not an object), wishes to meet with a **CURACY**, either for a definite or indefinite period. He is of orthodox sentiments, and can produce the most satisfactory references and testimonials.

Address (post paid) Rev. A. B., Mr. Straker's, Theological Bookseller, 443, Strand. [322]

CURACY WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, who has been upwards of nine years in Holy Orders, and whose voice is equal to the largest Church, wishes to obtain a **COUNTRY CURACY**. He is Orthodox in doctrine, and of sound Church principles. The entire superintendence of a Parish would be preferred. The most satisfactory references can be given.

Address (post paid), to the Rev. C. Dowling, West Kingston, Clippenham, Wilts. [335]

CURACY WANTED.

AN Orthodox Married Clergyman, a Graduate of Oxford, is desirous of obtaining a **COUNTRY CURACY**, in the course of a few months. Stipend not less than 90*l.* per Annum, with a house. The Northern part of the kingdom would be objected to.

The most satisfactory references can be given. Address (post paid), to H. D., 37, Bloomsbury-square. [313]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of Twenty Years Experience in the Ministry, the greater part of which time he has spent in his present situation, by the death of the Vicar, is in want of a **CURACY**, with a comfortable House, and prospect of permanency.

Address, prepaid, Rev. X. Y., Post-Office, Wakefield. [333]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A RECTORY in Gloucestershire, above 300*l.* per annum, exclusive of House and Glebe, with small population, **TO BE EXCHANGED** for one of equal value, the present Incumbent wishing to have the option of purchasing the Advowson or Next Presentation of the Living so exchanged at a stipulated sum.

Apply (post paid) Mr. S. Roberts, Post-office, Cheltenham. [304]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

AN INCUMBENT of a District Church, calculated to hold 2,300 persons, in an important sea-port town in the West of England, which possesses great advantages as a Clerical Residence, is desirous to exchange with some Clergyman (whose age does not exceed 35 years), holding a Living in an agricultural part of the country. The present income, which is 220*l.* secured to the Church by Act of Parliament, will eventually be 340*l.* with an additional 100*l.* for the payment of a Curate.

Address M. A. to the care of Mr. Ormandy, Stationer, Church-street, Liverpool. [308]

EXCHANGE.

A CLERGYMAN, who has long held a most eligible **FORN EXCHANGING**, wishes to exchange it for a **BENEFICE IN ENGLAND**, yielding from 200*l.* to 300*l.* per Annum, and having a family residence attached.

Letters (post paid), addressed to Y. R. 25, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, will be attended to, [317]

TO STUDENTS IN DIVINITY.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, whose occasional duties are light, would be happy to employ his leisure in superintending the Studies of Candidates for the Ministry. He has had under his care a great number of divinity pupils, and would be able to assist gentlemen of good character and proper qualification in procuring Titles for Orders.

Terms may be known, on application, to A. Y., Post-office, Oulton, near Pontefract, Yorkshire. [306]

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.

A YOUNG LADY, who has had great experience in Tuition, and has recently quitted a Clergyman's family, after a residence of three years and a half, is desirous of a similar engagement. She is competent to instruct Pupils from the age of four to fourteen, in the usual branches of an English Education, French, Drawing, and Music, having finished her education in Paris. She would also, if required, be happy to teach the rudiments of Latin to little boys. The most satisfactory references will be given. No objection to the country.

Address (free) to M. P. care of Mrs. Lawledge, 26, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, London. [332]

WANTED, by a Young Lady, a Residence, with Board, in the family of a Clergyman of the Established Church, residing four or five miles from Town. The Surrey side would be preferred. References of the first respectability can be given.

Letters (post paid) addressed to M. H., Post-office, Newington Butts, Surrey, will meet with immediate attention. [329]

PRIVATE TUITION.

THE Rev. G. C. GORHAM, B.D. for many years Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge, has **ONE VACANCY** for a **PRIVATE PUPIL** (his number being limited to Four), to be prepared for either of the Universities, or to be assisted in General Education.

Reference is permitted, letters to be prepaid, to the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Chancellor of Winchester; and to the Rev. J. Scholefield, Regius Professor of Greek, Cambridge.

Address (by letter, prepaid), as above, Maidenhead Parsonage, Berkshire. [318]

GOVERNESS.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's Family, near Brecon, early in May, a **NURSERY GOVERNESS**, to superintend three little Girls, 4, 6, and 8 years of age. Satisfactory references as to temper and abilities will be required.

Letters (post paid) to Rev. E. W., Chirk, North Wales. [314]

TO CLERGYMEN.

A CLERGYMAN having two hours at his command daily, and who is willing to devote them to the instruction of a few Young Gentlemen in **LATIN** and **GREEK**, may, as a remuneration for the same, not only be accommodated with liberal Board and comfortable Lodging in a highly respectable Establishment, salubriously situated within 24 miles of the City; but may also be introduced to an eligible ministerial engagement.

Particulars may be known on application to Mr. Souter, School Library, Fleet-street, London; or letters addressed to J. D. as above, will receive immediate attention. [295]

PRIVATE TUITION.

A CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, who lately held the Head Classical Mastership of a large Institution, and is now Curate of a Country Parish in Berkshire, wishes to receive into his house two or three Pupils, to prepare for the Public Schools or the University.

Address Rev. G. F. N., Post-office, Wallingford. [323]

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, of Literary experience, desires to meet with one or two Pupils in London or its neighbourhood, whom he might attend at their residences, or receive at his own, and prepare for the Universities or East India Colleges. The highest references can be given.

Address (pre-paid) Rev. S. S. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street, Strand. [320]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, and Rector of a small Parish in Hampshire, has a Vacancy for a Private Pupil. Terms, 100*l.* per Annum. [286]

Address to the Rev. E. N. H. Post Office, Andover.

NEXT PRESENTATION.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, the **NEXT PRESENTATION** to a Rectory within four miles of Cambridge. The present Incumbent is in his 76th year. There are about twenty acres of Glebe Land, with an excellent Rectory House. The Tithes have lately been commuted for 451*l.* 17*s.* [324]

For price and further particulars, apply to Messrs. Goodwin, Partridge, and Williams, Solicitors, Lynn, Norfolk.

WANTED, to purchase an **ADVOWSON**, with prospect of early possession, of the annual value of from 150*l.* to 350*l.* in an Agricultural District. Population not exceeding 400, and with a good house and twenty acres of grass land, or the opportunity of renting it.

Direct A. B., Post-office, Bridlington. [331]

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

WANTED to PURCHASE, an **ADVOWSON** of from 150*l.* to 400*l.* per Annum, and within 120 miles West of London, with early possession. Population from 400 to 800. A good house near the Church, healthy situation, and agreeable neighbourhood are essential. Address, prepaid, to J. L. P., Mr. Watson's, 167, Fleet-street. [311]

THE INCUMBENCY OF CHRIST CHURCH, Harpurtery, near Manchester, being vacant, the Trustees are prepared to receive Applications, which, together with the Testimonials of the Candidates, must be forwarded on or before the 20th day of March, to Mr. Geo. E. Marsden, Solicitor, 12, Princess-street, Manchester.

The stipend arises from an endowment of 1,000*l.* invested in the funds, and from pew rents, surplice fees, &c.

It is requested that no personal application be made to the Trustees. [318]

CORPORATION OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY.—POOR CLERGYMEN.

THE ELECTION OF POOR CLERGYMEN, with good characters and large families, to partake of Dr. Tylour, Mr. Myddleton, and Mrs. Ann Cam's Benefactions, the present year, will take place in May next. Blank Petitions may be had at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, between the hours of 11 & 3. [344]

ADVOWSONS AND A NEXT PRESENTATION to a Benefice FOR SALE, in all of which there is the prospect of Early Possession.

THE RECTORY OF A RURAL PARISH, in a Metropolitan County, near two considerable Towns. The income is derived from Glebe and Commuted Tithes, amounting to about 200*l.* a year. Population under 100.

AN IMPORTANT RECTORY in a Midland County, near the Grand Junction Railway, having a large population, (chiefly Manufacturers,) an income exceeding 1,000*l.* per annum, exclusive of a residence; in the midst of good society.

A RECTORY in an Agricultural District, on the high road, about 80 miles from London. Income nearly 300*l.* per annum; a small Parsonage-house, and the population under 300.

A PERPETUAL CURACY, in one of the most esteemed parts of the South of England for health and society; about 90 miles from town, and near the terminus of a railway. The income at present is about 300*l.* per annum, but it is capable of being increased.

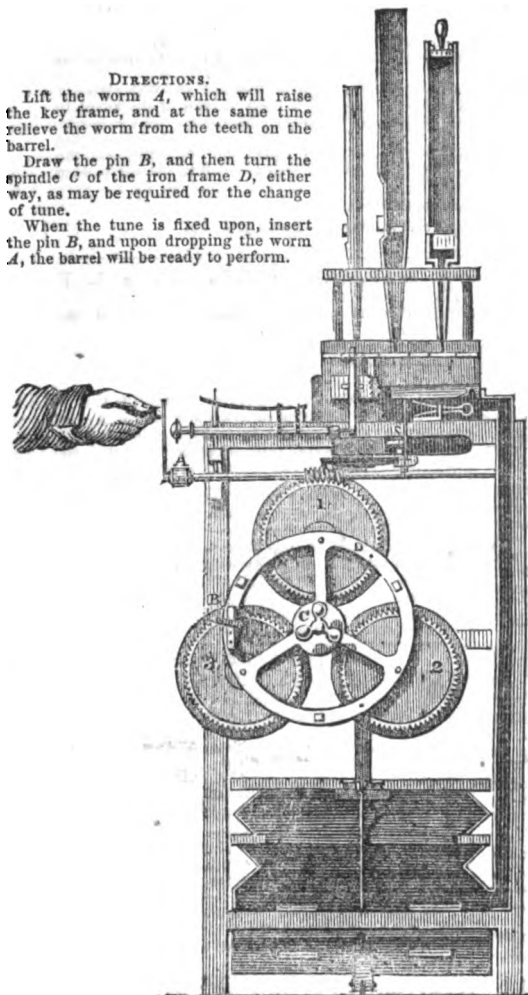
And also, the **NEXT PRESENTATION** to a **RECTORY**, in one of the most fashionable Watering Places in the South-Western parts of the Kingdom. The population is large, and includes a considerable portion of the opulent and influential Classes as permanent inhabitants. The income is expected to be about 600*l.* per annum.

For particulars apply (if by letter, post paid) to Mr. Robinson, Surveyor, Auctioneer, and Agent for the Valuation and Transfer of Ecclesiastical Property, No. 11 A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square. [371]

TO THE CLERGY.

THOSE CLERGYMEN who approve of the Plan for Establishing a **SCHOOL** for **THEIR SONS**, (vide *ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE*, Feb. 11, page 165,) and have not already signified the same, are requested at their earliest convenience, without pledging themselves to any particulars, to forward their names to the Rev. C. E. FLATER, Charlton in Dover. [350]

GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.



DIRECTIONS.

Lift the worm *A*, which will raise the key frame, and at the same time relieve the worm from the teeth on the barrel.

Draw the pin *B*, and then turn the spindle *C* of the iron frame *D*, either way, as may be required for the change of tune.

When the tune is fixed upon, insert the pin *B*, and upon dropping the worm *A*, the barrel will be ready to perform.

The Clergy are respectfully invited to an inspection of these instruments, which will be found the best and cheapest of the kind yet manufactured. The main defects in the old instruments are, the uncertainty of the keys passing correctly over the pins arising from the brass bolt-work, which, however well manufactured, soon becomes rickety and imperfect in its action; the unavoidable damage to the cogged heads of the barrels in passing them under the brass worm every time they are changed (from these causes alone the hobbling performance of the tune, so frequent in the ordinary barrel-organ, arises), the liability of damage to the pins on a barrel when changed; the noise occasioned by bolt-work at every change of tune, and the inconvenience and, in some instances, the impossibility of changing the barrels during divine service, in which case the range of tunes under command is so limited that, with the greatest care in the selection and distribution of the various metres to be set on the barrels, a change of them is almost always necessary in each service; for instance, in many churches it is the custom to commence with the Morning Hymn, and when this is the case, the barrels must be frequently changed, or none but the limited collection of tunes on one barrel will ever be heard during the service.

JOHN GRAY & SON have by their invention removed all these defects so long complained of in the ordinary barrel-organs, and the truth of which every possessor of one will readily acknowledge. The annexed section will best explain the improvements.

The spindle of the iron frame *D*, being cut with an endless screw, a single revolution of it changes the tune on each barrel from the first to the second, and so on in succession, to the whole extent of them (thirty in number), a contrary revolution will, of course, produce a return to the first or any intermediate tune that may be desired, its number being ascertained by reference to an index on each barrel. *No bolt-work whatever is necessary; and every change either of tune or barrel, is effected with perfect silence and the greatest ease.* Upon raising the worm *A*, it is immediately arrested by a self-acting sling, and there held until relieved by the finger of the barrel turner after he has changed the tune or barrel, and at no time does any necessity arise for touching any part of the barrels with the hand; the possibility of damage to the pins (unless wilfully done) is therefore wholly removed.

Uniformity of plan enables **JOHN GRAY & SON** to supply these instruments at even less cost than the ordinary barrel-organ, the whole of the mechanism being comprised in one package, and may be set up without the assistance of an organ builder, a matter of no little consideration when required at a distance from the Metropolis. The instrument is wholly independent of an external case, which may, if preferred, be made in the country.

The same unerring principle is applied to an organ of a higher class, for both *Finger* and *Barrels*.

No. 1. Inga handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.

2. Ditto size larger ditto 75 ditto.

3. Ditto ditto ditto 90 ditto.

The instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventors, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square. [290]

ADVOWSON, RIGHT OF PRESENTATION AND IMPROPRIATE RECTORIAL TITHES OF TYTHERINGTON IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.

TO BE SOLD, by Private Contract, the Perpetual ADVOWSON of and NEXT PRESENTATION to the Vicarage of Tytherington, in the County of Gloucester, pleasantly situated about three miles from the Market Town of Thornbury, together with an excellent newly-built Parsonage-house contiguous to the church, with corresponding offices, Lawn, Shrubberies, and walled Garden, and a Glebe of about 64 acres; Tithes commuted, and Annual Value of the Living 400*l.* per annum. The present Incumbent is in his 39th year.

Also the Improprate Rectorial Tithes of the said Parish of Tytherington, extending over 2,145 acres of meadow Pasture and Arable Land, and which have recently been commuted into an annual rent-charge of 450*l.* The Purchaser will be entitled to the rent-charge upon the completion of the purchase, and payable half-yearly.

For further particulars and price, apply to Mr. Baxter, Solicitor, Alveston, near Thornbury. [321]

PUPILS.—A CLERGYMAN, residing on his Living in a healthy situation by the Sea, who has for the last few years undertaken the education of his own family, is desirous of taking Two Pupils (if brothers, at 100*l.* per annum each) under the age of 15. Independent of the usual instruction requisite for youths of that age destined to the Universities or Liberal Professions, the Advertiser offers the advantages of being domesticated with his own family, and having a parental attention bestowed on the cultivation of religious and moral principles and gentlemanly habits.

Apply Rev. C. F. F. at the Ecclesiastical Gazette Office. [279]

TROWBRIDGE, WILTS.
TRINITY CHURCH.—Nearly 4,000*l.* having been just raised by private Subscription, principally in the Town of Trowbridge, for the above Church, assistance is now asked from friends elsewhere, towards the erection of a House for the Minister. 600*l.* more is required.

The Rector has given 125*l.* for the site, and the Curate of Trinity Church 200*l.* towards the House; "Come and help us."

Any Contributions will be gratefully received by the Rev. F. Fulford, Trowbridge.—Feb. 15th, 1840. [269]

ORGANS.
JAMES EAGLES, ORGAN BUILDER, 4, HACKNEY-ROAD CHURCH, near Shoreditch Church, London (22 years with Mr. Bishop), begs most respectfully to offer to the notice of those Clergymen and Gentlemen who may be about to purchase Organs, a Scale of Prices, which he trusts will be found satisfactory, and insure for him a share of their patronage. Testimonials highly gratifying can be furnished if required.

For a Congregation of	300 Persons	...	£55	All are full compass.
Ditto ditto	500 ditto	...	85	
Ditto ditto	800 ditto	...	115	
Ditto ditto	1000 ditto	...	150	
Ditto ditto	1400 ditto	...	200	

The size of these instruments vary from 4 ft. 6 in. to 10 ft. in width, and from 8 ft. 6 in. to 16 ft. in height, and made of the best materials and workmanship.

Barrel Organs playing 30 tunes, from 55*l.* to 100*l.*

Beautiful Chamber Organs, with Stopt Diapason, Principal and Dulceana, 55*l.*; in handsome mahogany cases, from 55*l.* to 90*l.*

Organs cleaned, tuned, and regulated. [305]

YEARLY TENTHS DUE FROM THE CLERGY.

CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Treasurer to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, do hereby respectfully give notice to the Clergy, that the Yearly Tenths became due from them to the Governors on the 25th day of December last, and are required by law to be paid to me immediately afterwards.

CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Treasurer.

Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster,
February 29, 1840.

N.B. Remittance (post paid), either by Draft on London Bankers or Post Office Order, has become the usual mode of payment. [340]

METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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The Directors hereby give notice to Members whose Premiums fall due on the 5th of April next, that the same must be paid within thirty days from that date.

The Premiums of Members (who are the only proprietors) are payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly, on the 5th of January, 5th of April, 5th of July, and 5th of October, either of which several days constitutes the commencement of the year to Members. Persons, therefore, desirous of entering the Society, as Members, on the 5th of April next, should appear at the Office on or before that day.

Abatement of Forty per cent. already allowed and expected to be continued Annually to Members of the METROPOLITAN LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of five Years' standing. The undermentioned Assurances bear date the 5th of January, 1840.

Age.	Sum Assured.	Annual Premium paid for first five years.	ABATEMENT OF PREMIUM,		
			on sixth payment.	would assure at the increased age of the party.	or, would reduce future payments to.
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£
36	3000	88 12 6	35 9 0	1035	53 3 6
42	3000	106 2 6	42 9 0	1010	65 13 6
56	2000	113 6 8	45 6 8	663	68 0 0

The above shows a result admitting of advantageous comparison with any other institution for Life Assurance. This rate of abatement has been declared upon all Members' Assurances effected during the year 1835 and the early part of 1836, and is founded upon data justifying the expectation that the same rate of abatement will be declared, in succession, to every Member in respect of his sixth and following yearly payments;—or, if varied, the rate of abatement is expected to be rather increased than diminished. The new or second Assurance would, after five years, be entitled to the same rate of abatement as the first policy;—the premium thus remitted being equal, if laid out in a new Assurance, to a bonus of about one-third the amount of the sum represented by each policy. Any such increase of the Assurance, if desired, must however be subject to the discretion of the Directors, as in the case of the original Assurance.

A reduced table of rates for Assurances not claiming profit.

RICHARD HEATHFIELD, Superintendent.
Princes Street, Bank, 2nd March, 1840. [368]

METCALFE'S NEW AND ORIGINAL PATENT OF TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated Brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the Teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth-brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved Clothes-brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented Brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much improved Fleah-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Horse-hair Gloves and Bands. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large Importation of fine Turkey Sponges; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square. [297]

A VACANCY having occurred in the **MASTERSHIP** of the late **ABBEY MILTON SCHOOL**, removed to **BLANDFORD**, Dorset.

The Fees will proceed to an Election at the Crown Inn, Blandford, on Thursday, June 11th next.

Candidates are required to send testimonials of their character and abilities (post paid), on or before the 5th of April next, to Mr. Coombe, Solicitor, Dorchester, from whom particulars of the Institution may be procured. [293]

PRIVATE TUITION.

A GRADUATE of the **UNIVERSITY** of **OXFORD** is desirous of undertaking the office of **TUTOR** in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family. He would have no objection to travel. Satisfactory references of character, acquirements, &c. can be given.

Address (post paid), J. C. B. Post-Office, Appleby, near Atherstone, Warwickshire. [336]

SONS OF THE CLERGY.

THE ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL will be held on Thursday the 14th of May next. The Rehearsal of the Music will take place as usual on the preceding Tuesday. **OLIVER HARGREAVE**, Treasurer.
2, Bloomsbury Place, Feb. 15, 1840.

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

THE NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of the General Committee of the Diocesan Church Building Association is appointed to be held at the Palace, at Wells, on Tuesday, April 7th, at the usual time. Applications for aid should be sent in a fortnight before that day. **WILLIAM GUNNING**, Diocesan Secretary.
Stowey Vicarage, March 5, 1840.

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN CURATES' FUND SOCIETY.

THE NEXT QUARTERLY MEETING of the Committee is fixed to be held as above, immediately after the business of the Church Building Association has been transacted.

W. DOWNES WILLIS, } Diocesan Secretaries.
WILLIAM GUNNING, }
Bath, March 5, 1840. [338]

WINCHESTER DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE BOARD having resolved to establish a Middle or Commercial School in the town of Southampton, which shall be conducted by a Clergyman of the Church of England, is ready to receive applications for the office of PRINCIPAL or MASTER of the same. It is intended to open the School after Midsummer next.

Candidates, in Holy Orders, are requested to send testimonials of their qualifications not later than the 12th of March next, addressed to the Rev. Philip Jacob, Close, Winchester, of whom further particulars may be learnt relative to the proposed School.

Feb. 20, 1840. [280]

BOOKS.

Just published, in 2 vols. royal 8vo, price 30s. in cloth bds. **COLLECTIO RERUM ECCLESIASTICARUM DE DIOCESI EBORACENSIS**; or, Collections relative to CHURCHES and CHAPELS within the Diocese of York. To which are added, COLLECTIONS relative to CHURCHES and CHAPELS within the Diocese of Ripon. By **GEORGE LAWTON**, one of the Proctors of the Ecclesiastical Courts of York.

In this Work notices are given of each Parish and Chapelry, particularly the appropriation, date of endowment, patronage value, church-room, augmentation, date of commencement of register book, with notices of any chasm therein, decrees relative to tithes, inclosure acts, population, grammar schools, charities, and reference to the authors who have given any topographical account of such parish or chapelry.

In compiling the above Work the Author has been honoured with permission to inspect the Ducarel and other Manuscripts in the Palace at Lambeth, the valuable Manuscripts of Archbishop Sharp in the Archiepiscopal Library at Bishopsthorpe, and the Torre Manuscripts in the Cathedral at York; and has also had access to many other valuable sources of information; and the Publications under the Record Commission, and the Public Charities Commission, together with the various Official Returns printed by order of the House of Commons, have also been made available.

J. G. F. and J. Rivington, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, and all Booksellers in York. [334]

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SOME THOUGHTS on the Means of working out the Scheme of DIOCESAN EDUCATION: in a Letter addressed to the Archdeacons of Stafford, Salop, and Derby. By the Rev. **WILLIAM GRESLEY**, M.A. Honorary Secretary of the Lichfield Diocesan Board: Author of the "Portrait of an English Churchman."

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WHAT ARE THE DIGNITIES DOING? A Fragment. By **FREDERICK A. GLOVER**, M.A. Rector of Charlton-in-Dover.

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* Extract of a letter from a Prebendary:—"If anything could express my sentiments, it does. I am glad to tell you that the Chapter of Rochester met, and to a man scouted this unseemly proposition. I heard also the other day that it had met with general disfavour."

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; Roake and Varty; Wix and Leslie. [343]

VILLAGE PSALMODY: a Collection of plain Psalm Tunes for the use of Country Churches, arranged for three voices, with Organ Accompaniment. By the Rev. **LEWIS MARCUS**, M.A. Curate of Biggleswade, Beds. [375]

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND QUARTERLY REVIEW for April (No. XIV.)

The CHURCHMAN MAGAZINE and the VILLAGE CHURCHMAN.

TRACTS OF THE ANGLICAN FATHERS, Parts I. II. III. IV. Nos. 1 to 10.

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* Books for Review, and Advertisements for the Review and Magazines, will be received until the 24th inst. W. E. Painter, Printer and Publisher, 342, Strand. [369]

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CONTENTS.

Chapter I.—Advantages possessed by the Church with reference to the public administrations of the sacrament of baptism—Painful considerations which arise on viewing these administrations as they actually take place.

Chapter II.—The profanation of the baptism a natural consequence of the vice and ignorance of the people and of the superstitious notions and bad customs which prevail with reference to the sacrament of baptism.

Chapter III.—Measures suggested for the removal of these disorders—Original design of the office of godfathers and godmothers, as testified by the ancient usages and prescribed discipline of the Church.

Chapter IV.—Amount of trouble and moral charge to be incurred by those who would co-operate in removing these disorders and restoring Church discipline.

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Chapter VI.—How to set the work on foot—Its possible extent; its equal suitability to the most extensive or most limited sphere of operation.

Chapter VII.—Some reasons for adopting the suggested course.

Chapter VIII.—Answer to some objections which might be made against it.

Appendix.

London: J. Hatchard & Son, 187, Piccadilly. [342]

NEW ZEALAND MISSION.

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Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill. [320]

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March, 1840.

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NOTICE.

THE attention of the CLERGY is particularly requested to the CHRISTIAN REMEMBRANCE, or Churchman's Biblical, Ecclesiastical, and Literary Miscellany, for which a new Editor has been engaged, and the promises of assistance from several distinguished Clergymen have been recently obtained. It is conducted strictly on Church principles, and combines the main features of a Review and Magazine; Reviews of all the principal Theological Works, and short notices of others. An original Essay, or a Sermon by a Dignitary of the Church, in addition to the usual intelligence, will be found in its pages. But one main object of the Proprietors is to make it the medium of Correspondence on points of general interest between the Clergy of all parties, in whatever part of the country they may reside. Particular attention is requested to the Numbers for April and May, which may be considered as specimens of what the Work is intended to be.

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CHURCH RATES.

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The Volume for the Year 1839 is in the Press. [359]

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This SOCIETY was formed for the purpose of drawing the attention of the Clergy, 1st, To the important advantages to be derived from the system of Assurance in general; 2dly, To give them an opportunity of making Assurances not offered or admitted in other public Assurance Offices; and 3dly, To keep down the Rates of Assurance at the lowest possible sum, by an inexpensive management, and a division every FIVE YEARS of the TOTAL AMOUNT of Profits (in which no Proprietors share) amongst the assured Members who may be entitled to them. Assurances may be made for a sufficient sum to be paid during sickness, infirmity, and old age, to meet the unavoidable expense of a Curate; for capital Sums or Annuities, to provide for the education of Children at School, or College, and for equipping them out in the world; for the maintenance of Orphan Children during Infancy, from the day of the Death of the Father, &c. &c. &c. Members are secured from personal liability by the special provisions of an Act of Parliament.

Attention has been gradually awakened amongst all orders of the Clergy, to the important uses of this SOCIETY, and the business of it has very considerably increased within the last year, and is increasing every week. If it should be found, as by many it is supposed it will be, that life is of longer duration on an average amongst the Clergy than amongst the community at large, Profits upon Life Assurance in this SOCIETY will result in a corresponding ratio. The whole of these Profits will be returned. A Life Assurance Policy is entitled to its full share of profit from the day of its date. One-fourth part of the total amount of premiums paid for Life Assurances in and during the first seven years of this Institution, was returned back again as a bonus to the assured Members, and appropriated to a reduction of their future premiums, thus making the Rates of Premium which had been paid for the same during such seven years, 25 per cent. less than in the following Table. For instance, a Clergyman at the age of 50, having assured £1000 upon his Life in the year 1832, and having paid for the same up to 1836, five Annual Premiums of £43. 13s. 4d. each, received a bonus in cash of about £50 to be appropriated to the reduction of his future premium, so that in fact he paid only £33. 13s. 4d. or thereabouts, during the five first years of his assurance, or £3. 7s. 4d. for each sum of £100 assured, instead of £4. 7s. 4d. Any sum not less than £50, and not exceeding £2500, may be assured upon Life by any Clergyman, or the Father, Mother, Wife, Widow, Son, Daughter, Brother, Sister, of any Clergyman, upon terms as below; and the period appointed for the next bonus is 31st May, 1841.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

RATES TO BE PAID ANNUALLY.

Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.	Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.	Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.
14	£ 1 10 4	30	£ 2 6 4	46	£ 3 14 10
15	1 11 0	31	2 7 6	47	3 17 6
16	1 11 8	32	2 8 8	48	4 0 4
17	1 12 6	33	2 10 0	49	4 3 8
18	1 13 4	34	2 11 6	50	4 7 4
19	1 14 2	35	2 13 0	51	4 11 4
20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
28	2 3 10	44	3 10 0	60	7 1 6
29	2 5 0	45	3 12 4		

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



No. 22.—Vol. II.

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1840.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

We have again to acknowledge the receipt of a very great number of communications for the CLERGY LIST. We are particularly indebted to many of the RURAL DEANS, who have answered our appeal to them, by sending us lists of all the Clergy in their Deaneries. And we have also to offer our best thanks to the Incumbents of many extensive parishes, for having sent us lists which include all their Dependent Chapelries and Districts.

We shall be glad to receive any further communications which may be sent to us before the 1st of May. The particulars which we ask for will be found in p. 206 of this Gazette, where we have endeavoured to correct a misapprehension respecting one of the heads of inquiry.

We have again the pleasure to notice a large addition to our Subscription List; and we have also felt much satisfaction in making a considerable augmentation to our Gratuitous List during the present month. We again state, that one of the greatest gratifications which have arisen out of the establishment of this GAZETTE, has been the manner in which it has been appreciated by many of the Clergy, to whom it is not convenient to become subscribers. And though it is absolutely impossible to maintain this work upon its present footing without a great number of subscribers, we do not wish to press for subscriptions urgently, because we are well assured that it will receive sufficient support from the body at large without any such appeals. In some cases where the GAZETTE has been irregularly delivered, our Correspondents seem to have supposed that it has been withheld, on account of their not having subscribed. We beg to assure them that in no instance has it been intentionally withheld; and we hope that in all cases of irregular delivery, they will make inquiry of the local post-masters respecting it.

We shall be glad to correct any errors in our issue of this publication. At the same time we must request a little consideration for the Publisher, on account of the difficulty which attends the directing and sending by post nearly eleven thousand numbers monthly from one office. It would very much facilitate the correction of such errors, if the Gazettes which are sent erroneously or in duplicate were merely re-directed upon the same envelope.

••• We beg to state, that it is our intention to insert the appointment of clergymen to *Curacies* as well as to incumbencies in our monthly list of preferments. We request that such Curates as may wish their appointments to appear will have the goodness to transmit their names.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the SECOND TUESDAY IN EVERY MONTH, and may be obtained at sixpence per number, or six shillings per annum, by ordering it of any Newsmen in the Kingdom.

It is also sent regularly every month, free of all charge, to the Resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

Advertisements will be received at the Office, in Southampton-street, until the Saturday previous to the day of Publication.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Lord Bishop of London will hold an ordination at St. Paul's Cathedral, on Trinity Sunday.

The Lord Bishop of Ely will hold his next ordination in London, on Sunday, the 31st of May.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold his next ordination in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, on Trinity Sunday, the 14th of June. Candidates must send their papers to his Lordship before the 1st of May.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will hold his next ordination on Trinity Sunday, at St. Margaret's Church, in Westminster. The examination will commence on the previous Thursday.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford will hold his next ordination on Sunday, June 28th, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold his next ordination at Ripon on Sunday, the 12th of July next. Candidates for holy orders are desired to transmit the requisite papers (prepaid) to his Lordship at 27, Parliament-street, Westminster, on or before the 8th of June, after which no papers can be received.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester's next ordination will be held on the 25th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next ordination at Norwich on Sunday, the 26th day of July, 1840. The candidates are to forward their papers (prepaid) to John Kitson, Esq. Close, Norwich, on or before the 26th day of May, without fail, and to attend at the palace for examination at half-past nine o'clock, in the morning of Wednesday, the 22nd of July next.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

Adamson, Rev. W. A., Dublin.	Christie, Rev. J. F., Badgworth, Gloucester.	George, Rev. W. H., Spaxton, Bridgewater.
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Cheales, Rev. H., Harbridge, Hants.	Fletcher, Rev. W., Dalston, n. Carlisle.	Hayden, Rev. A. B., Brewood, Staff.
Cheesbrough, Rev. J., Lausanne, Switzerland.	Foot, Rev. L., Bredy Long, Dorset.	Hayes, Rev. J., Wyndbury, Cheshire.
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	Gatty, Rev. A., Ecclesfield, Yorkshire.	

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 Leeke, Rev. W., Holbrook, n. Derby.
 Leigh, Rev. E. M., Goldhanger, near Waldon.
 Leman, Rev. T. O., Bampton, Suffolk.
 Lethbridge, Rev. T. P., Bow, n. Crediton.
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 Lodington, Rev. F. W., Brington, Huntingdon.
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 Lloyd, Rev. T., Llanfair, Cardigan.
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 Lowndes, Rev. M., Buckfastleigh, Devon.
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 Lowe, Rev. J., Swinton, Rotherham.
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 Lye, Rev. E. B., Rounds, n. Thrapstone.
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 Remington, Rev. T., Carmell, Lanc.
 Richardson, Rev. H. R., Leze, Lut-terworth, Leicestershire.
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 Robinson, Rev. R. B., Lytham, near Preston.
 Rodmell, Rev. J., Burford.
 Rush, Rev. H. J., Crowhurst, Sussex.
 Sadler, Rev. M. A., Hatfield, Herts.
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 Scott, Rev. T., Nether Broughton, Leic.
 Schomberg, Rev. A. W., Edwinston, Steyning.
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 Smith, Rev. W., Sheffield.
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 Sproston, Rev. G., Oldbury, Birmingham.
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 Streetfield, Rev. W., East Ham, Essex.
 Stevenson, Rev. H. J., Douglas, Isle of Man.
 Stone, Rev. T. C., Hascomb, Godal-ming.
 Suckling, Rev. R. R., Stretton Gran-dison, near Ledbury.
 Sykes, Rev. W., Collumpton, Devon.
 Tatham, Rev. A., Broad oak, Lost-withell, Cornwall.
 Taylor, Rev. H., Treton, Rotherham.
 Thomas, Rev. W., The Garth, Carleon, Moosmouth.
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 Thornton, Rev. E. L., Rowley, Yorks.
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 Travers, Rev. J. B., Harringworth, Northampton.
 Trotman, Rev. F. S., Dallington, near Northants.
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 Veitch, Rev. W. D., Sopley, Southampton.
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 Whitworth, Rev. W., Rawtinstall, Lanc.
 Wickham, Rev. E. D., Godstone, Surrey.
 Wilkinson, Rev. C. W., Bardsey, near Wetherby.
 Williams, Rev. T., Cameley, n. Bath.
 Williams, Rev. D., Bleadon, n. Cross.
 Williamson, Rev. R. H., Harworth, n. Darlington.
 Willot, Rev. J., Aston, Sheffield.
 Wither, Rev. H. J., Worting, near Basingstoke.
 Wolfe, Rev. B., Cranley, n. Guildford.
 Wordsworth, Rev. J., Brigham, near Cocker-mouth.
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 Wray, Rev. C. D., Smedley Bank, Manc.
 Wright, Rev. W., Healing, Lincoln.
 Wrightson, Rev. A., Campsall, Don-caster.
 Wyatt, Rev. A. M., Perry Barr, Birming.
 Wynyard, Rev. M. I., West Rownton, Cleveland.
 Yonge, Rev. W. J., Rockbourne, Hants.

tions of the Society, according to the report of October, 1832, has been found insuperable. And they think it, upon the whole, most advisable to recommend to the Board, that all further proceedings of the Society on this matter should cease; and that the editors should be allowed to publish their work in such manner as they shall think fit.

"The Standing Committee beg to report, that they make this recommendation with the approbation of his Grace the President, and with the concurrence of the editors, to whom they consider the Society greatly indebted for the endeavours which they have used to carry its intentions into effect."

It was agreed, that this report be taken into consideration at the next general meeting.

Mr. Hull gave the following notice of motion for the next general meeting:—

"That a committee of three members be appointed to prepare a commentary such as was advertised in 1832, with power to publish maps and engravings, and pay for contributions ten guineas a sheet: such commentary, when prepared, to be printed, and submitted to the Board before any part of it is published."

The secretary then read the following report respecting the Society's mission in the Scilly Islands:—

"The Standing Committee beg to report to the Board, that they find it necessary to bring under consideration the state of the Society's mission in the Scilly Islands."

"The Board is aware that for a long period the Society has maintained two clergymen as missionaries in the islands of St. Martin, St. Agnes, Treco, and Bryhar, and has paid the salaries of the schoolmasters in those islands."

"But the Scilly Islands having recently been declared, by an order in council, issued under the authority of parliament, to be under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, it has been notified to the Society, that the two clergymen heretofore employed by the Society in those islands cannot be recognised as missionaries by the bishop, and that they cannot be allowed to officiate in the islands, except as assistant curates to the chaplain of the lord proprietor. The management of the schools has also lately been taken in hand by the lord proprietor, who has shown great anxiety to provide for the education of the islanders."

"The character of the Society's connection with these islands having thus undergone a complete change, and it never having been the practice of the Society to support or maintain parochial clergymen in any diocese, the Standing Committee think it necessary that measures should be taken to make some provision for the spiritual benefit of the islands, and then to bring the Society's present connection with them to a close."

"The Standing Committee therefore beg to recommend that the following resolutions, which they have agreed to after a full consideration of the subject, be adopted by the Board:—

"1. That a pecuniary grant be made by the Society on behalf of the Scilly Islands, by way of endowment; the interest to be applied towards the support of clergymen who may be hereafter appointed to serve the churches in the islands of St. Martin, St. Agnes, Treco, and Bryhar; and that for this purpose a trust be created, and placed in the hands of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Archdeacon of Cornwall, and the lord proprietor of the Scilly Islands, for the time being."

"2. That the proposed endowment fund be three thousand pounds."

"3. That a pension for life of 75*l.* per annum each be granted to the Rev. James Lane, and the Rev. George Woodley, the late missionaries of the Society."

"4. That the pensions already granted to schoolmasters who have retired on account of age and infirmity be continued to them during their lifetime."

"5. That no new pensions be granted to the present schoolmasters, but that their salaries be continued for half a year after the cessation of their connection with the Society."

It was agreed that this report be considered at the next general meeting.

The secretary stated, that the Standing Com-

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

APRIL, 1840.

The REV. DR. RUSSELL, in the Chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society, held on Tuesday, the 7th of April, 1840, the following Report from the Standing Committee was read to the Board:—

"The Standing Committee beg to call the attention of the Board to the state of the question respecting the Commentary upon the Bible proposed to be put forth by the Society."

"It was the intention of the Board, as expressed in the report of the 2nd of October, 1832, that the Society should publish an edition of the Holy Scriptures, with explanatory notes and practical applications appended to each chapter."

"In pursuance of that report, his grace the president appointed the Rev. John Lonsdale and the Rev. W. H. Hale to be the editors of the work: and they were authorised to obtain the assistance of others for carrying into effect the intentions of the Society."

"It appears, however, from statements which the editors made to the Standing Committee and to the Board, in 1836 and 1837, and which were printed in the annual reports for those years, that they were disappointed in their expectation of obtaining the requisite assistance from others; and that in the autumn of 1833, they found themselves under the necessity of beginning an original Commentary upon the Gospels, upon which they have continued to labour jointly, as regularly as the circumstances in which they were placed would permit. They

also stated that there was no prospect of their being able to proceed more rapidly: that they did not expect to be able to complete more than the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles; and that, had it not been for the encouragement which they had received, they should long ago have requested the Society to relieve them from the task which had been imposed upon them."

"After the last of these statements had been read to the Board in July, 1837, by the dean of Chichester, the editors were requested to proceed with the work, and to finish the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles: Archdeacon Bather having, at the request of the Standing Committee, and with the approbation of his grace the president, and of the Board, undertaken to prepare the practical reflections."

"At the general meeting in November, 1838, the secretaries stated to the Board, that the Standing Committee had received a communication from Archdeacon Bather, to the effect, that he felt himself constrained to relinquish the office which he had undertaken. The secretaries were then directed by the Board to communicate the circumstances to his Grace the President, and to request his advice."

"Since that period, several discussions have taken place upon this subject at the general meetings of the Society: and the Standing Committee have recently received a communication from the editors, in answer to one from the secretary, from which it appears, that they have completed the Commentary on the four Gospels, but feel themselves under the necessity of declining to be responsible for more."

"The Standing Committee regret, therefore, to state, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the difficulty of carrying into effect the inten-

mittee had taken into consideration the letter of Mr. Justice Burton, dated January 6, 1840, which had been referred to them at the January meeting; and that the Committee were of opinion, that of the several objects which Mr. Burton considered advisable, towards supplying the religious wants of the colony of New South Wales, that of "the establishment of a college, founded on the principles of the national Church, for the education of persons in the colony for the ministry, and as schoolmasters," appeared to them the one to which the Society could the most appropriately afford its aid. The Standing Committee, therefore, recommended that the sum of three thousand pounds should be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Australia, towards the erection of such a college at Sydney. It was proposed, that this grant should be made at the general meeting in May.

The following members of the Society were proposed to the Board to form the Tract Committee for the year ensuing:—

Rev. Dr. D'Oyly,	Rev. R. G. Baker,
Rev. Dr. Dealtry,	Rev. J. Endell Tyler,
Rev. J. Lonsdale,	Rev. C. B. Dalton.
Rev. J. G. Ward,	

The secretary reported, that the Lord Bishop of London, in consequence of his various engagements, had signified his intention of resigning his office as one of the episcopal referees, and that his Grace the President had been pleased to nominate the Lord Bishop of Salisbury an episcopal referee.

The following report, which was laid before the last general meeting, was taken into consideration:—

"The Standing Committee beg to report to the Board, that in pursuance of the resolution of the Board, agreed to at the general meeting in December last, by which they were empowered to add some members from the Society at large to the sub-Committee appointed to consider the best means for the counteraction of anti-Christian and immoral principles, they have added to it the following gentlemen: namely,

"The Revs. Sanderson Robins, I. N. Allen, John Harding, Richard Harvey, Thomas Jackson, Henry Melville, George Pearson, J. M. Rodwell, Thyeir T. Smith, Daniel Wilson.

"The Standing Committee beg further to report to the Board, that they have received a resolution of the sub-Committee, by which it appears that it is deemed necessary for the attainment of the objects for which the sub-Committee was appointed, that it should have the power of publishing books and tracts suitable for these objects.

"The Standing Committee having carefully considered the subject, are of opinion, that it would be desirable for the Board to appoint a Special Committee for this purpose.

"They therefore beg to recommend to the Board,

"That the members of the Standing Committee, together with the foregoing ten members of the Society, who are members of the existing sub-Committee, be now constituted a Special Committee, 'to consider the best means which may be devised for the counteraction of the anti-Christian and immoral principles that are at present obtruded on the young and inexperienced in our populous towns and throughout the country.'

"That the Special Committee shall have the power of publishing such books and tracts as they shall deem requisite for the attainment of the objects for which they shall be appointed, subject to the approbation of three episcopal referees:

"That his Grace the President be requested to nominate three of their lordships, the Bishops, to be the episcopal referees for this purpose:

"That the above power be granted to the Special Committee for one year from the date of their appointment:

"That the Standing Committee be empowered to authorize the treasurers to pay for the purchase of copyrights and other contingent expenses of the Special Committee."

It having been proposed that this report be adopted, Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke moved, by way of amendment, that it be adopted with the omission of the following words, 'subject to the approbation of three episcopal referees':

"That his Grace the President be requested to

nominate three of their lordships, the Bishops, to be the episcopal referees for this purpose.'

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Percival White, and negatived.

The report was then adopted.

The Rev. Robert Monro brought forward the motion of which he had given notice at the last general meeting, and proposed the following resolution for the adoption of the Board:—

"That a humble address be transmitted to her Majesty, and a petition to both houses of parliament, calling attention to the great want of church accommodation which exists in various parts of England and Wales, and praying for the adoption of efficient measures for the removal of such want."

Mr. G. J. P. Smith seconded this motion.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Monro, having read a form of a petition, moved that this be the form of petition, and was seconded by Mr. Smith.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Campbell:—

"That Mr. Monro, with five other members now present, be a Committee to prepare for the adoption of this meeting an address and petition in conformity with the resolution just passed."

This amendment was put from the chair, and negatived.

The Rev. Dr. Nihill proposed, by way of amendment—

"That it be referred to the Standing Committee, to prepare an address and petition in conformity with the resolution just passed."

This was seconded by Mr. John Sharp, and carried.*

The Rev. J. D. Hales gave the following notice of motion for the general meeting in May:—

"That all clergymen subscribing annually one guinea to the foreign translation fund be at liberty to apply for Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer Books, Homilies, and all authorised formularies of the united Church of England and Ireland, (as by law established,) on the terms of the Society, provided such publications be intended for their own use and distribution, or for sale to the poor, or for the use of charitable institutions, with which they are locally or parochially connected."

The following notice of motion for the May meeting was given by the Rev. William Palmer:—

"Resolved.—That this Society will not in future, either at general meetings or through Committees responsible to itself, exercise any function or take upon itself any responsibility which belongs of right to the bishops of the Church: and especially that it will in no case, mediately or immediately, directly or by implication, pronounce any decision upon doctrine; nor select or alter books or tracts for the general supply of the churches of these kingdoms and the colonies: but will confine itself to the raising of money, and to the management of subordinate details of its application and expenditure, under the direction of the archbishops and bishops; and in choosing or rejecting, altering or abridging, printing and selling, or distributing books and tracts, it will follow implicitly the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the other archbishops and bishops, or of such persons as they may be pleased to appoint to be their deputies for the purpose."

Resolutions to be moved at the May meeting, if

Mr. Palmer's motion is carried.

"(1).—That the 28th, 29th, and 30th rules of the Society be altered, and for the future stand thus—

"XXVIII. That every book or paper so recommended be referred to their lordships the Bishops, and be forwarded to them in succession, or to such persons as they shall think fit to appoint to examine the same in their behalf.

"XXIX. That their lordships the Bishops, or a majority of their number, shall have power to make such orders and regulations touching the examination, preparation, and selection of books and tracts to be placed on the catalogue of the Society, as to them shall seem fit; and to alter the same from

* The address and petition have been prepared, and will be found at the end of this report. The petition will lie at the Society's office for the signatures of members, until it becomes necessary to transmit it for presentation.

time to time; and to appoint such persons as they shall think proper to carry the same into effect; and that all such orders, regulations, and appointments, being duly notified to the secretary of the Society, under the hand of his Grace the President, shall be as binding upon the Society as if the same were duly made at any general meeting.

"XXX. That the Standing Committee be required to place upon the Society's catalogue any book or tract which shall be certified to them as fit to be published by the Society, by such persons or person as may be authorised by the majority of the Bishops to certify the same; and to remove from the Society's catalogue any book or tract which shall at any time be in like manner certified as unfit to be continued thereon."

"(2).—That the 21st and 32nd rules of the Society be henceforth repealed; and that the subsequent rules be numbered accordingly."

A letter was read from the Rev. H. R. Larking, Messina, requesting some assistance from the Society in behalf of the British congregation at that place. They are in want of a large Bible and Common Prayer-Book for the desk, and books for the communion table of the chapel, as well as Bibles and Common Prayer-Books for distribution. Mr. Larking says, "Such a grant could not be better placed than among the people here. For a quarter of a century they have been compelled to live almost as heathens."

This application was recommended by the Lord Bishop of London to the favourable consideration of the Society.

The books applied for were granted.

The Rev. Sir R. H. Dukinfield applied for the grant of a large Bible, Prayer-Books, and books for the communion table, for the performance of Divine service in a church now erecting in South Australia. A supply of books and tracts for the use of the poor in the Colony was also requested.

The Board agreed to grant the books for the church, and books and tracts to the value of 15*l.* for the poor.

A memorial from the Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D., the Rev. H. Budd, the Rev. Guy Bryan, the Rev. C. J. Yorke, the Rev. H. B. S. Harris, on the subject of some of the tracts on the Society's list, was laid before the meeting.

Mr. E. F. Moore moved,

"That this memorial be referred to the Standing Committee, with a request that they would consider it, and report thereupon, if they should think fit."

Mr. J. C. Meymott seconded this.

Mr. T. Dornford then moved, by way of amendment, that the memorial be read to the meeting.

Mr. G. J. P. Smith seconded this amendment.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke then moved, as an amendment, the substitution of the word "as" for "if," in Mr. Moore's resolution.

This amendment was seconded by Mr. G. J. P. Smith, and negatived.

The original motion was then carried.

Several grants of books were made.

Several letters of acknowledgment were laid before the meeting.

The donations to the amount of 239*l.* 10*s.* were then announced.

The secretaries stated that the annual meeting of treasurers and secretaries of diocesan and district committees will be held at the Society's house on Wednesday, the 6th of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon.

Seventy-five new members were admitted.

THE PETITION.

"To the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of the undersigned members of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge

"Sheweth,

"That your petitioners deem it to be the bounden duty of the state to make adequate provision for the public worship of Almighty God, and for the religious instruction of the people, according to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England; and to take care that such provision be from time

to time increased in proportion to the increase of the population.

"That the population of England and Wales has increased by more than five millions during the last twenty years.

"That the whole number of churches erected during that period, either wholly or in part by means of parliamentary grants, has amounted to no more than 243: that the portion of the population which can be accommodated in them is less than 315,000, and the free accommodation for the poor is less than 175,000.

"That although many other churches have been built or enlarged by the exertions of societies and of individuals during the same period, yet all that has hitherto been accomplished by public bounty or private munificence has hardly served to mitigate the evils arising from this deficiency, and a large proportion of the people are still altogether excluded from the public worship, the religious instruction, and the pastoral superintendence of the Church.

"That this deficiency of pastoral superintendence and religious instruction is a great national evil, and has been productive of much demoralization among the people, especially in the more populous districts.

"That the only effectual remedy for this deficiency is an immediate and progressive increase in the number of churches; and that this can only be adequately accomplished by the efforts of the Government and the Legislature.

"Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly implore, that your Honourable House will be pleased to take into your most serious consideration the spiritual destitution of the country, and to adopt such measures as in your wisdom you shall deem expedient for the speedy remedy of the existing deficiency, and for such a progressive enlargement of the Church Establishment in England and Wales as shall prevent the recurrence of this evil, and shall provide efficiently for the spiritual interests of the people."

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

4, Trafalgar Square, April 11th, 1840.

MR. SAINTSBURY having resigned the office of Under Treasurer and Receiver, it is requested that the Secretaries and Treasurers of the several districts will make their remittances payable to the order of the "Society."

A great movement in behalf of the Society has been commenced in the city. In compliance with a requisition, signed by 400 merchants, bankers, and traders, the Lord Mayor convened a public meeting at the Mansion House, to "consider the insufficient provision now made for Divine worship and religious instruction in the Colonies, and to take measures for enabling the Society to supply this lamentable deficiency."

The meeting took place on Wednesday last, April 8, and was very numerously attended. Among the heads of the Church there were present, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Hereford, Norwich, Rochester, Nova Scotia. They were supported by the sheriffs, Aldermen Thompson, Venables, Messrs. Wilson, Labouchere, Hoare, Manning, Tritton, Twining, &c.

The following are the resolutions, which were carried unanimously:—

Resolution 1. Moved by the Archbishop of Canterbury; seconded by Thomas Wilson, Esq.

"That it is the bounden duty of the English nation, in gratitude to Almighty God for its manifold spiritual privileges, and the great extent of her commerce, to use every means in its power to spread the knowledge of the Gospel throughout the world, and especially in countries peopled from its own shores, or forming a part of the British empire."

Resolution 2. Moved by the Bishop of London; seconded by John Labouchere, Esq.

"That the want of an adequate public provision for the worship of God and the religious instruction of the people in the Colonies and dependencies of the Crown imposes the strongest obligation upon individuals to take measures for the supply of this lamentable deficiency."

Resolution 3. Moved by the Bishop of Nova Scotia; seconded by Mr. Sheriff Evans.

"That the long-continued and increasing efforts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to provide Churches and Clergymen for the Colonies, and to maintain missionaries in heathen lands, entitles it to the approbation and support of all who pray for the extension of Christ's kingdom upon earth."

Resolution 4. Moved by Archdeacon Wilberforce; seconded by Chief Justice Robinson.

"That the merchants, bankers, traders, and other inhabitants of the city of London, from their intimate connection with the British Colonies, are called upon to promote their spiritual welfare by contributing towards the execution of the Society's designs."

Resolution 5. Moved by Charles J. Manning, Esq.; seconded by Henry Hoare, Esq.

"That a committee be formed in the city for the purpose of carrying the foregoing resolutions into effect; and that sub-committees be named for each ward or parish, with a view of obtaining for the Society a regular and permanent support among all classes of the inhabitants."

Resolution 6. Moved by the Bishop of Llandaff; seconded by the Bishop of Bangor.

"That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for his ready and courteous compliance with the prayer of the requisitionists in granting to them the use of the Egyptian Hall, for presiding upon this occasion, and for the able and dignified manner in which he has filled the chair."

Upwards of 1000*l.* were contributed, and there is every reason to anticipate a large amount of annual subscriptions when sub-committees shall be formed according to the plan proposed in the fifth resolution.

MISSIONARIES.

The Society has recently determined to assist in maintaining a Clergyman at Adelaide, South Australia. The Rev. James Farrell, who has been appointed to this duty, will sail in the course of a few weeks. Intelligence has been received of the arrival of the Rev. A. W. Street, appointed to the junior professorship at Bishop's College, Calcutta.

MADRAS.

The Madras diocesan secretary has recently sent home a very gratifying report of the progress of religion and education in that diocese. The following are extracts:—

"Three missionaries, young, active, and zealous, are occupying the scenes of former missionary exertion, Tinnevely, where, till recently, only one was employed. Entirely new stations have been formed at Madura, Dindigul, and Combaconum, while the circle has been greatly extended in the neighbourhood both of Tanjore and Trichinopoly. Attempts have been made, not without expense, to establish separate missions at Pulicat, thirty miles to the northward; and, closer under our eye, at the old seat of Romanism, St. Thomé; while the operations under the Vepery mission have been extended to various villages in a space stretching thirty miles westward.

"The station at Vellore has been again supplied with a missionary in the recently ordained deacon, the Rev. F. H. A. Schmitz.

"On the feast of Epiphany the Rev. Messrs. Kohlhoff and Heyne were admitted to priest's orders, and catechists Godfrey and Abishaganaden to deacon's orders. Mr. Godfrey is to be placed at Trichinopoly, which station, I regret to add, will for the present be under his sole charge, it having pleased God to remove from this world the Rev. D. Schreyvogel: he departed this life on the 16th Jan. 1840, at Pondicherry, at the age of sixty-three.

"Since the return of the Bishop, Mr. M'Leod, from Bishop's College, has been admitted on the list of the Society's catechists; he bids fair to be a valuable acquisition, and purposes offering himself for holy orders in about twelve months."

BRITISH N. AMERICA.

The Rev. Alex. Williams has been approved as missionary to Upper Canada. Mr. Alex. Campbell will be ordained by the Bishop of London on Trinity Sunday for some mission, probably in New Brunswick.

The Society has resolved to grant 100*l.* a year towards the stipend of a Clergyman to be stationed at Fernando Po.

Donations received in March, 1840, for the Society's general designs:—

Miss S. L. Archer-Houblon, Coopersale, Epping	£50 0
Miss M. A. Archer-Houblon, ditto	50 0
Miss Harriet Archer-Houblon, ditto	50 0
Voted at Leicester County Anniversary Meeting	50 0
J. C. (3rd don.), by Rev. G. J. Haggitt, Bury St. Edmund's	25 0
Col. Thomas Austen, Kippington, Sevenoaks	25 0
Part of the savings of an old domestic Servant, by Rev. T. Furneaux, St. German's, Cornwall	25 0
Rev. Dr. Fearon, Oare, Hastings	15 0
John Ady, Esq. Abergavenny	10 0
Rev. R. Hutchinson, Nottingham	8 0
Henry Goulburn, Esq. Upper Berkeley-street	5 5
Sir H. W. Martin, Bart. Lockinge Park	5 0
Sir Henry Askew, Palinsburn, Northumberland	5 0
Rev. C. H. Earle, Salisbury (deceased)	5 0
Rev. C. J. Y., Romford	5 0

From Bristol, viz.—	
The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol	10 0
A Layman	10 0
Rev. Dr. Allen	10 0
A Friend, by Rev. J. Clifford	5 0
Rev. Prebendary Banks	10 0
A. G. H. Battersby, Esq.	10 0
Rev. W. H. R. Bayley	10 0
Thomas Daniel, Esq.	10 0
Charles Dawson, Esq.	10 0
Charles B. Hare, Esq.	10 0
J. W. by post	10 0
T. H. Layton, Esq.	10 0
P. J. Miles, Esq.	10 0
M. E. C.	10 0
P. G. F.	10 0
Produce of a book	5 0
Edward Sampson, Esq.	10 0
C. L. Walker, Esq.	10 0
George Worrall, Esq.	10 0
	514 5

Donations for special purposes:—	
Leamington District Committee, for a new Missionary Station in Nova Scotia	76 0
G. C. Courthope, Esq. Whiligh, Ticehurst, for South Australia	10 0
J. H. by Rev. W. Kinsey, Cheltenham, for Australian Mission	5 0
	91 0

Legacy bequeathed:—	
Miss Honor Williams, Belvedere, Bath	50 0
Total receipts for the month of March, 2,902 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	
Total receipts during the first quarter of 1840, 8,851 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>	

To the Right Honourable the LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL in Parliament assembled.

The humble Petition of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts,
Sheweth:

That from the earliest period of our Colonial history, a desire has been professed by the Government of Great Britain to provide for Divine Worship and Religious Instruction in the Colonies, and that the public faith has been solemnly pledged to the discharge of this important duty.

That in the year 1701, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was incorporated for the express purpose of assisting in the accomplishment of these great objects, and, from that time to the present day, has been engaged in the building of Churches and maintenance of clergymen throughout the foreign dependencies of the empire.

That in pursuance of the measures adopted and recommended by the Society, episcopal sees have been erected in Nova Scotia and Canada, and, more recently, in the West Indies, in Upper Canada, and

in Newfoundland; and that the Church of England has been recognised as the Established Church in the colonies.

That from the time when the Canadian provinces were ceded to the British crown, public attention has been perseveringly directed to the maintenance of a Protestant clergy in those extensive territories, as will be seen by referring to the royal instructions to the governors of the province, and more especially to the Acts of Parliament for the better government of Canada, passed in the years 1774 and 1791.

That the last-mentioned statute, having recited that his Majesty had been graciously pleased, by message to both houses of Parliament, to express his royal desire to be enabled to make a permanent appropriation of land in the said provinces, "in such manner as may best conduce to the due and sufficient support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy within the said provinces, in proportion to such increase as may happen in the population and cultivation thereof," enacted, that no grant of land should be valid, unless one-seventh part thereof should be allotted and appropriated for the support and maintenance of a Protestant clergy; and that the profits arising from such lands "should be applicable solely to the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy, within the province in which the same shall be situated, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever."

That in the year 1819, his Majesty's law officers gave an opinion relative to the rents and profits of the clergy reserves in the Canadas, in which they state, that "they think the Governor would be justified in applying such rents and profits to the maintenance and support of clergy of the Church of Scotland, as well as those of the Church of England, but not to the support and maintenance of ministers of Dissenting Protestant congregations."

That, in consequence of the urgent spiritual wants of the colonies, and the insufficiency of the proceeds of the clergy reserves, to meet the expense of maintaining an adequate number of clergymen, annual Parliamentary grants were voted for that purpose, and the distribution of them was entrusted to this Society.

That upon the discontinuance of such grants in the year 1831, the Society was encouraged by Government to keep up the full number of clergymen then in connexion with it; and as regarded clergymen who had been employed previously to that year, a specific agreement was made for the payment of three-fourths of the salaries of those stationed in Upper Canada and Nova Scotia, from funds under the controul of Government, on condition that such as were stationed in Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Prince Edward's Island, and Newfoundland, should receive payment in the same proportion from the Society. And, although there was no arrangement equally definite respecting their successors, or any additional clergymen whose services might be required in settlements not provided for before the year 1831, it was announced to the Society in that year, by his late Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, that the clergy reserves in the Canadas, and the Church and school lands in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, would be so appropriated as to afford, at no distant period, the means of supporting a Protestant clergy in those provinces, and thus relieve the Society from a burden too heavy to be borne permanently by a charitable institution.

That relying on these assurances, the Society, in addition to very extensive operations in the West Indies and Australia, has undertaken, since the year 1831, to engage and assist in maintaining forty clergymen in Upper and Lower Canada, over and above the number employed in those provinces at the time of the withdrawal of the Parliamentary grant; and that a still further addition, of an hundred and fifty clergymen, is required to meet the wants of the numerous emigrants from the mother country now settled in British America.

That the Society has therefore seen, with great alarm and regret, a bill recently passed by the legislature of Upper Canada, enacting that the whole of the clergy reserves in that province shall be sold, and that the proceeds of such sales, and of sales heretofore effected under the provisions of the Act

of 1827, shall be vested in any securities within that province, and the interest divided among the Churches of England and Scotland, the Presbyterians of the United Synod, and all other "religious bodies or denominations of Christians now recognized by the constitution and laws of the province;" which are understood to be as follows:—

Methodists, of which there are several denominations.	Congregationalists.
Roman Catholics.	Lutherans.
Baptists.	Mennonites.
Independents.	Tunkers.
	Moravians.
	Quakers.

That, without expressing any opinion upon the propriety of supporting the ministers of dissenting denominations from public funds, the Society regards with the deepest concern the proposed departure from the practice hitherto observed by the British Government, and solemnly sanctioned by Parliament, of making provision for the maintenance of clergymen of the Church of England, in proportion to the growing population of the colonies, and thus supplying the spiritual wants of her Majesty's subjects, who have settled in British America, confiding in the assurance of the Government and Legislature, that they and their children should be furnished with means of religious instruction similar to those which they enjoyed at home.

That if it be thought fit to afford religious instruction to Dissenters at the public charge, such charge should be borne by funds other than those set apart by Parliament for the maintenance of clergymen of the Established Church; and that at a time when one hundred and fifty additional clergymen are required to minister to congregations in the Canadas, and the sum of money applicable to the maintenance of clergymen is insufficient to meet the necessities of the case, it will be highly detrimental to the interests of our holy religion, to sanction a bill by which that sum will be reduced to an inconsiderable pittance.

That there are several important questions respecting the true meaning and interpretation of the Act of 1791, upon which it is desirable to obtain the opinion of her Majesty's judges before the bill upon your lordships' table becomes the law of the land.

That although by the Act of 1791, power is given to the Colonial legislature of Canada to vary or repeal, subject to a veto on the part of either house of the Imperial Parliament, the provisions of that Act for the allotment or appropriation of clergy reserves, and for the erection of parishes, grave doubts are entertained respecting the competence of the Colonial legislature to interfere, in such manner as will divert the application of the clergy reserves from the purposes specifically defined in the statute; much more to transfer a fund provided for a Protestant clergy to the maintenance of the Roman Catholic religion, an event which must certainly happen, if the plan now proposed for adoption in Upper Canada be regarded as a precedent for the adoption of a like plan in the Lower Province.

That it is also doubtful whether the Clause (41) of the Act of 1791, enabling the provincial legislature to vary or repeal the provisions of that Act respecting the allotment and appropriation of lands for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy, gives them any authority to legislate respecting lands already allotted or appropriated, and still more, whether it empowers them to apply the proceeds of lands sold under the authority of the Act of 1827, to purposes not contemplated in that Act.

That supposing these legal questions to have been decided in conformity with the sentiments of the existing government of Upper Canada, it will remain for your lordships to consider the justice and expediency of the provisions contained in the bill recently transmitted from that province.

That in the message on the subject of the clergy reserves addressed by his Majesty, in January, 1832, to the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, recommending them to consider how their authority might be used "most advantageously to the spiritual and temporal interest of his Majesty's faithful subjects in that province," it was declared as the result of his Majesty's inquiries, that the changes sought for in the disposition of the clergy reserves might be carried into effect "without sacrificing the just claims of the Established Churches

of England and Scotland;" and the Society trusts that the claims which were recognised so explicitly in the year 1832 will not be overlooked at the present time.

That so late as in the year 1839 two measures obtained the approbation of the provincial legislature of Upper Canada, by the first of which it was provided, that salaries of 100*l.* a year should be paid from the proceeds of the clergy reserves to each clergyman of the Church of England, resident according to certain specified terms in that province; while by the second it was provided, that the reserves should be sold, and the purchase money be paid into the hands of the receiver-general of the province, to be appropriated by the Imperial Parliament to religious purposes.

That although the first of these enactments, after having passed both the House of Assembly and the legislative council, was subsequently rejected in the House of Assembly by a very small majority; and the second, when transmitted to this country, did not obtain her Majesty's assent; yet the fact that such measures were favourably entertained in the year 1839 by the provincial legislature, affords a complete answer to those who assume, that if the bill now before Parliament be rejected, it will be impossible to obtain better, or even as good terms for the Church of England on any future occasion.

That the interposition of the provincial legislature is not necessary to the attainment of any objects sought for by the clergymen and other members of the Church of England, who desire only that the meaning of the Act of 1791 should be determined by competent authority, and its provisions carried into effect accordingly.

That after a careful examination of the bill now before your lordships, your petitioners think that it is deficient in every one of the characters by which such a measure ought to be marked, and is constructed upon a plan which prevents even the possibility of effecting the objects which it professes to have in view.

By proposing to sell the clergy reserves at the present time, when the price of land in Upper Canada is necessarily much below its intrinsic value, it gives up the great principle of the Act of 1791, that of making a provision for clergymen in proportion to the increasing population and cultivation of the province.

By investing the proceeds of future sales, and also of former sales, under the Act of 1827, "in any security within the province," it exposes the whole sum derived from these sources to imminent danger, if not to certain loss.

By dividing the payments to be made from the interest of these investments among the ministers of all denominations of Christians recognised in the province, the very principle of an Established Church is renounced, and the State proclaims itself indifferent to the maintenance of the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England.

By requiring a census of the people to be taken once in every four years according to their different religious persuasions, the expense of which, under a special commission, is to be charged upon the clergy reserves, and will swallow up a large portion of their produce, and by enacting that the remainder of that produce shall be divided among the different denominations in proportion to their numbers, it will cause the incomes of the clergy to fluctuate in a manner wholly inconsistent with their comfort, respectability, and usefulness, and will increase and perpetuate the religious dissensions which it is the professed object of the measure to prevent; while, by enabling any five persons interested in the affairs of the various denominations, and thinking themselves aggrieved by the distribution of the fund, to proceed in the Court of Chancery for the redress of their grievance, it gives encouragement to endless litigation, and provides every discontented individual with the means of disturbing the public peace.

That, for these and other reasons, your petitioners, while they express their earnest wish that some mode may be devised for settling the difficult questions connected with the clergy reserves in Upper and Lower Canada, are firmly convinced that no permanent settlement of them is to be expected from the bill now upon your lordships' table, and

humbly pray your lordships that it may not be suffered to pass into a law.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

NATIONAL SOCIETY'S OFFICE,
Sanctuary, Westminster,
19th March, 1846.

TO THE REV. EDWARD FEILD, M.A.

REV. SIR,

IN consequence of your appointment by the National Society as an Examiner or Inspector of Schools, I have, under the direction of his Grace the President, and the General Committee, prepared some instructions to assist you in the discharge of that responsible office. You will, however, observe that these instructions are only provisional, and must be expected to derive important additions and amendments from further experience.

The object of the Committee in selecting inspectors, is merely to place at the disposal of the Bishops and Diocesan Boards the services of persons whose peculiar fitness for the duties thus imposed upon them has been ascertained by competent testimony; and whose inspection, emanating from one common centre, and extending over more than one diocese, may tend to promote uniformity of system, and to diffuse generally such improvements as have been locally introduced. The Committee have never claimed, nor desired to exercise, any power or controul over schools in union with the Society; and the experience of nearly thirty years convinces them, that the cause of education in this country never can be furthered by any attempt to impose restraints upon the managers of schools beyond those implied of necessity in their recognition of the authorised formularies and discipline of the Church.

Under the sanction of episcopal authority, you will no doubt find the clergyman and school-managers desirous to avail themselves of your services in the inspection of their school. But to prevent all misconception, you will be careful to explain, that the purpose of your visit is only to assist them in the completion of their own design; not so much to expose errors, as to promote improvements; to control, as to persuade; to censure, as to encourage;—in short, to show how the well-being, moral and religious, physical and intellectual, of the rising generation may be most effectually promoted. Feeling the delicacy of the task you have undertaken, you will not fail to evince a conciliatory spirit throughout your whole proceedings.

The duties of your office will be,

1st. To ascertain the actual state of each school by personal examination, aided by the explanations of the local managers.

2dly. To draw the attention of the managers to points in respect to which their school might be improved.

3dly. To collect information as to local difficulties, and wants generally experienced, and as to the best means of meeting them which have been devised in particular cases.

Before commencing your inspection of any Diocese, you will be informed by the bishop, either directly or through the diocesan board, what schools you are to examine. You will also receive from this office a list of all schools within the diocese, which have received pecuniary assistance, either immediately from the Society itself, or through its intervention from the Treasury; and you will visit as many of them as your general arrangements will permit, with the view of ascertaining, in addition to the particulars common to them with other Schools, the mode in which the funds supplied from either source have been expended. You may find that some of them have not been united to the diocesan board, in which case you will take the opportunity of pointing out to the managers the advantage and propriety of placing them in that relation.

When you are about to visit any school, due notice should be given of your intention, and the clergyman and managers should be requested to meet and confer with you upon the several particulars to which your attention will be directed.

These particulars will vary according to the kind of school to be visited, whether it be a *National, Infant, Evening, or Sunday School*.

To begin with a *National School*, and with the most obvious, though not the most important point for examination, namely, the physical comfort and well-being of the children, you will ascertain whether the school-house is substantially built, commodiously fitted up, and kept in good repair; whether it is of adequate dimensions, and situated in a central and accessible position; whether it is well lighted, and warmed, and thoroughly ventilated; whether there is annexed to it a yard or playground, well drained and fenced; whether the children are taught habits of cleanliness, and have time allowed them, at proper intervals, for exercise and recreation.

In turning your attention from the physical to the intellectual and religious departments of education, you will probably regard the two latter as to a great extent identical; not only because the most intellectual and elevating of all studies is religion, and because a spirit of religion ought to direct all the exercises of the understanding; but because in common country schools there is seldom leisure or opportunity for much intellectual cultivation beyond that which is interwoven with religious and moral instruction. At the same time it may, in regard to certain objects, be convenient to consider the means of intellectual improvement separately from those of religious education. You will inquire, therefore, whether school-materials in sufficient quantity, and of a proper kind, are provided; what are the books employed; and how much time is devoted to study. With respect to the method of instruction, you will, where it is monitorial, inquire how far the master or mistress is acquainted with the principles of that system, as adopted by the National Society at its formation: you will ascertain the age and proficiency of the monitors; whether they are allowed to teach all subjects indiscriminately, or are confined to the more mechanical and elementary departments of instruction; whether any, and what number, are paid or apprenticed; whether they receive tuition at extra hours, apart from the other pupils; whether there is an assistant master or mistress, and how paid; and whether the master confines his attention to a single class, or extends his personal instructions to the whole school. Where the simultaneous system has been introduced, you will consider how far the master or mistress possesses the necessary art of communicating ideas in clear and popular language, and of keeping alive attention by a due mixture of interrogation and ellipsis. Under either of these systems, or under the two in combination, recollecting that the master is of far more importance than the system, the spirit than the mechanism of the school, you will endeavour to satisfy yourself whether the acquirements are showy or substantial, and whether the replies are made intelligently, or mechanically and by rote. You will estimate the progress of the junior, as well as of the senior class; and the progress, in each class, of the lower as well as of the higher pupils. While you do not overlook their attainments in history, geography, arithmetic, music, &c. you will pay especial attention to their proficiency in reading, writing, speaking, and understanding their own language. You will represent to all the parties interested in a school, the fundamental importance of language as the vehicle of thought, and the necessity of especial instruction in grammar, and the meaning of words. It will be proper for you further to inquire whether the school is provided with a library; and if so, of what books it consists, and in what manner, and to what extent, it is made available and useful. You will also carefully examine all attempts to introduce works of industry into schools, and inquire into the causes of success or failure in the plans adopted. Considering the early age at which children are sent to work in rural as well as in manufacturing districts, it will be a proper subject of investigation how far the time deducted from school hours for the purpose of manual employment is compensated by advantage to the habits and prospects of the scholars.

But by far the most important subject for your investigation, that of *religion and morality*, remains. You will, therefore, inform yourself as to the regu-

larity of the children in their attendance at school, in what way registered, and how enforced; as to manners and behaviour, whether orderly and decorous; as to obedience, whether prompt and cheerful, or reluctant and limited to the time while the master's eye is upon the child; and as to rewards and punishments, on what principle administered, and with what results. Where boys and girls are taught together in the same school-room, you will pay attention to their age and habits, and to the results of their instruction in common. You will report, with especial care, upon the daily practice of the school with reference to Divine worship; whether the duties of the day are begun and ended with prayer and psalmody; whether attendance is duly given at Church; whether daily instruction is given in the Bible; whether the Creed, the Catechism, and the Liturgy, are explained, together with the terms most commonly in use throughout the Scriptures and the several offices of the Church.

In connexion with the religious and intellectual training of children, the Committee are desirous to benefit by the result of your most careful observations upon a point of vital importance, regarding which a diversity of opinion and practice still prevails, namely, the use of the Holy Bible as a lesson-book for reading. In cases, therefore, where books of a general character have in this respect been substituted for the Scriptures, you will inquire whether the result has been a greater reverence for the sacred text as the word of God; or whether there are any indications of a tendency on the part of the master to take less pains in imparting, and on the part of the scholars to feel less interest in receiving, instruction grounded on the Bible and formularies of the Church, than when engaged in subjects which, with less trouble both to master and scholar, may produce more immediate and apparent results in augmenting the capacity and knowledge of the children. This comparison will have a further object. You will endeavour to ascertain whether the use of words with a clear perception of their meaning, and the culture of the mental faculties, is distinguished from the mere attainment of knowledge, be more effectually promoted by the study of Holy Scripture, with all the aids of illustration and collateral reference, or by a wider and more miscellaneous course of reading. It will be obvious that in thus comparing different methods of instruction, due allowance must be made not only for the degree of personal superintendence given by the clergyman and other visitors, but also for the relative capacity of the teachers.

To estimate that capacity is the most delicate part of the Inspector's duty, but it is also that in which his judgment and experience will be of the greatest value to local managers. You will not, therefore, withhold from them any opinion on this head which may be safely and advantageously given; nor will you withhold from the master himself any suggestions for the improvement of his school; taking care, in each instance, that the clergyman and managers should know and approve of them. I need scarcely add, that in addressing queries or observations to the master, you will be careful to do so in such a manner that his credit and authority with his scholars shall be unimpaired. It may frequently happen that the master is less effective than is desirable from want of sufficient training and experience; in those cases you will inquire whether he could be allowed to attend in London or elsewhere for further instruction, provided an efficient substitute could be supplied during his absence. Should the defects in any school appear to arise from its being too large to be effectually superintended by one person, you will specially report thereon, in the hope that some provision may be made for employing assistant-teachers or paid monitors. And with reference to this subject you will, as occasion offers, point out the advantages arising to a school when promising scholars are induced to remain by small weekly payments, by presents of clothing, &c. or by being afterwards apprenticed to the master or mistress of some well-ordered National School.

Besides the above points, which for the most part will be the subject of special communication rather than of your general Report, you may usefully inquire as to the salaries of the several teachers; and

in particular as to the price paid for instruction in different schools, and to the question thence arising, whether the charge of maintaining schools on the most efficient footing may not, in a very considerable degree, be defrayed by the parents—a due regard being paid to the respective ages of the children, and to the extent of the instruction given. In the case of small schools, where the salary is not enough to maintain a master, you may suggest the inquiry whether a mistress properly trained would not be sufficient.

The queries just mentioned refer primarily to a National School commonly so called; but you will easily perceive how far they can be adapted to schools of any other description. For each kind of school there will of necessity be peculiar inquiries appropriate to its peculiar object. Sunday-schools will not fall so frequently under your observation as daily schools; but on account of their great importance, you will avail yourself of every opportunity to visit them. You will find out, also, whether the children have other opportunities of instruction; and if not, whether such opportunities might not be provided for them. The most obvious, and in many cases the most effectual provision for this purpose, would be to open the Sunday or National School-room for evening classes, either occasionally or daily, throughout the week. By this arrangement, which the Society has frequently recommended, the education of apprentices and farmers' boys, which is so often terminated prematurely, may be continued at least to the period of their confirmation. You will also inquire whether any arrangements are made whereby the managers may maintain a connexion with the pupils, and trace the effects of their education after they have quitted the school; as, for instance, by receiving testimonials of their conduct at the end of one, two, or three years, and by giving them books or other rewards, when the reports of their employers are favourable.

In the case of infant-schools, you will not only recollect, that long-continued bodily restraint is injurious to the health and growth of infants, but that all attempt to force the intellectual powers into premature activity is dangerous, and for the most part frustrates the very purpose intended, which is not to make a show on the day of examination, but to prepare the child for being intelligent and well-informed in mature life. At the same time, it will not escape you, that moral and religious principle may be instilled sooner than is commonly imagined; that habits of veracity and docility may be very early acquired; and that the great lesson of obedience is most easily and effectually inculcated before a contrary disposition has been allowed to establish itself in the mind. In an infant-school, therefore, the proper subject of inquiry is, not solely, or even principally, what the infants know, but whether they are healthy, cheerful, cleanly, orderly, and obedient. The age of entering and leaving school will in this, as in other cases, be a proper subject of inquiry.

Although dame-schools are not the immediate subject of your official inspection, you will not leave them entirely without notice. You will inform yourself whether in some instances they are not better than report represents them; and might not frequently be improved, and taken with advantage under the patronage of the parochial Clergy.

In case you are invited to visit any middle or commercial school, your course of proceeding will be determined by the nature of the establishment, and its relation to the Diocesan Board under which you may be acting. These establishments will fall under one of the following heads:—

1. Schools taken into Union by the Boards.
2. Schools established by the Boards.
3. English departments connected with the old grammar schools.
4. Superior departments engrafted on National Schools, and conducted in part by the same master and assistant.

On the system of education best suited to middle schools, you will no doubt be frequently invited to give an opinion. Owing to the rapid increase in wealth and importance of the class for whose children these establishments are designed, the subject is in some degree new; and the Society cannot be expected to pronounce at once decidedly upon it.

How far the education should be founded on literature and abstract science; how far it may include an acquaintance with the principles of commerce and agriculture;—how far the grammatical and literary branch should be cultivated in the ancient languages; how far in English and the languages of modern Europe;—in what manner and to what extent an acquaintance with geography, history, physical science, and the constitution of the country, should be given;—by what means the firm maintenance of a well-considered system of education may be reconciled with a fair attention to the wishes of parents for acquirements of immediate utility; in what way provision may be made for permanently supporting such institutions, and for placing the master in a position of independence befitting his office;—these are questions deserving serious attention, and on which the Committee will reserve their judgment till the issue of the different plans already in operation shall be known.

To give you greater facility in recording your observations in the shape of facts rather than opinions, a schedule of queries will at an early period be placed in your hands. The Committee will expect you to report briefly on the condition of each school, and to describe more at large the state of education throughout any Diocese you may be commissioned to inspect. Such detailed reports by different inspectors, having no official communication with each other, and yet executing the same instructions, would form a document of great public interest and utility.

On the other opportunities that will be afforded you for advancing the cause of National Education, I need not enlarge. It must be obvious how much may be effected both by public and private intercourse, towards exciting zeal, and then directing it to proper objects. You will recollect, however, on all occasions, to make the necessary distinction between your own opinions as an individual, and your instructions from this Committee.

I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir,

Your faithful and obedient servant,

JOHN SINCLAIR, Secretary.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL CURATES IN POPULOUS PLACES.

PATRON.—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

PRESIDENTS.

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.
HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.

THE Committee are happy to be able to inform the Subscribers and Friends of this Society, that, since a statement was last published, an addition has been made to the Society's means of usefulness, which, though very far from commensurate with the field of exertion that still lies before them, holds out an encouraging hope that the benefit resulting from the establishment of the Additional Curates' Fund is becoming more widely known, and that their sedulous adherence to those principles of ecclesiastical order on which the Society is based, and the strict impartiality with which its resources have been dispensed, are properly appreciated.

In July, 1839, it was stated that the Society was pledged for the ensuing year, to the immediate payment of a sum which amounted to within 100% of its whole annual income, that income being then £6,700, and the aggregate of grants £6,600. With two exceptions, all the grants then enumerated are still in force, and renewable, should the cases deserve it, at Easter, and consequently none of the income so appropriated has again become at the disposal of the committee. Nevertheless, by means of an increase in their annual subscriptions, and of the interest arising from their funded property, the Society has lately found itself in a condition to make further annual grants to the extent of 1,000! This sum, therefore, reserving a portion of it to meet some urgent applications, which it was understood had been kept back from an idea that the whole of the Society's income was pre-engaged, the Committee have lost no time in appropriating.

From among the numerous applications which have been transmitted to this office, and many of which have claims almost equally pressing with

those of the selected cases, the Committee have made grants to the following:

Parish or District.	Diocese.	Population.		Grant.	Local Contributions.
		Parish.	Dist.	£	£
Birmingham, All Saints.	Worcester.	4,000	70	10	
Sutton, near Hull	York	5,500	4,750	80	
Liverpool, St. Matthias	Chester	200,000	3,000	30	70
Barnsley, Parish Silkestone	Ripon	16,600	12,000	70	
Districts of Hebden and Monckton, in Parish of Jarrow	Durham	5,000	3,000	80	
Ile of Mann, St. Patrick.	Sodor and Mann	2,000	800	60	
Aberystwyth, Parish Llanbadarn Fawr	St. David's	5,500	50	30	
Mile End, All Saints, in the Parish of Stepney	London	50,000	8,500	80	
Hingworth, in addition to former Grant of 50l.	Ripon	70,000	8,871	30	
Cambridge, St. Giles with St. Peter	Ely	3,000	80	20	
Gloucester	Gloucester & Bristol	5,420	70		

The Committee have next to state, that their offer to the eleven places enumerated in their last report, of a grant for three years, at the end of which period the sum available for those cases will be exhausted, has in each instance been thankfully accepted. The acceptance of a grant for so limited a period affords a satisfactory indication of the expectation of the parties, that by the time the Society's aid must be withdrawn, its place will have been supplied by local exertions; and it also sets an example which it is much to be desired may be followed in other quarters, as it would enable the Society, from time to time, to transfer the benefit of their grants from one locality to another, and thus greatly to extend the sphere of their usefulness.

If to these 21 new grants be added the 91 announced in former reports, and still in force, the total number of parishes and districts aided by the Society will be 112, and their aggregate population will amount to 1,966,000.

Besides these 112 annual grants, the Committee have lately been enabled to take steps, under the seventh fundamental rule of the Society, towards the encouragement of endowments. Several applications having been made to them for grants in aid of endowment, and feeling the importance of securing (wherever it is possible) a provision of this permanent character, they have laid down fixed rules upon the subject, and in conformity thereto have offered the following sums, viz.:

To St. Botolph, Colchester, £400. to meet £800. raised by the parish.

To Ashby-de-la-Zouch, £500. to meet £1000. raised by the parish.

To Coates, Parish Whittlesey, £500. to meet an endowment of £60. per annum.

Such is the account of the Society's progress during the past year. If it be said that, compared with the extent of spiritual destitution which still remains unrelieved, the progress made is inconsiderable, this is freely acknowledged, and few can be more alive to the fact than the Committee, before whose notice the exigencies of populous districts have been brought in painful detail. But, notwithstanding this, they have thought it wiser, and more satisfactory, only to make such grants as they have the present means of paying, and always to confine them to cases in which the certain and immediate employment of a curate is guaranteed. And so long as the provision for a large number of the Ministers of the Church is allowed to remain dependent on private charity alone, the Committee will continue to dispense on these principles, and to the best of their ability, the fund entrusted to their charge; and they do not doubt, that as in the present, so in every succeeding year, it will be gradually augmented by the pious contributions of the members of the Church.

W. J. RODBER, SECRETARY.

4, St. Martin's-place, April, 1840.

* See the Resolutions of the Board.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Society for promoting the Employment of additional Curates in Populous Places, on the 3d of March, 1840, the Lord Bishop of London in the Chair,

Resolved, 1. That this Society are prepared to grant, by way of endowment, a sum not exceeding one-third of the amount raised for the same purpose by local contributions, provided that the sum granted by this Society shall in no case exceed 500*l*.

2. That this Society, before paying over any grant by way of endowment, require that the local contributions shall be actually raised or secured, and that the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne shall, in each case, be the Trustees of the Endowment Fund.

The Society, having thus begun to make grants in aid of Endowments, will be better able to avail itself of the donations or bequests of those who desire permanently to devote a portion of their substance to the service of God. According to the first rule stated above, each sum so given will be the means of eliciting from other quarters, another sum of twice the amount, to be for ever dedicated to the same sacred object.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

A MEETING of the Committee of this Society was held at their chambers, St. Martin's Place, on Monday, the 16th of March, 1840, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. There were present, his Grace the Archbishop of York, the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, Bangor, Chester, Salisbury, and Hereford; Lord Kenyon; the Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge; the Revs. Dr. D'Oyly, B. Harrison, and T. Bowdler; Joshua Watson, Arthur Powell, N. Connop, jun. J. S. Salt, W. Davis, and W. Cotton, Esqrs.

Among other business transacted, grants were voted towards building a church at Coundon, in the parish of St. Andrew, Auckland, Durham; building a church at Dukinfield, in the parish of Stockport, Chester; building a church at Horsey, in the parish of Dawley, Salop; building a church at Twickenham, Middlesex; rebuilding the chapel at West Butterwick, in the parish of Owston, Lincoln; enlarging by rebuilding the chapel at Winsby, in the parish of Bradford, Wilts; increasing the accommodation in the church at Urchfont, Wilts; enlarging the church at Whilnethan, Suffolk; repairing the chapel at Birkenshaw, York; enlarging the church at Sowerby, York; rebuilding the church at Raskelf, York; rebuilding the church at Rawmarsh, York; rebuilding the belfry of the church at Llanmawr, Montgomery.

CLERICAL LIBRARIES—DR. BRAY'S ASSOCIATES.

The Associates of the late Rev. Dr. Bray have published their Annual Report, giving an account both of the management of their Schools in British America, and of their proceedings in the establishment of Theological Libraries at home and abroad.

Their school at Hammond's Plains, near Halifax, to which no master had been appointed for several years, has lately been re-opened; and the Associates have now five schools, almost entirely supported from their funds. The greater part of this expense is defrayed from the proceeds of an estate in Philadelphia, which was given in trust to the Associates for that purpose.

During the past year, they have founded a Library at Frome, in Somersetshire, and have assisted, by a grant of books, the theological libraries at Warminster and Southampton. Much consideration was necessary in the latter case, as it seemed hardly to come within their object of providing "libraries for clergymen in poor and populous places." Particular circumstances, however, were brought before the Associates, which seemed to make it desirable that this assistance should be given.

In Scotland they have placed a library at the disposal of the Bishop of Ross and Argyle, which will be used by the episcopal clergy in the islands of Skye and Lewis, and other remote parts of his diocese.

They have likewise sent out a library to the clergy resident in and near St. John's, Newfoundland, and another to Madras, to be placed under the care of the Bishop, and to be used by the presidency chaplains, and five or six other clergymen.

Besides the foundation of new libraries, the Associates are anxious to keep in repair the books belonging to libraries already established. With this view, they are about to make small grants of money to several libraries in North Wales; and would gladly enter into correspondence with the trustees of any other libraries which they have at any time founded.

These libraries are generally granted for the use of the clergymen who may from time to time be resident in a particular neighbourhood, or, in some cases, to the minister of a parish or chapel, and his successors.

New Associates are admitted by ballot, on the recommendation of two Associates. The annual subscription is 1*l* 1*s*.

Donations and Subscriptions are received by Mr. Stretton, at the Office of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 67, Lincoln's-inn-fields. Further information, or a copy of the Annual Report, may be obtained from Mr. Stretton, or by application at the Associates' Office, 52, Hatton-garden.

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Council Office, Whitehall, January 4, 1840.

Sir,

1. HER Majesty having been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of the Committee of Council, to appoint you one of the Inspectors of Schools, the Committee request your attention to the enclosed paper of instructions, with the documents thereto annexed, for your guidance in the discharge of the duties which will devolve on you.

2. While an important part of these duties will consist in visiting, from time to time, schools aided by grants of public money made by the authority of the Committee, in order to ascertain that the grant has in each case been duly applied, and to enable you to furnish accurate information as to the discipline, management, and methods of instruction pursued in such schools, your appointment is intended to embrace a more comprehensive sphere of duty.

3. In superintending the application of the Parliamentary grant for public education in Great Britain, My Lords have in view the encouragement of local efforts for the improvement and extension of elementary education, whether made by voluntary associations or by private individuals. The employment of Inspectors is therefore intended to advance this object, by affording to the promoters of schools an opportunity of ascertaining, at the periodical visits of inspection, what improvements in the apparatus and internal arrangement of schools, in school management and discipline, and in the methods of teaching, have been sanctioned by the most extensive experience.

4. The inspection of schools aided by public grants, is, in this respect, a means of co-operation between the Government and the committees and superintendents of schools, by which information respecting all remarkable improvements may be diffused whenever it is sought; you will, therefore, be careful, at visits of inspection, to communicate with the parochial clergyman, or other minister of religion, connected with the school, and with the school committee, or, in the absence of a school committee, with the chief promoters of the school, and will explain to them, that one main object of your visit is to afford them your assistance in all efforts for improvement in which they may desire your aid; but that you are in no respect to interfere with the instruction, management, or discipline of the school, or to press upon them any suggestions which they may be disinclined to receive.

5. A clear and comprehensive view of these

main duties of your office is at all times important; but when a system of inspection of schools aided by public grants is for the first time brought into operation, it is of the utmost consequence you should bear in mind that this inspection is not intended as a means of exercising controul, but of affording assistance; that it is not to be regarded as operating for the restraint of local efforts, but for their encouragement; and that its chief objects will not be attained without the co-operation of the school committees; the Inspector having no power to interfere, and not being instructed to offer any advice or information excepting where it is invited.

6. The Committee will furnish you from time to time with a list of schools not aided by public grants, the school committees or chief promoters of which may have expressed a desire that they should be visited in the route of the Inspectors, when they are able conveniently to do so, in order that the school committees may have the advantage of the Inspectors' advice and assistance in the further improvement of their schools. In submitting the route of your visits of inspection for the approval of this Committee, My Lords request you to include these schools in your arrangements. When engaged in the inspection of a school aided by a public grant, a requisition may be presented to you from the promoters of some school, in the same town or village, not aided by a public grant, requesting you to visit their school. Whenever the special requirements of the public service permit your compliance with this request, My Lords are of opinion it is desirable that you should visit the school, and should convey to the school committee or chief promoters (when solicited to do so) the results of your experience in school management and education. You will specially report any such application to this Committee.

7. Acting on the principle of assisting local exertions, the Committee of Council have prepared a series of plans of school-houses for small parishes, villages, and towns, in which are exhibited those improvements which are suggested by an extensive comparison of the results of experience, and which they intend to render available to the promoters of schools, by furnishing them with an explanation of each plan in detail, together with specifications, working drawings, and estimates, and with forms for making contracts with builders, &c.

8. In adopting the regulations in the enclosed minutes respecting religious instruction, the Committee have refrained from enjoining any report on this head, with respect to schools in connexion with the Established Church, the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society, in order to allay unfounded apprehensions, and to afford the strongest security that no interference with the duties peculiarly belonging to spiritual teachers is intended by the Inspection of Schools. Their Lordships are, however, strongly of opinion, that no plan of education ought to be encouraged in which intellectual instruction is not subordinate to the regulation of the thoughts and habits of the children by the doctrines and precepts of revealed religion. You will, therefore, willingly avail yourself of the opportunity of examining the religious instruction given in the schools whenever you are invited to do so by the parochial clergyman, or other minister of religion, connected with the school, or, when there is no spiritual superintendent, by the majority of the school committee or trustees; and the Committee of Council desire you to hold yourself ready to comply with this wish whenever it is expressed.

9. The reports of the Inspectors are intended to convey such further information respecting the state of elementary education in Great Britain as to enable Parliament to determine in what mode the sums voted for the education of the poorer classes can be most usefully applied. With this view, reports on the state of particular districts may be required to ascertain the state of education in such districts, and how far the interference of Government or of Parliament can be beneficially exerted by providing additional means of education. Your reports will be made to the Committee, but it is intended that they shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

10. The Committee doubt not you are duly in-

pressed with the weight of the responsibility resting upon you, and they repose full confidence in the judgment and discretion with which your duties will be performed.

My Lords are persuaded that you will meet with much cordial co-operation in the prosecution of the important object involved in your appointment; and they are equally satisfied that your general bearing and conduct, and the careful avoidance of whatever could impair the just influence or authority of the promoters of schools, or of the teachers over their scholars, will conciliate the confidence and good-will of those with whom you will have to communicate; you will thus best fulfil the purposes of your appointment, and prove yourself a fit agent to assist in the execution of Her Majesty's desire, that the youth of this kingdom should be religiously brought up, and that the rights of conscience should be respected.

By order of the
Committee of Council on Education,
JAMES PHILLIPS KAY.

The Rev. John Allen, M.A. and
Seymour Tremenheere, Esq.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education consider that the duties of the Inspectors of Schools may be divided into *three distinct branches*.

1st. Those duties relate, in the first place, to inquiry in neighbourhoods from whence applications have been made for aid to erect new schools, in order to enable the Committee of Council to determine the propriety of granting funds in aid of the expenses proposed to be incurred, or to the examination of certain special cases in which claims of peculiar urgency are advanced for temporary aid in the support and improvement of existing schools.

2dly. To the inspection of the several schools aided by public grants issued under the authority of the Committee, and an examination of the method and matter of instruction, and the character of the discipline established in them, so as to enable the Inspector to report thereon to this Committee, for the information of both Houses of Parliament.

3dly. As incidental to and in furtherance of these duties, Inspectors may also be required by the Committee to make inquiries respecting the state of elementary education in particular districts.

Firstly, When cases are referred to the Inspector belonging to the first head of inquiry, he will bear in mind that the grant of the last Session is to be chiefly applied in aid of subscriptions for building; and, in particular and special cases, in aid of the support of schools connected with the National Society and the British and Foreign School Society.

The Committee furnish the Inspectors with a copy of the Order in Council of the third of June, and with the annexed regulations of the twenty-fourth of September, by which the appropriation of the Parliamentary grant made in the late Session will be determined.

In the first class of cases, the Inspector will be careful to obtain as precise information as possible respecting the intentions of the promoters of the intended school in relation to each of the regulations of the twenty-fourth of September, and to each of the questions in the Form (A.) (appended hereto), respecting the site and structure of the school-house, and the reasons for expecting that the school will be efficiently and permanently supported. He will forward a plan of the building proposed to be erected, containing the dimensions and height of the rooms, and specifying the appropriation of each part. In the school-rooms, sectional drawings must be given of the position of the desks and forms as proposed to be arranged on the floor. The Inspector will ascertain whether any ground, and to what extent, is to be appropriated to the recreation of the children, how it will be enclosed, and whether it is intended to furnish it with the means of exercise and recreation; and whenever his advice is sought he will encourage the adoption of such arrangements. If the schoolmaster's house do not form part of the building, the Inspector will ascertain whether it is situated in the immediate vicinity of the school, or at what distance. The plans of the school-house, prepared by

the direction of this Committee, will always be available for such promoters of schools as may be desirous to adopt the arrangements suggested by the most extensive experience. The Inspector will personally ascertain all circumstances affecting the healthfulness of the site; as, for example, its drainage, ventilation, the proximity of any stagnant water, or of any establishments which may be injurious to health.

The probable amount of stipend proposed to be raised by subscription, or from endowment, or annual collections, together with the amount of school fees likely to be collected from the parents of the children, with other allowances or emoluments, ought to be such as will enable a well-qualified schoolmaster to live in comfort and respectability, if he devote his whole time to the duties of his vocation; and will therefore be a subject of special inquiry to the Inspector.

He will also report on the funds available for the provision of books and school apparatus, and on the views of the promoters of the school respecting the extent of instruction which they wish to be imparted, and the nature of the discipline which they desire to be pursued in the school. He will ascertain whether any and what arrangements are made for the practical instruction of the girls in household management, and whether the instruction of the boys will have a practical relation to their probable future employment.

In relation to the third clause of the fourth regulation of the twenty-fourth of September, requiring, "that the site of the school-house shall be obtained, with a good legal tenure, and that, by conveyance to trustees, it has been duly secured for the education of the children of the poor," the Inspectors are furnished with a copy of the 6th and 7th William IV. cap. 70, intitled, "An Act to facilitate the Conveyance of the sites of School-houses," and with the instructions issued by the National Society, and the forms provided for the purpose by the British and Foreign School Society, as well as with forms prepared under the direction of the Committee of Council, in order to meet the wants of the promoters of some other classes of schools.

The ninth regulation of the twenty-fourth of September requires, "that in every application for aid to the erection of a school-house in England and Wales, it must be stated whether the school is in connexion with the National Society or with the British and Foreign School Society; and if the said school be not in connexion with either of those societies, the Committee will not entertain the case unless some special circumstances be stated to induce their Lordships to treat the case as special:" the Inspectors will occasionally have to examine the special representations made in such cases; and when the case appears to the Committee to warrant further investigation, the Inspectors may have to conduct the inquiries contained in the extract from the minutes of the third of December (in the Appendix to these Instructions), respecting the arrangements which the school committee or chief promoters of such schools propose to make for conducting the religious instruction in an efficient manner, to ascertain whether the Bible will be read daily in the school, and what means are to be adopted to secure from the children attending the school an observance of religious duties, and attendance on Divine worship, having a due regard to the rights of conscience.

Cases of peculiar urgency, arising in poor and populous neighbourhoods, in which representations are made of the want of the means of elementary education, and the absolute dependence of the population, from extreme poverty, on the public aid for the provision of schools, will sometimes be referred to the Inspectors for examination before the Committee determine whether more than the ordinary amount of assistance shall be granted. Such inquiries will sometimes require a general survey of the condition of the poor in the vicinity, and particularly of the extent and quality of the existing means of elementary education; and the Inspector will be furnished with tabular forms in which to collect and combine the facts ascertained by such inquiries.

Well-conducted schools may, at particular periods, be subject to embarrassment from the death or re-

moval of some patron who has provided a considerable portion of the annual income of the school, or from some local disaster, occasioning the withdrawal of the usual resources on which the school has been dependent, or from other similar causes, in which "peculiar cases temporary aid may be sought to meet the annual expenses of existing schools;" the personal examination of the school by the Inspectors, to test the efficiency of the management, will be required in the majority of such applications; and they will find in another part of these instructions full information respecting the nature of the inquiries to be made in such cases, and tabular forms in which to collect the results of their inspection. The efficiency of the school management having been ascertained, the inspector will inquire whether all other efforts to obtain resources for the support of the school have been exhausted, and whether there is a reasonable prospect that temporary aid from the Parliamentary grant would enable the promoters of the school to ensure its future permanent efficiency, without the necessity of renewing their application; such assistance being always regarded as an exception to general rules, and to be granted only in cases in which the strongest evidence of its necessity and utility is afforded.

Secondly, In proceeding to inspect the method and matter of instruction, and the character of the discipline established in the several schools aided by the grants of this Committee, the inspector will bear in mind that his visit will prove of much greater value to the school if he is accompanied by the Committee, or chief promoters of the school, in his examination of the children; inasmuch as all permanent improvements must depend, for the most part, on the exertions of the committee or chief promoters of the school. He will therefore generally announce his visit to the parochial clergyman, or other minister of religion, connected with the school, or to the chairman or secretary of the school committee, and proceed to examine the school in their presence. He will abstain from any interference with the instruction, management, or discipline of the school, and will on all occasions carefully avoid any act which could tend to impair the authority of the school committee or chief promoters of the school over the teacher or over the children, or of the teacher himself over his scholars. He will receive from them any communication which they may wish to make, and afford them such assistance and information as they may be desirous to obtain.

Having inspected the state of the boundary fences, exercise ground, external walls, roof, &c. and ascertained whether the premises are in good repair, the other subjects of inquiry naturally arrange themselves under the following heads and subdivisions.

The Committee of Council, in placing these subjects of inquiry in the hands of the Inspector, by no means expect he will find that the several objects of education adverted to in them are attained in every school. The inquiries relate to different methods of instruction, and to all the subjects of instruction taught under such methods; a comprehensive series of questions is, on this account, necessary. These questions, moreover, are not to be received as an indication, in any respect, of what the Committee of Council consider desirable, either as respects the method or the matter of instruction, but as a mode of collecting the facts of each case, and as a catalogue of methods pursued, and of things taught under certain varieties of elementary instruction, but which are not found united in any one school, because some of them are incompatible with each other.

Neither is the Inspector to receive those inquiries as an exposition of the extent to which, in the opinion of the Committee, intellectual instruction should proceed, but simply as an indication of the facts which he may have occasion to record.

Mechanical Arrangements.

1. As to form of buildings.

The dimensions of the room should be stated.

(A.) When all the classes are in one room.

(B.) When one or two class-rooms are provided for the separate instruction of a part of the children; the rest being taught generally in a common school-room.

(C.) When each class is instructed in a separate

room, and occasionally assembled in a common room.

2. As to the disposition of desks.
 - (A.) Whether on Dr. Bell's plan.
 - (B.) Whether on the Lancasterian plan.
 - (C.) Whether a separate range of desks on an inclined plane for each class, with a sufficient area for the arrangement of the class standing on the floor.

Means of Instruction.

1. Enumerate the books used in the several classes under the heads of Reading, Arithmetic, Geography, History of England, Grammar, Etymology, Vocal Music, Linear Drawing, Land Surveying.
2. Describe the apparatus.

Organisation and Discipline.

1. As to the arrangement of classes.
 - (A.) State whether each child is always under the instruction of the same teacher.
 - (B.) Whether it is taught by a succession of teachers, each conveying instruction in some particular branch.
2. As respects monitorial or other discipline.
 - (A.) Number of teachers.
 - (B.) Number of monitors unpaid.
 - (C.) Number of pupil teachers, or of well-instructed monitors, who are paid (state the amount of the remuneration.)
3. As respects rewards and punishments.
 - (A.) If distinction depends on intellectual proficiency.
 - (B.) On a mixed estimate of intellectual proficiency and moral conduct.
 - (C.) On moral conduct only.
 - (D.) Whether corporal punishments are employed; their nature; and the offences to correct which they are used. If they are employed, are they publicly inflicted?
 - (E.) What other punishments are used?
 - (F.) If any, what rewards?

As respects Method.

1. Whether the method of mutual instruction is strictly adhered to.
2. Whether the simultaneous method is more or less mingled with individual teaching.

If the simultaneous method be adopted, the inspector will ascertain to what matter of instruction it is applied; as, for example, reading, grammar, etymology, arithmetic, singing, geography, history, &c.

These inquiries are all to be arranged in the tabular form, No. 1, so as to enable the Inspector to make the requisite memoranda, by a brief initial mark or note, on the spot.

Supposing the school to be conducted on the system of mutual instruction, in order to determine the degree of efficiency with which the school regulations are carried into effect, the Inspector will ascertain—

1. The number of masters, assistant masters, if any, and occasional masters.
2. The number of monitors and the under-mentioned facts respecting each monitor.

If the school be conducted on the mixed method of instruction, the Inspector will ascertain the number of masters, assistant masters, and occasional masters, and the number of pupil teachers employed in the school, and the following facts respecting each pupil teacher:

- Age.
- Period during which he has received instruction.

Attainments—

In Reading.—Can read imperfectly; decently; with ease and accuracy; with ease and expression.

In Writing.—Cannot write; imperfectly; decently; with ease and skill.

In Arithmetic.—Acquainted with addition; subtraction; multiplication; division; or not respectively skilful in the foregoing: acquainted with compound rules; skilful in them; acquainted with higher rules; skilful in them; acquainted with exercises in mental arithmetic; skilful in them.

In Singing.—Having by ear an acquaintance with psalmody and labour songs; acquainted with

the elements of the notation of music; able to sing common psalm tunes and labour songs, from notes at sight; able to sing chants, anthems, and more difficult sacred music, from notes.

In Linear Drawing.—Able to draw simple rectilinear figures; able to draw and shade simple rectilinear figures; acquainted with linear drawing, as applied to some mechanical art, such as carpentering, house-building, land-surveying.

As to Physical Exercises.—Acquainted with the elementary movements; acquainted with the more complex combinations; capable of conducting a class under exercise.

Besides which, an examination should, when necessary, be made into their comparative knowledge of—

Geography, History of England, Grammar, Etymology.

The Inspector should further inquire—

The period during which each monitor has been so employed.

Whether he receives any reward or privilege.

The number of children committed to his charge, and their average age.

The classes should be then successively examined, so as to enable a general report, respecting the degree and efficiency of the instruction, to be subjoined to a table containing an account of the routine of the school for each class; that is, an account of the successive exercises of each class during each hour of the day, and each day of the week; stating whether the class, at each hour, is under the instruction of the monitor or pupil, teacher or master.

The degree of attention paid to the moral training of the children, and the means which are adopted for this purpose, deserve the especial attention of the Inspector; he will particularly note to what extent the industrial instruction of females is carried; whether the master has any opportunity of becoming a companion to the children in their hours of relaxation; and whether he is in the habit of communicating with their parents, and procuring assistance from them in the regulation of the habits and the formation of the characters of their children; the average attendance at the school, the number on the books, and the number of holidays in each week and year deserve to be noted.

The Committee direct the attention of the Inspectors to the Regulation (A.), and especially to that part of it which relates to religious instruction. In the accompanying letter their Lordships have already explained the reasons which have induced them not to require any report on the religious instruction in schools in connexion with the Established Church, the National Society, and the British and Foreign School Society.

The Inspectors are, however, to hold themselves ready to examine the religious instruction of the school, whenever invited to do so by the parochial clergyman, or other minister of religion, connected with the school.

Thirdly, With regard to the third branch of the duties of the Inspectors, the Committee, whenever they determine such inquiries shall be made, will issue special instructions for the guidance of the Inspectors.

By order of the
Committee of Council on Education,
JAMES PHILLIPS KAY.

RURAL DEANS.

INSTRUCTIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE RURAL DEANS IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

1. THE Rural Dean is diligently to inquire, and give true information to the Archdeacon, to be by him made known to the Bishop, of all matters concerning the clergy, churchwardens, and other officers of the Church, which it may be necessary, or useful, that the ordinary should know.

2. Upon being made acquainted with the avoidance of any benefice within his district, he is to make a return thereof to the Bishop, through the Archdeacon, in order that due inquiry may be made into the state of the vacant benefice, and sequestration be issued out of the Ecclesiastical Court.

3. He is, likewise, once in every year, previously to the Archdeacon's visitation, and at other times

when he shall be required, to inspect the Churches and Chapels within his district, with their chancels and churchyards, and the books, ornaments, and utensils thereto belonging; as also the houses, buildings, and glebes, belonging to the incumbents; and to make a return thereof to the Archdeacon at his next visitation, noting all alterations, additions, decays, and dilapidations in the premises.

4. He is also to inspect all Parochial and National Schools within his district, and to make a particular report yearly on the education of the poor, as connected with the Established Church; and to obtain from time to time such information respecting parochial matters as shall be required of him; and to make returns thereof to the Archdeacon, to be by him transmitted to the Bishop.

5. He shall likewise be ready to advise and assist the churchwardens within his district, in framing their presentments of all such things as are amiss within their respective parishes, and are by law presentable.

6. He is also to call the clergy of his district together, whenever the Bishop or Archdeacon shall appoint; and take care to disperse such orders as shall be sent to him for that purpose.

7. He is to inspect, at his annual visitation, and at any other time when he may see occasion, the licences of all stipendiary and assistant curates officiating within his district; and to give immediate notice to the Bishop of any, who shall officiate as curates without being duly licensed.

N.B. The Archdeacons will make a yearly report to the Bishop of all returns which they have received from the Rural Deans.

C. J. LONDON.

WELLS DIOCESAN COLLEGE.

THE Bishop of Bath and Wells having long contemplated the foundation of a diocesan collegiate institution, in order to the training of candidates for holy orders, in conformity with the cherished desire of our reformers, that, between the academic degree and entrance into the ministry, there should be a course of preparatory instruction, has decided on immediately commencing the execution of such a plan, in connexion with his cathedral city, and has appointed the Rev. J. H. Pinder, A.M. late Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, to be Professor of Theology at Wells.

It is proposed to open the institution at Easter next.

The students to be required to bring with them their college testimonials.

The students to attend the daily lectures of the professor, and to be present at the morning and evening services of the Church.

The students, with permission of the parochial clergy, to be led to visit the sick and aged, and to acquaint themselves, by frequent attendance at the Wells Central School, with the national system of education.

During residence, the students to be considered amenable to the superintendence, and under the paternal care, of the professor.

A testimonial with reference to the Christian mind and character, as well as the competency in learning, of each student, to be delivered by the professor to the bishop, before such student can be admitted a candidate for holy orders.

The instruction received by the students from the professor to be free.

The course of study to be subject to the approval of the bishop.

CLERGY LIST.

The communications which we have received during the present month, respecting the publication of the Clergy List, have been as numerous as those of the preceding month; and we have now obtained from the greater part of the Clergy the information which we sought, for the purposes of this work. We are now engaged in preparing these materials, and hope to be ready for publication soon after Midsummer. But there are still a great number of the Clergy, especially in some particular districts, who have not as yet acceded to our request. We consider it so very desirable that every Clergyman should furnish the information

respecting himself, that we shall once more repeat our request, and shall be glad to receive any communications which may be sent to us before the 1st of May.

We take this opportunity of correcting a misapprehension arisen in some quarters with regard to the fourth head of information. Our reasons for inserting it have been simply these, to ascertain the numerical strength of the clergy, (which could not be done by any other means that we are aware of), and to give those who have no benefice or cure, the opportunity of appearing in the same list with their brethren. We have no doubt that in a short time, every clergyman will feel upon this point, as the members of other professions do with regard to their lists, and will be desirous that his name should appear.

We may add, that in the list of benefices, the population and value will be taken from the returns made to the ecclesiastical commissioners, unless where the clergy wish to have those returns corrected. There will be a new census in 1841, but the details of it will, in all probability, not be published till the following year: and the tithe computations will not be so complete for some time longer as to justify any alteration.

The statement we repeat from our last number is as follows:

We propose, therefore, to prepare for publication as early as possible, a work to be entitled, "THE CLERGY LIST, and General List of the Benefices of the Church of England." The work will be published annually under the same Episcopal sanction, and under the same management as the Ecclesiastical Gazette. It will consist of three principal parts:

1. An alphabetical list of the whole body of the clergy, including dignitaries, incumbents, curates, lecturers, and those who have no preferment or duty.

2. A general list of all the benefices, with their population and value, and the names of the clergy and the patrons.

3. A list of the patronage in the hands of the crown, the bishops, &c.

The importance of such a publication will readily be admitted. Most of the secular professions already enjoy this advantage. There is the Army List, the Navy List, and the Law List; and if the clergy individually will only lend us a very little assistance, we hope in a short time to supply the deficiency which still exists with regard to our own profession.

All that we ask of them is, that the resident Clergyman of every parish or benefice will have the kindness to write down under the four following heads the requisite information, and send it by post, directed to the Editor of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, 14, Southampton Street, Strand.

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|--|
| 1. Name of Benefice, County, and Diocese. |
| 2. Name of Incumbent, and Year of Admission, with name of Patron. |
| 3. Names of Curates, Lecturers, &c. |
| 4. Names of Clergy residing in the Parish without Ecclesiastical preferment or duty. |

What we particularly wish is, to obtain the names of all the Curates, Preachers, Lecturers, &c. These have hitherto been unnoticed in any list, and there is no possibility of obtaining them with accuracy, but by such an application as this. We therefore hope that this large class of the Clergy will all feel sufficient interest in the project to transmit us their names and the rest of the particulars above, as soon as they conveniently can after the receipt of this request.

It will probably happen that in many cases, owing to the illness or absence of the resident Clergyman, he may not be able to write. In such cases we should feel obliged if some member of his family, or some neighbouring Clergyman, will favour us with the information.

* * THE CLERGY LIST will be published by CHARLES COX, at the Office of the Ecclesiastical Gazette, No 14, Southampton Street, Strand.

The price of the Clergy List will be about *six shillings*, or not exceeding *seven shillings*.

The publisher particularly requests that those Clergymen who may wish to become Annual Subscribers to the work, or who may desire to purchase copies of it for the first year, will state their wishes in their letter.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE. HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

CANADA.—CLERGY RESERVES.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER brought forward the motion he had given notice of. He rose to move that the following questions should be referred to the Judges for their opinion:—

"1. Whether the words 'a Protestant clergy,' in the 31st Geo. III. chap. 31, sec. 35 to 42, include any other than clergy of the Church of England, and Protestant bishops and priests and deacons, who have received episcopal ordination?

"And if any other, what other?

"2. Whether the effect of the 41st section of the 31st Geo. III. chap. 31, be not entirely prospective, giving power to the legislative council and assembly of either of the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada, as to future allotments and appropriations; or whether it can be extended to affect lands which have been already allotted and appropriated under former grants?

"3. Whether, there being a corporation legally established for the management of the lands so allotted and appropriated, such council and assembly have power to apply the rents and profits arising from the lands already so allotted and appropriated to any other use or purpose whatever than the maintenance and support of a Protestant clergy?

"4. Whether, in the bill of the legislature of Upper Canada, now lying on the table of this House, intituled, 'An Act for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the Distribution of the Proceeds thereof,' these powers, or either of them, have been validly exercised?"

After a considerable discussion, their Lordships divided.

The question was put upon the first and second resolutions—the third and fourth being withdrawn—

Contents.....	57
Non-contents.....	40
Majority.....	—17

FRIDAY, APRIL 10.

CANADA CLERGY RESERVES.

In a conversation upon this subject,

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTEBURY said, that he should have been happy to withdraw his motion, which he had given notice of for Monday, for an address to her Majesty, if he had received an assurance that after 30 days had elapsed the address of the House would have the same effect which it would have if presented within the 30 days. There was no desire on the part of the Church to push the claims of the Church to their full extent. The Church wished, for the sake of peace, to make any reasonable concession with regard to property, provided always that the Church was recognised as the established Church of the colony.

After a long conversation,

THE BISHOP OF LONDON said, it now being understood that if the judges decided against the authority of the colonial legislature the bill could not receive the royal assent; in withdrawing the motion, then, its supporters evidently receded from a certain ground of safety, giving thereby the best possible pledge of the amicable disposition by which they were actuated, (Hear, hear.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 9.

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

LORD J. RUSSELL, in answer to a question put by Mr. Hawes, said that an Ecclesiastical Courts Bill had been very much considered in the House of Lords two or three years ago. The result was, that the Lords resolved not to proceed further with that measure until a bill was passed for establishing discipline among the clergy. In the course of the discussions on this subject in their Lordships' House last year, it was discovered that no satisfactory

measure would be passed, but now, he believed, not upon authority but from rumour, that there would be a bill brought forward this session which would meet with the assent of the House of Lords, and then they might hope to proceed with the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12.

MR. BAINES'S BILL FOR FIRST FRUITS AND TENTHS.

MR. AGLIONY brought up the report of the committee on the first fruits and tenths.

On the motion that the report be received,

MR. GOULBURN said he should oppose the motion, but as the matter had been discussed on a former evening, he would not enter into it again, and would therefore merely move that the report be received that day six months.

After a few words from MR. BAINES, the House divided—

For the amendment.....	54
Against it.....	46
Majority.....	—8

The Bill is therefore lost.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

BISHOPS OF MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

LORD J. RUSSELL, in answer to questions put by Mr. Pakington, stated, that the Bishop of Toronto received, as Archdeacon of York, 300*l.*; as rector of Toronto, 533*l.*; as Principal of King's College, 250*l.*; making a total of 1,083*l.* Archdeacon Strachan was appointed Bishop of Toronto in January, 1839, on his own offer to accept the office without any addition to his then emoluments. In the discussions which took place on the Archdeacon's proposal that Upper Canada should be erected into a separate see, Lord Glenelg consulted the Archbishop of Canterbury, with whom the measure was arranged, and it was distinctly laid down that in assenting to the proposal the Government could not pledge itself to any extent to provide a salary for the office. When the Bishop was lately in this country, he requested him (Lord J. Russell) to notify to the governor, that till some satisfactory arrangement could be made for the support of the see, he (the Bishop) would be content to remain with his present income. He was told in answer, that there remained nothing to state to the Lieutenant-Governor on that point, that officer being in possession of all the correspondence which passed at the time the bishopric was created; but, to remove any misapprehension of the terms of that arrangement, it was added, that Lord J. Russell conceived that the agreement to accept the office without any addition to the emoluments received as Archdeacon did not imply that the emoluments so received were guaranteed by the Government. The following was the income of the Bishop of Montreal:—He received as Bishop of Montreal, 1,000*l.*; as Archdeacon of Quebec, 500*l.*; as Rector of ditto, 400*l.*; for house rent, 90*l.*; making a total of 1,990*l.* There was at present before the Treasury an arrangement proposed by the Bishop for the consolidation of the items of which his income was composed. The intention was to fix the Bishop's salary at 1,750*l.* there being assigned to the bishop's curate who would fill the office of rector of Quebec, a salary of 250*l.*, being the stipend which the Bishop at present allowed him.

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

LORD J. RUSSELL then moved the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, which had stood over from last month, for the purpose, as it was understood, of considering certain alterations proposed by a committee from the Deans and Chapters.

SIR ROBERT INGLIS was strongly opposed to the whole principle of the enactment. He considered it an unjustifiable confiscation, a conversion to one purpose of property settled to another: and in the hope of defeating it, he would move to defer the second reading till that day six months.

SIR ROBERT PEEL declared himself favourable to the proposal, recommended, as it was, by the commission which he had himself originated when in office.

MR. ESTCOURT agreed that a great effort was necessary for the redress of the present destitution;

but he thought it should be made under the direction of the Church herself, not under a commission, which might probably thereafter, though it did not then, comprehend a section of laymen disposed to apply her resources in a manner adverse to her interests.

Mr. LAMBERTON said, he would support the bill, but was not inclined to divert the ecclesiastical property of one diocese to the exigencies of others while its own were unsatisfied, which he stated to be the case of the diocese of Durham.

Sir W. FOLLETT wished the second reading postponed for a little while, that members might be made acquainted with, and have time to consider, the suggestions made by the Deans and Chapters.

In that recommendation he was seconded by Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord TEIGNMOUTH.

Mr. G. VERNON supported the bill, the principle of which, he said, was that of Queen Anne's Bounty.

Mr. BAINES was in favour of the bill.

Mr. GOULBURN's motive for supporting the present bill was his feeling of the strong necessity now existing for a remedy to the spiritual destitution of the people.

Mr. LIDDELL went at some length into the peculiar circumstances of the diocese of Durham.

Mr. LAW was opposed to the bill, of which he censured divers particular provisions.

Several other members desired to reserve themselves on the points of detail.

A division then took place—

For the second reading..... 87

For the amendment..... 11

Majority..... —76

The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

WORCESTER COLLEGE.

THERE will be an election of a Scholar in this coll. on the Foundation of Dr. Clarke, on the 8th day of May next. The Scholarships on this Foundation are open to all who are born of English parents, with a preference, *ceteris paribus*, to the orphans of clergymen of the Church of England.

Candidates must deliver to the Provost certificates of the baptism of their father and mother, and of themselves, and of the marriage of their parents, together with a testimonial of moral and religious character, on or before Monday, the 4th of May.

On Thursday, March 12th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Francis Alfred Bowles, Magdalen hall; William Henry Cope, Magdalen hall; Rev. Digby Octavius Cotes, Scholar of University coll.

Bachelor of Arts.—John Peter Evans, Scholar of Jesus coll.

On Thursday last Mr. Peter Le Page Renouf, of the island of Guernsey, was elected an Exhibitor, on the Foundation of the Rev. William Oades, in Pembroke coll.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

An election of Two Scholars will take place on Saturday, June 13th. Candidates must not have exceeded the age of twenty years, nor, if members of the University, have been matriculated more than eight terms. On the same day there will be an election of an Exhibitor on the Foundation of Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell, late of Charing, in Kent; with a preference first for candidates of the kindred of Mrs. Ludwell, next for natives of Charing, and next for natives of the county of Kent, not having taken any degree in the University.

Certificates of birth and baptism, and testimonials of good conduct, must be presented to the Provost of Oriel, on or before Tuesday, June 9th.

In a Convocation holden on Thursday, March 19th, the Degree of Doctor in Civil Law by diploma (the highest honour the University can bestow) was conferred upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

In the same Convocation, the nomination of the Rev. W. E. Jelf, M.A., Student of Christ Church, to be a Public Examiner in *Litteris Humanioribus* was unanimously approved.

On Monday, March 16th, the Rev. S. Reay, M.A. of St. Alban Hall, and one of the Sub-Librarians of the Bodleian Library, was elected Laudian Professor of Arabic, in the room of Dr. Knatchbull, of All Souls' College, who has resigned.

Mr. Harris Smith, Scholar of Oriel College, has been elected to the University Scholarship for the encouragement of Latin Literature. The electors consider it right to mention that Mr. Henry Cotton, a Student of Christ Church, distinguished himself at the examination.

Mr. Edward Kent Karslake, Student of Christ Church, has been elected a Scholar on Dean Ireland's Foundation; and the electors have made it known that Mr. Montague Bernard, Scholar of Trinity College, distinguished himself at the last examination.

Mr. William Hedley has been elected and admitted Scholar on the Michel Foundation at Queen's College.

Mr. E. Huntingford, Scholar of New College, has been admitted Actual Fellow of that Society.

Rev. Lewis Gilbertson, M.A., Scholar of Jesus College, has been elected Fellow of that Society.

The following gentlemen have been elected Scholars of University College:—Mr. Bolland, of University College, to the Bennett Scholarship; Mr. Bradley, from Rugby School, and Mr. Slesson, from Tiverton School, to the open Scholarship.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

An election of an Exhibitor on the Michel Foundation at Queen's coll. will take place on Thursday, the 21st of May next. Candidates must be natives of the province of Canterbury, who have attained the full age of fifteen, and have not exceeded the age of twenty years; and if members of the University, must not have been matriculated longer than twelve calendar months. At the same time there will also be an election to an Exhibition on Sir Francis Bridgman's Foundation, open to natives of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Wiltshire. And to another for natives of Middlesex, founded by Keane Fitzgerald, Esq.

Certificates of baptism, and testimonials of good conduct, must be delivered to the Provost of the said college, by the respective candidates, on or before Saturday, the 16th of May. The examination will commence on Monday, the 18th, at ten in the morning.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

The Bible Clerkship in this coll. will become vacant at the end of the next Easter Term. Candidates must not be less than eighteen, nor more than twenty years of age; and if already members of the University, must not have exceeded four terms from their matriculation. A preference will be given, *ceteris paribus*, to the son of a clergyman. Applications for further particulars must be made to the Master, on or before Tuesday, May 19th.

On Thursday, March 26th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Civil Law.—Hon. and Rev. Henry Legge, Fellow of All Souls' coll. grand compounder.

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Rev. John Holford Risley, Fellow of New College.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Edward Parris Smith, Pembroke coll.; Rev. Alfred Turner, St. John's coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Thos. Fuller Maitland, Christ Church; Rev. George Tilladam Hyatt, Wadham coll.

In a convocation holden in the afternoon of the same day, it was unanimously agreed that the sum of £500 should be granted, out of the general funds of the University, as a donation to the Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor throughout England and Wales in the principles of the Established Church.

The Duke of Wellington had an audience of Prince Albert on Tuesday, March 24th, at Buckingham Palace, to present to His Royal Highness the diploma of a Doctor in Civil Law, conferred upon His Royal Highness by this University.

Mr. William Latham Bevan, Commoner of Balliol coll. has been chosen a Lushy scholar.

Mr. John Gordon, B.A. of Brasenose coll. has been elected a Mathematical scholar.

In a convocation holden on Thursday, April 2nd, the following letters were communicated to the house:—

"The Rev. the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

"My Dear Sir,—I inclose a copy of a letter which I have just now received from Prince Albert.

"Believe me, ever yours most sincerely,

"WELLINGTON.

"London, March 28th, 1840."

"My Lord Duke,—Although I attempted to express my thanks when I had the pleasure of seeing your Grace, and of receiving at your Grace's hands the diploma granted to me by the University of Oxford, I feel that I did not sufficiently express to your Grace my sense of the obligation I was under, and I have now to request that your Grace will have the kindness to convey to the Masters and Scholars of the University of Oxford the very lively satisfaction which I have derived from the distinguished honour conferred upon me, and I feel this honour to be greatly enhanced by the medium through which they have made their communication.

"I remain, my Lord Duke, yours faithfully,

"ALBERT.

"Buckingham Palace, 28th March, 1840.

On the same day the following degrees were conferred:—*Bachelor in Divinity, Grand Compounder*.—Rev. Richard Child Will, University coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Rev. Frederick William Briggs, Magdalen hall; Robert Powell, Worcester coll. (Both incorporated from Trinity coll. Dublin.)

Mr. William Smith, from St. Paul's School, Mr. C. H. S. Godby, from Huntingdon School, and Mr. Henry Sannemann, Commoner of Lincoln coll. were elected Scholars of Lincoln coll.; and at the same time Mr. W. H. Townsend, from Rugby School, was elected Dr. Hutchin's Scholar of the same coll.

CAMBRIDGE.

CLASSICAL TRIPOS, 1840.

Examiners.

Joseph Henry Jerrard, M.A. Caius coll.
George John Kennedy, M.A. St. John's coll.
Richard Shilleto, M.A. Trinity coll.
Benjamin Wrigglesworth Beaton, M.A. Pembroke coll.

First Class.

Dr. France, }	Joh.	Dr. Jennings, }	Joh.
Goden, }	Trin.	Pitman, }	Joh.
Halsen, }	Trin.	Atlay, }	Joh.
Wood, }	Joh.	Drury, }	Caius.
Taylor, }	Trin.	Clive, Visc. }	Joh.
Kiag, }	Trin.	Wollaston, }	Pet.

Second Class.

Dr. Bright, }	Magd.	Dr. Shadwell, }	Joh.
Sandford, }	Magd.	Chapman, }	Joh.
Irwin, }	Pemb.	Thompson, }	Joh.
Dixie, }	Emm.	Chambers, }	Emm.
Law, }	Trin.	Rogers, }	Joh.
Allan, }	Trin.	Shaw, }	Joh.
Griffith, }	Joh.		

Third Class.

Dr. Goulburn, }	Trin.	Dr. Blenkiron, }	Trin.
M'Neill, }	Trin.	Cockin, }	Queen's.
Hill, }	Jcs.	Peach, }	Emm.
Wright, }	Trin.	Harris, }	Pemb.
Fletcher, }	Chr.	Morgan, }	Trin.
Drew, }	Trin.	Spencer, }	Pemb.
Green, }	Clare.		

Dr. Marsh, Trinity, having been taken ill during the examination is not classed.

University Craven Scholarship.—At a meeting of the examiners, it was found that Alexander Blackall Simonds, of King's coll. and John Bather, of St. John's coll. were so nearly equal, that the scholarship could not then be awarded. Consequently those two gentlemen are to be re-examined.

At a congregation on Wednesday, March 18th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. George Williams, King's coll.; Rev. Thomas Daniel Holt Wilson, Trinity coll.

Bachelor of Arts.—James Hutchinson, St. John's coll.

At the same congregation the following Grace passed the Senate:—

"To re-appoint the Syndicate, appointed by a grace of the Senate, May 16th, 1838, in order that they may take into consideration the expediency of giving to the Examiners of the Candidates for Mathematical Honours more explicit instructions with regard to the elementary portion of the examination, than was done in their report dated May 28, and confirmed by a grace of the Senate June 2, 1838; especially as to the nature and number of the questions to be selected from the simpler parts of Natural Philosophy; and that they may report thereon to the Senate before the sixteenth day of May next."

University Craven Scholarship.—On the 14th inst. we stated that Messrs. Simonds, of King's coll. and Bather, of St. John's coll. were to be re-examined for this Scholarship, which having been done, the Examiners met yesterday, and decided in favour of the former.

Bell's Scholars.—The following gentlemen have been elected University Scholars, on the Rev. Dr. Bell's foundation:—F. Gell, Trinity coll.; F. H. Cox, Pembroke coll.

The Chancellor's Medallists.—The two gold medals for the best classical scholars, among the commencing Bachelors of Arts of the present year, have been adjudged to A. C. Gooden, Trinity coll.; and W. S. Wood, St. John's coll.

The following are the names of the Inceptors to the degree of Master of Arts at the congregation held April 3:—Arthur Thacker, Fellow of Trinity coll.; William Nathaniel Griffin, Fellow of St. John's coll.; Edward Brummell, Fellow of St. John's coll.; Henry Christmas, St. John's coll.; Henry Orme Wood, St. John's coll.; Richard William Pierpoint, St. John's coll.; John Freeman, St. Peter's coll.; William Maundy H. Elwyn, Pembroke coll.; James Pulling, Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.; Thomas Coward, Queen's coll.; Henry Cautley Holmes, Catharine hall; John Oswald Routh, Christ's coll.; William Henry Roberts, Emmanuel coll.

At the same congregation the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—Granville John Granville, Downing coll.

Bachelor in Physic.—Edwin George Jarvis, Trinity coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Alexander Grant, Trinity coll.; George B. Norman, Trinity coll.; David Watkin Williams, Trinity coll.; Charles Alfred Raines, St. John's coll.; John Romney, St. John's coll.; Frank Capell Bellis, Clare hall; John Bradley Swann, Trinity hall; John Till, Queen's coll.; Charles Turner, Queen's coll.; Zachariah Nash, Catharine hall; John Acherley Ashley, Jesus coll.; Christopher Henry G. Busson, Magdalen coll.; William Spenser Dawson, Magdalen coll.; John Green, Emmanuel coll.

Arthur James Miller, M.A., Trinity coll. Dublin; was admitted *ad eundem* this university.

At the same congregation a grace passed the Senate, confirming the following report of the New Library Syndicate:—

"That Mr. Cockerell has certified to the Vice-Chancellor that Messrs. Rigby have satisfactorily completed the substantial works of the New Library, and that the remaining works embraced in the contract are comparatively of small amount; and Mr. Cockerell has thereupon recommended that a sum of 1,000*l.* be now paid to Messrs. Rigby on account of the works already completed in addition to 30,944*l.* already paid to them on that account. That, although Messrs. Rigby are not at present entitled by the terms of their contract to any further payment, the Syndics, under the circumstances stated in Mr. Cockerell's certificate, beg leave to recommend to the Senate that the said sum of 1,000*l.* be paid to Messrs. Rigby, provided that they and their sureties do expressly signify, in writing, their consent to the proposed payment, and that the same shall be in no manner affect their respective liabilities for the due performance of the contract."

With a view to carry into effect the recommendation contained in a report of the New Library Syndicate of Dec. 4, and confirmed by a grace of the Senate of Dec. 11, 1839, the following grace was offered to the Senate and carried:—

"To affix the seal of bonds of 300*l.* each to the amount of 4,500*l.*, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum; such interest to be paid out of the 500*l.* annually charged on the Library Fund, by the above-mentioned grace, and the bonds themselves to be gradually paid off as the 500*l.* so charged on the Library Fund shall supply the means."

At the same congregation the following grace also passed the Senate:—

"To grant to the late Vice-Chancellor from the common chest the sum of 165*l.* 1*1* *s.* 7*d.* being the balance due to him on account of the Botanic Garden for the year ending at Michaelmas 1839."

The following gentlemen have been admitted scholars of Clare hall, in this university:—Watson, Glover, Mansfield, Robinson, Haskell, Koe, Godfrey, Hildebrand, Margetta.

Calus College Classical Examination.—On Monday, March 30, the following gentlemen of Calus coll. obtained the classical prizes:—

Second Year.—Montagu, first prize; Walpole, second ditto. **First Year.**—Halls, first prize; Worledge, second ditto.

The Rev. James Saunders, B.D. Fellow of Sidney Sussex coll. has been appointed by the Rev. Dr. Chafy, Master of that Society, to a Sadlerian Lectureship in this university.

On Monday, April 6th, the following gentlemen of St. John's college were elected Foundation Fellows of that society: Charles Colson, B.A., George Fearnley Reynier, B.A., Frederic Samuel Bolton, B.A., Joseph Woolley, B.A., William Spicer Wood, B.A., Francis and Lewellyn Lloyd, B.A., and Francis France, B.A. Also, Edward Docker, B.A., Nicholas Mortimer Manley, B.A., and William Parkinson, B.A., were elected Fellows, upon the foundation of Mr. Platt.

On Wednesday, April 8th, the Rev. John Oswald Routh, B.A., of Christ's college, in this university, was elected a Fellow of that society, on the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

There will be congregations on the following days of the ensuing Easter term:—

Wednesday.....May 6, at eleven.
Wednesday.....—20, at eleven.
Wednesday.....June 3, at eleven.
Thursday.....—11, (Stat. B.D. Comm.) at ten.
Wednesday.....—24, at eleven.
Saturday.....July 4, at eleven.
Monday.....—6, at eleven.
Friday.....—10, (end of term) at ten.

The Examiners have given notice, that the following will be the classical subjects of examination for the degree of B.A., in the year 1842:—

Demoesthenes, *Adversus Leptinem.*
Juvenal, *Satires X. XIII. XIV.*

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

LAST TERM, 1840.

EXAMINERS.

JOHN TOZER, M.A., Calus College.
JAMES GOODWIN, B.D., Corpus Christi College.
JAMES BURDAKIN, M.A., Clare Hall.
HENRY ALETT, M.A., Pembroke College.

FIRST CLASS.

Ainger, Joh.
Allatt, Trin.
Allen, Trin.
Archer Burton, Magd.
Atkinson, Clare
Austin, Pet.
Baily, Christ.
Balderston, Joh.
Barclay, Trin.
Beamish, Trin.
Bell, Joh.
Bellman, Pet.
Biddulph, Emm.
Billopp, Emm.
Bird, Joh.
Bishop, Corpus
Blake, Jesus
Blakiston, Emm.
Boddy, Joh.
Brereton, Trin.
Brinley, Trin.
Broadwood, Trin.
Browne, Corpus
Browne, S. C., Joh.
Bryan, Calus
Buckham, Joh.
Bulwer, Trin.
Burgess, Christ's
Burke, Queen's
Burman, Calus
Calvert, Pemb.
Campbell, Trin.
Carter, Emm.
Castlehow, Emm.
Caulfield, H. C., Trin.
Cayley, Trin.
Chase, Emm.
Childe, E. G., Trin.
Cole, A. W., Joh.
Collett, Pet.
Conybeare, Pet.
Cook, Joh.
Croft, Trin.
Crompton, Trin.
Cubitt, Trin.
Deman, Queen's
Davies, Calus
Davies, Queen's
Davies, Joh.
Day, Joh.
Denman, Trin.
Dennia, Trin.
De St. Croix, Joh.
Dew, Jesus
Diatin, Calus
Douglas, Trin.

Dowding, Calus
Dumergue, Corpus
Eastwood, Calus
Eld, Corpus
Fane, Joh.
Farr, Joh.
Felgate, Trin.
Fenn, Trin.
Fenwick, Joh.
Fenwick, Corpus
Flower, Magd.
Flowers, Queen's
Floyer, Trin. H.
Foster, Corpus
Fowell, Christ's
Fowler, Magd.
Fowler, Clare
Franken, Cath.
Franks, Trin.
Frewen, Joh.
Frost, A. H., Joh.
Fuller, Pet.
Fuller, Calus
Geldart, Pet.
Gillett, Emm.
Goode, Pemb.
Green, J., Joh.
Greenwell, T., Joh.
Griffith, Jesus
Gun, Cuninghame, Magd.
Haggitt, Pet.
Hammond, Trin.
Harriott, Trin.
Harropp, Trin.
Harward, Joh.
Haslehurst, Trin.
Headley, Joh.
Henderson, Trin.
Hewit, Trin.
Hey, Joh.
Hibbit, Cath.
Hogg, Emm.
Hopwood, Pet.
Hough, Calus
Howell, Emm.
Hoves, Trin. H.
Hull, Joh.
Ick, Sid.
Jarvis, Corpus.
Jenner, Trin. H.
Johnstone, Joh.
Jones, Clare.
Jones, H. Magd.
Jukes, Trin.
Kerry, Joh.
Kershaw, Trin.
Kinder, Trin.

Riley, Trin.
Roberts, Clare
Robinson, Clare
Rose, Trin.
Rowton, Joh.
Sanford, W. A., Tr.
Sawle, Clare
Shackleton, Cath.
Shadwell, Joh.
Sharples, Joh.
Shaw, Trin.
Sheepshanks, Trin.
Sheldon, Trin.
Shelley, Pet.
Shepherd, Magd.
Sherringham, Joh.
Shortland, Pemb.
Simpson, Joh.
Slade, Joh.
Smelt, Calus

Smith, R. F., Trin.
Smith, Calus
Smythies, Emm.
Snake, Christ's
Spencer, Trin.
Spence, Calus
Suffield, Cath.
Swann, Christ's
Tabor, Trin.
Tandy, Joh.
Teague, Emm.
Thurpp, Trin.
Tomlins, Joh.
Turner, C. Joh.
Vaughan, Christ's
Venables, Pemb.
Valls, Trin.
Vidal, O. E., Joh.
Vidal, J. H., Joh.
Wagner, Trin.

SECOND CLASS.

Allen, Cath.
Allsopp, Emm.
Ambrose, Joh.
Anson, Jesus
Barker, Trin.
Bennett, W. Joh.
Bingham, Jesus
Boyce, Sid.
Brochley, E., Joh.
Brooks, Joh.
Bunce, Clare
Caulfield, J. M., Trin.
Charles, Trin.
Clarke, Down
Cobb, Corpus
Cooke, Queen's
Crabbe, Queen's
Crookenden, Trin.
Cusack, Calus
Dobede, Corpus
Donne, Christ's
Drury, Christ's
Dry, Calus
Faithful, Corpus
Featherstone, Jesus
Feetham, Trin.
Finch, Cath.
Firman, Queen's
Fleming, Joh.
Fowke, Queen's
Goddard, Joh.
Gordon, Pet.
Grant, Pemb.
Grassett, Emm.

Walpole, Calus
Wearing, Joh.
Webb, Trin.
Webster, Emm.
Weidemann, Cath.
White, Magd.
Wilkinson, P. Joh.
Williamson, Trin.
Williams, Clare
Williams, W. S., Sidney
Willis, Trin.
Wilson, Joh.
Wolfe, Joh.
Woodford, Pemb.
Wright, Clare
Wright, W., Pet.
Wyer, Joh.
Yeoman, Trin.

Mott, Joh.
Musgrave, Calus
Myddleton, Corpus
Nash, Pemb.
Newnam, Trin.
Norman, Queen's
Parker, Corpus
Parminster, Trin.
Pembell, Pemb.
Phillips, Queen's
Pratt, Joh.
Ramsay, Trin.
Rashleigh, Trin.
Raven, Magd.
Richardson, Down
Rogers, Trin.
Salkeld, Pet.
Smith, N., Trin.
Spalding, Trin.
Stansfield, Joh.
Suckling, Trin.
Troughton, Trin.
Turner, Calus
Twisday, Joh.
Tyne, Magd.
Underwood, Joh.
Vincent, Joh.
Walker, Pet.
Walker, Pet.
Wellsted, Cath.
Westmorland, Jesus
Williams, Trin.
Wilsher, Joh.

ORDINATIONS.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Lichfield, at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, on Sunday the 8th of March, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders:—

Deacons.—A. Miles Carteret Stapylton, B.A. University coll. Oxford; Arthur T. Gregory, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxford; Henry Jodrell, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford; John Charles Carwithen, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford; William Lionel Darell, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford; John H. Bakewell Green, B.A. Jesus coll. Cambridge; William Walter, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; Thomas Langbarn, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; John Dingle, B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; William Nagle, B.A. Calus coll. Cambridge; George Hills, B.A. University of Durham.

Priests.—George Hill, M.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxford; Philip William Tallents, B.A. Wadham coll. Oxford; Jeremiah Finch Smith, M.A. Brasenose coll. Oxford; Elias Walker Morris, B.A. New Inn hall, Oxford; Edward Addenbrooke, B.A. Trinity coll. Oxford; W. Judevine, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Thomas Garrett, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; Henry Malcolm, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Thomas Walker, B.A. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; Henry Wright, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; Richard Hill, B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; Fred. Roberts, B.A. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; Robert Phelps, M.A. Sidney Sussex coll. Cambridge; Alfred Tatham, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; James Baldwin Pugh, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Abraham Horwill Stogden, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; Ralph Errington, B.A. University of Durham.

On Sunday, the 15th March, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln:—

Deacons.—John Byron, B.A. Brasenose coll. Oxford; William Holland, B.A. Lincoln coll. Oxford; Alfred Turner, B.A. St. John's coll. Oxford; Henry Ward, B.A. Exeter coll. Oxford; James Hay Wagh, B.A. Magdalen hall, Oxford; Charles Carey, B.A. Oriel coll. Oxford; Wm. Adolphus Carter, B.A. Fellow of King's coll. Cambridge; Wm. Higgins Coleman, M.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; John Samuel Green, B.A. Christ's coll. Cambridge; Wm. Stephen Thomson, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; Arthur Wilkin, B.A. Christ's coll. Cambridge; Wm. Lancelot Rolleston, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Wm. Hopper, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Stephen Hastings Atkins, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; John Compton, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin.

Priests.—Edward Cole Shedden, B.A. St. Mary hall, Oxford; Wm. Dobson, M.A. Fellow of Trinity coll. Cambridge; Mark Garfit, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; Charles Beaby Gribble, B.A. Christ's coll. Cambridge; John Murray Wilkins, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge.

On Sunday, the 23rd February, the following gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Chester:—

Deacons.—George Robertson Moncrieff, B.A. Balliol coll. Oxford; Augustin Gaspard Edouard, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Richard Wm. Bishop Marsh, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; William Harker, B.A. Catherine hall, Cam-

bridge; Richard Morton, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; John Sheldon, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; John Heale, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; Thomas Owen, B.A. St. Peter's coll. Cambridge; Frederick Bell, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Edmund Boteler Chalmers, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Edward Jones, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Wm. Parks, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Frederick John Walker, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Wm. Meymott Farley, Literate, St. Bee's; Hugh Thomas, Literate, Lampeter coll.; Samuel Warren*, D.C.L.

Priests.—Wm. Courthope, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford; John Sparlin, B.A. Oriel coll. Oxford; John Hayes, B.A. Magdalen hall, Oxford; Digby Charles Legard, M.A. Scholar of University coll. Oxford; Edward John Wrottesley, B.A. University coll. Oxford; George Levy, B.A. Queen's coll. Oxford; Thomas Baker Morrell, M.A. Balliol coll. Oxford; David Roberts, M.A. Jesus coll. Oxford; Charles Maddock Arnold, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Robert Lovelace Hill, M.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; John Henry MacGuire, S.C.L. Queen's coll. Cambridge; John Derryhouse Prior, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; Matthew Forrest, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; Wm. Price, B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; Joseph Bradley, B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; John Doble, B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; Daniel Edw. Stephens, S.C.L. Emmanuel coll. Cambridge; Thomas Gleadon Fearn, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; Thomas Low, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; Philemon Alfred Galindo, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Charles James Hamilton, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; William Hinson, M.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Thos. Gardiner Morgan, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; George Cornwall Nash, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Benjamin Cox Sanger, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; George L. Stone, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; George William Manning, Literate, St. Bee's; John Parker, Literate, St. Bee's.

At a general ordination held in the Cathedral Church of Peterborough, on Sunday, the 15th March, 1840, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop admitted the following gentlemen into Holy Orders:—

Deacons.—Griffith Boynton, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; Charles Carver, B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge; Henry Francis Corrance, B.A. Clare Hall, Cambridge; John Miles Cox, B.A. Worcester coll. Oxford; Edward Burch Field, S.C.L. Sidney Sussex coll. Cambridge; Frederick Green, B.A. Magdalen hall, Oxford; James Jones, B.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxford; Henry Paul Lazonby, B.A. Jesus coll. Cambridge; George Edmund Maunsell, B.A. Christ Church, Oxford; Gerard Nevill, B.A. St. Catherine's hall, Cambridge; John Morpott William Pigery, B.A. Clare hall, Cambridge; James Pycroft, B.A. Trinity coll. Oxford; John Goode Slight, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; John Thompson, Catherine hall, Cambridge; Wm. Wilkinson, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Edward Morris Primrose, B.A. of Clare hall, Cambridge, by letters dimissory from the Bishop of Exeter.

Priests.—William Heygate Benp, B.A. Merton coll. Oxford; Richard Garde, B.A. Trinity coll. Dublin; Randolph Knipe, B.A. Clare hall, Cambridge.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMON of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts will be preached on Thursday, the 7th of May, by the Lord Bishop of Chichester.

The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the Sons of the Clergy will be held on Thursday, the 14th of May.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMON of the Church Missionary Society will be preached on Monday Evening, the 4th of May, at the Parish Church of St. Bride, Fleet Street, by the Rev. Henry Raikes, M.A., Chancellor of Chester. Divine Service to begin at Half-past Six o'clock.

The ANNUAL MEETING will be held at Exeter Hall, Strand, on Tuesday, the 5th of May. The Chair to be taken by the Right Hon. the President, at Ten o'clock precisely.

A MEETING of the Society will also be held at Exeter Hall in the Evening of the same day. The Chair to be taken at Six o'clock.

METROPOLIS.

The consecration of the newly-appointed Bishop of Sodor and Man, by his Grace the Archbishop of York, took place at the Royal Chapel, Whitehall, on Sunday, the 1st of March.

The Bishop of London, on Wednesday, the 25th of February, consecrated a new church, just completed, on Blackheath Hill. The inhabitants of the district have subscribed for the purchase of the communion plate and a painted window. The edifice is composed principally of brick-work, and in style is very chaste. The church is to be called Trinity Church, Greenwich.—*Kentish Observer.*

London Diocesan Board of Education.—At a meeting of the members, held on the 18th of March, it was stated that five of her Majesty's judges have consented to act as inspectors of the schools in

* The Rev. Dr. Warren was formerly a distinguished preacher in the Wesleyan connection.

union with the board, upon the appointment of the Bishop of London, and in company with the clergy-men nominated by his lordship as their coadjutors, they devoted no inconsiderable portion of their brief leisure at Christmas to this interesting and important work. It is unnecessary to add that the judges could only undertake such a task as a provisional and temporary arrangement, until some permanent and effectual system of inspection can be established. The board has already collected a valuable mass of information on the subject of education in the diocese, and is steadily proceeding in its labours, although it is matter of regret that the prosecution of some of its designs is impeded by the want of sufficient funds to carry them into full effect.—*British Magazine*.

Clergy Corporation.—The election of poor clergy-men, with good characters and large families, to par-take of Dr. Taylor, Mr. Myddelton, and Mrs. Ann Cam's benefactions, is announced to take place in May next. Blank petitions may be had at the Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, London.

The Marquis of Westminster has given the site of the late Foot Guards' Barracks, in Wilton-place, Knightsbridge, for the building of a new church, to correspond in size and architecture with St. Peter's, Eaton-square. The sum of 3,000*l.* is to be raised by subscription to build the edifice.—*Times*.

South Hackney Church Union Fund.—A Church Union Fund, in aid of the five great Church socie-ties, so strongly recommended by the Bishop of London in his last Charge to the countenance and support of his clergymen, being established in the parish of South Hackney, (the Rev. H. H. Norris, Rector,) by which a sum amounting to 526*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* (the greater part of which consists of annual sub-scriptions) has been contributed in aid of the five societies, in the following proportions: Church Building Society, 158*l.* 13*s.*; Additional Curates' Fund, 58*l.* 14*s.*; National Society, 214*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*; Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 55*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 39*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The large excess of the contributions to the Building Society and the National Society is produced by donations.

It is in contemplation to build three new churches in the parish of St. George-the-Martyr, Southwark, which contains a population of 50,000 inhabitants, with only two places of worship, the parish church and a chapel of ease, belonging to the establish-ment. The want of church accommodation in this large parish has been long and severely felt. Schools for the education of children on the national system will be attached to each church. The Metropolitan Church Building Fund, the Incorporated Society, and Her Majesty's Commissioners, will furnish grants; and there is no doubt a large sum will be subscribed by the wealthy inhabitants and large firms in the parish. The parishes of Christchurch, Blackfriars-road, and Bermondsey, are to be furnished with an additional church each, and schools, which are much wanting.—*Times*.

PROVINCIAL.

Cheshire.—The Rev. Dr. Warren, formerly a Wes-leyan preacher, has been ordained by the Lord Bishop of Chester. It is stated that he will receive the appointment to the church now in course of erection at Manchester, the foundation stone of which was laid in October last by Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart.—*Aris's Birmingham Gazette*.

A meeting of the Chester Diocesan Society was lately held at Newton. Some important business was transacted, and a gratifying statement made of the Society's funds, by which it appears that about 5,000*l.* has been subscribed towards the building of the training school at Chester, and the subscrip-tions are 2,000*l.* The attendance was numerous. The Bishop of Chester, (who was in the chair,) Chancellor Raikes, and about forty other clergymen, were present, and the meeting was altogether of a very gratifying description.—*Macclesfield Courier*.

Kent.—Sir W. R. P. Geary, Bart. has contributed the sum of 100*l.* towards the erection of a new church at East Peckham, and the Hon. and Rev. Sir Francis Stapleton, Bart., rector of Mereworth, has given 5*l.* for the same object.

Intended New Church at Darley Dale, near Mat-

lock.—A few days ago the interesting ceremony took place of laying the foundation-stone of the intended new church at Cross Green, in the parish of Darley Dale, to be called St. Mary the Virgin. In February, 1838, the late rector, the Rev. B. Lawrence, died, bequeathing the sum of 1,000*l.* for the purpose of aiding in erecting a church at this place. At the suggestion of the Rev. R. Lee, the present rector, a subscription was entered into, and a considerable sum was raised to keep the church in repair, and also to maintain a minister.—*Derbyshire Courier*.

Essex.—The Rev. Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth, Bart., of Hill Hall, in the county of Essex, has con-tributed not less than 3,000*l.* for the erection and endowment of a new church in the parish of Cam-berwell, Surrey, where he has an extensive property. Sir Edward Bowyer Smyth is the representative of Sir Thomas Smyth, who was secretary of state to Queen Elizabeth.—*Morning Herald*.

Dursley, Gloucestershire.—On Friday, March 6, a meeting was held at the church, pursuant to legal notice, the Rev. the Curate in the chair, for the pur-pose of making a rate for the use of the churchwardens, when Mr. James Howard (clothier) proposed, and Mr. Chinnock (shoemaker) seconded, that the meeting be adjourned to that day twelve months, which the chairman very properly refused to allow, and called for a show of hands, which appeared un-favourable to the rate, when a poll was demanded on the part of the churchwardens. It commenced forthwith, and the numbers at the final close were—For the rate, 105; against it, 30; leaving a major-ity of 75 in favour of the rate.

Winchester Diocesan Church Building Society.—At the last quarterly meeting of the committee, the following grants were made:—viz., of 150*l.* towards building a church at Milton, parish of Portsea: 400*l.* for enlarging the parish church of Godalming, securing 1,000 additional sittings; and 250*l.* towards building a church at Clegate, Thames Ditton.—*Salisbury Herald*.

Chatham.—A church-rate has at length been car-ried at Chatham, where the dissenters from the establishment and the dissenters from all payments to it mustered all their forces, but were beaten by a majority of 17.—*Maidstone Journal*.

Oxford Diocesan Board of Education.—The annual public meeting of the subscribers and friends to this institution was lately held in the Town hall. The bishop took the chair as president of the board. In spite of the session of Parliament, and a county meeting which unfortunately took place at Reading, on the same day, there was a good attendance from all parts of the diocese, so as to fill the main part of the room. The prospective income for the current year was calculated at 920*l.*, which it is pro-posed to apply as follows:—

Training-schools for masters.....	£500
Ditto, for mistresses	200
Salary and expenses of inspector.....	100
Balance to meet current expenses....	120

£920

The board also appeal most urgently for such an increase of funds as will enable them to carry on the school for mistresses in a more efficient manner than it will be possible to do with 200*l.* a year; to give additional aid to parochial schools; and to establish fresh commercial schools in several parts of the diocese.

Mildenhall, Suffolk.—A district board for the pro-mo-tion of education on the principles of the Estab-lished Church of England, has been formed at Mildenhall, for that town and its vicinity. George Gataker, Esq. was appointed chairman of the board, and the Rev. J. H. Raven and the Rev. W. Wells, joint secretaries.—*Bury Herald*.

Bury St. Edmunds.—The Society for the Enlarge-ment and Building of Churches, &c. have made a grant of 400*l.* towards the new church in this town. Beyond this sum, and the amount of subscriptions announced up to this time, a further sum of 600*l.* will be required, even on the supposition that the actual expenses should not exceed the estimates.—*Bury Herald*.

Sussex.—A new church is about to be built at the north-east part of the town of Worthing. Sir Charles Burrell has contributed towards its erection, and Mr. Goring has also placed his name on the list for

50*l.* The rector, Mr. Wood, has engaged to expend 50*l.* in the undertaking; and the Rev. Mr. Davison has also offered a liberal contribution. The whole amount required for this purpose is 4,000*l.*, of which about 1,600*l.* has already been guaranteed.

Marlborough Decanal Board of Education.—A pub-lic meeting was held at the Town Hall, at Marl-borough, on Tuesday, the 25th of February, for the purpose of forming a Decanal Board, in connexion with the Salisbury Diocesan Board of Education, which has been so warmly and successfully patron-ized by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

Salisbury and Wilton District Board of Education.

—A meeting of the board was lately held at St. Thomas's School-room, and was attended by the Rev. Archdeacon Macdonald, George Eyre, and Ambrose Hussey, Esqrs., and the Rev. Messrs. Montgomery, Grove, Hony, Pigott, Capel, Giennie, Taylor, and Newton Smart, secretary. All applica-tions from parishes comprised within the limits of the district board for aid in building school-rooms, and recommendations of candidates to be instructed as masters of the first or second class, are to be sent to the district secretary, to be submitted to the dis-trict board previously to their being forwarded to the diocesan board of education.—*Salisbury Herald*.

Hereford.—We are informed that, by means of donations and local subscriptions, ample funds have been obtained for rebuilding the churches of St. Nicholas and St. Martin, in the city of Hereford; and it is confidently hoped that the members of the committee will feel a natural anxiety that neither the architectural designs nor the internal arrange-ments shall be unworthy of the liberality which has been evinced, by the public and the parishioners re-spectively, in their spirited efforts to realize these most desirable objects.

New Church at Hanham.—On Friday, the 28th of February, the first stone of a new church was laid on Jefferies' Hill, at Hanham, in the extensive parish of Bitton, Gloucestershire, close on the border of St. George's. It is a wild and very populous dis-trict, and once formed a part of the forest of Kings-wood. The ceremonial on that occasion was attend-ed with peculiar interest, from the circumstance of the stone being laid by the eldest daughter of the present vicar (the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe) on the day on which she completed twenty-one years from her birth in the parish.

Essex Church Building Society.—The annual meet-ing was held at Colchester, March 10, which was attended by a large number of the clergy of the diocese, and also by several ladies. 4,488*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* have been already received, of which 1,785*l.* have been expended in building churches and chapels in various parts of the country.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Trinity College.—The petition to her Ma-jesty for the repeal of the Celibacy statute has been forwarded, and seldom has the enlightened public given such strong indication of their feeling in favour of any measure. The petition, in less than a fortnight, has had upwards of 800 names attached to it; of these between 200 and 300 are clergymen, nearly one-half of whom are beneficed, 90 doctors in various departments, and about 170 masters of arts. The remaining signatures are chiefly composed of gra-duates of the University, and members of the learned societies; and amongst them we noticed some who either are or have been members of Parliament; also baronets, Queen's counsel, and many of the most influential gentlemen and magistrates in the country.—*Irish Paper*.

COLONIAL.

Barbadoes.—On the 28th Jan. the Bishop con-secrated a Chapel-of-ease, called Holy Innocents, erected on part of the glebe land in the parish of St. Thomas, in the island of Barbadoes; and at the same time his lordship consecrated the burial-ground thereto belonging.—*Barbadian*.

FOREIGN.

The *Augsburg Gazette*, under date Rome, the 25th of February, represents the situation of the Roman Catholic clergy in the Russian empire as intolerable. They continued nevertheless to refuse to conform to the Greek religion.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO
CLERGYMEN.

Rev. T. Bazely, fellow and tutor of Brazenose College, on resigning his office, a splendid tea-service of silver, by the bachelors and undergraduate members of that college.

Rev. H. Bishop, vicar of Ardleigh, an elegant silver waiter, upon which was a chased epergne, with a magnificent cut-glass trifle dish.

Rev. W. Brocklebank, Coates, Whittlesea, a silk gown.

Rev. W. Hammond, of Burnham, Essex, an elegant silver salver.

Rev. J. Browne, perpetual curate of St. Andrew's, Norwich, a handsome silver salver.

Rev. Mr. Davis, late curate of Holbrook, a purse of fifty guineas.

Rev. W. Dodd, perpetual curate of St. Andrew's, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a massive silver waiter, with a corresponding tea-service.

Rev. R. Mallinson, incumbent of Arkholme, Lancaster, an elegant silk gown.

Rev. J. Wood, curate of Church-Kirk, Lancaster, a purse, containing 123*l*. and a handsome Polyglott Bible.

Rev. J. Hawkesworth, curate of Cheadle, a handsome Bagster's comprehensive Bible.

Rev. H. Hutton, incumbent of Woburn, a very beautiful set of robes.

Rev. E. W. Morris, late curate of St. Paul's, Burslem, a handsome Bagster's Comprehensive Bible.

Rev. A. Pantou, late curate of Frodsham, Cheshire, a silver tea-pot and cup.

Rev. F. Pawsey, vicar of Wilhamstead, Beds, a handsome embossed silver cup.

Rev. J. H. Stewart, perpetual curate of St. Bridget's, Liverpool, portraits of himself and lady, painted by G. Patten, Esq. A.R.A., by his congregation.

PREFERRMENTS.

Rev. E. Addenbrooke, B.A. to the Rectory of Spennall, Warwickshire. Patron, C. Chambers, Esq.

Rev. M. D. Babington, of St. George Whitchurch, has been appointed, by the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, one of the Rural Deans of the Deanery of Ackley, Leicestershire.

Rev. J. Bayles, to the Rectory of the New Church, Woodside, Liverpool.

Rev. E. Biron, Curate of Hythe, to the Vicarage of Lympe, Kent. Patron, the Archdeacon of Canterbury.

Hon. and Rev. Mr. Bernard, to the Rectory of Bantry. Patron, Bishop of Cork.

Rev. C. Blencowe, M.A. to the Vicarage of Marston St. Laurence, with the Rectory of Warkworth annexed, Northampton. Patron, J. J. Blencowe, Esq.

Rev. J. Bowles, to the Rectory of Bladon cum Woodstock. Rev. P. Browne, B.A. to the Curacy of Christ Church, Liverpool.

Rev. F. B. Briggs, to the Vicarage of St. Stephen's, by Saltash, Cornwall.

Rev. W. Buswell, B.A. to the Rectory of Wiford, Essex. Patron, for this turn, W. Cannon, Esq.

Rev. E. Cust, M.A. to the Rectory of Danby Wiske. Patron, the Rev. Daniel Mitford Cust.

Rev. Mr. Disney, to the Living of Marshall's-town.

Rev. W. Dobson, M.A. to the Vicarage of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire. Patrons, Master and Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Rev. T. Garnier, Prebendary of Winchester, and formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, to the Deanery of Winchester. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. J. H. Gooch, M.A. to the Head Mastership of Heath School, Yorkshire.

Rev. Wm. Gunning, B.C.L. Vicar of Stowey, to be Rural Dean in the Deanery of Bedminster.

Rev. J. B. Hamilton, to the Rectory of Tara and Dunsany, Ireland.

Rev. J. Hanbury, M.A. to the Vicarage of St. John's, Hereford. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Hereford.

Rev. J. F. Hodgson, M.A. to the Vicarage of Horsham, Sussex. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. W. C. Kitson, to the District Church of St. James, in the parish of St. Sidwell, Exeter. Patron, the Rev. Arthur Atherton.

Rev. W. Leeke, to the Incumbency of Holbrook, near Derby. Patron, W. Evans, Esq.

Rev. J. Loxley, B.A. to be Chaplain to the Doncaster Workhouse.

The Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells has been pleased to appoint the Rev. C. M. Mount, M.A. to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. J. H. Marsden, B.D. to the Rectory of Great Oakley, Essex. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of St. John's College, Cambridge.

Rev. H. B. Mason, B.A. on the Foundation of Sir John Finch, and Sir Thomas Baines, was elected a Foundation Fellow of that Society.

Rev. O. Ormerod, M.A. to the Incumbency of Birch in Warrington, Lancashire. Patron, J. Dickenson, Esq.

The Lord Bishop of Oxford has appointed the Rev. T. James, M.A. of Christ Church, Vicar of Sibbertoft, Northamptonshire, to be one of his Lordship's Chaplains.

Rev. H. Peters, of St. John's Lee, to the Chaplaincy of Hixham Union Workhouse.

Rev. J. B. Phillips, M.A. to be Assistant Curate of the Parish Church of Halifax.

Rev. F. B. Portman, M.A. to the Rectory of Staple Fitzpaine cum Bickenhall, Somersetshire. Patron, Lord Portman.

Rev. T. M. Postlethwaite, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Walney. Patron, Vicar of Dalton.

Rev. W. Pregrave, M.A. to be Chaplain to the Maidstone Union Workhouse.

Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. has been appointed to the Curacy of the New Church at Leckhampton, Gloucestershire.

Rev. E. Rimell, to the Vicarage of Marystow, with Thrushelton, Devon.

Rev. H. Robinson, M.A. to the Rectory of Haselbeech, Northamptonshire.

Lord Wriothesley Russell, to a Canonry at Windsor. Patron, the Queen.

Rev. W. S. Salmon, to the Perpetual Curacy of Shireoaks, Worksop. Patron, the Duke of Newcastle.

Rev. K. Scott, M.A. to the Vicarage of Duloe, Cornwall. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Balliol College.

Rev. G. S. Simpson, B.A. to the Vicarage of Bobbing. Patron, Rev. G. Simpson.

Rev. H. W. Simpson, M.A. has been presented to the Living of Bexhill. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. A. Smith, to the Rectory of Ruckinge, Kent. Patron, the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Rev. H. Stevens, M.A. to the Vicarage of Wateringbury, Kent. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Rochester.

Rev. B. Stoker, B.A. to the Second Mastership of the Durham Grammar School.

Rev. C. H. Swann, to the Rectory of Stoke Dry, Rutlandshire. Patron, the Marquis of Exeter.

Rev. H. P. Thomas, to the Incumbency of the New Church of St. Michael, at Tonge, Yorkshire.

Rev. Mr. Tripp, to the Rectory of Kirkby Overblow, near Leeds. Patron, Earl of Egremont.

Rev. M. Tucker, M.A. to the Rectory of St. Martin's, Exeter. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter Cathedral.

Rev. G. W. Tyrrell, of Hollywood, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Donegal.

Rev. J. Webster, M.A. to the Rectory of Hinlin. Patron, J. Webster, Esq.

Rev. C. Wightwick, B.D. to the Rectory of Codford St. Peter, Wiltshire. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford.

Rev. T. Wilkinson, M.A. to the Vicarage of Stanwix, Cumberland. Patron, Bishop of Carlisle.

Rev. J. Wordsworth, to the Rectory of Plumblond, Cumberland. Patron, H. Curwen, Esq.

We are requested to state, that the Patronage of Remington, Notts, is in the Master of Sidney College, Cambridge only, and not in the Master and Fellows as in a former number.

DEATHS.

DEATH OF BISHOP GLIEN.—This eminent prelate of the Scottish Episcopal Church died on the 9th March, at Stirling, at a very advanced age. He was ordained a priest in 1773, and consecrated Bishop of the diocese of Brechin in 1808. Besides the labours of his diocese, he was the author of Papers on Morals and Metaphysics, which at the time acquired great celebrity. For some years past he had retired from active life, and in 1837, the Right Rev. David Moir, D.D. of Brechin, was consecrated assistant and successor to his diocese. Bishop Gleig was the father of the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A. of Magdalen hall, and Chaplain of Chelsea Hospital.

FEB. 25, at Dieppe, the Rev. James Beaver, Rector of Childrey, Berks. He was elected in 1773 to an Oxfordshire Scholarship, at Corpus, and matriculated, at the unusually early age of twelve, on the 26th of November, in that year; B.A. Dec. 17, 1777; M.A. Jan. 15, 1781; elected Probationer Fellow Jan. 13, 1784, Actual Fellow Jan. 4, 1786; B.D. April 26, 1790.

FEB. 29, aged 84, Rev. H. Shield, 38 years Rector of Preston, Rutlandshire, and 49 years Rector of Stoke Dry, in the same county, and in the patronage of the Marquis of Exeter.

MARCH 2, the Rev. Charles Fowler, M.A. 50 years Vicar Choral of the Collegiate Church of Southwell, Vicar of Eaton, Perpetual Curate of Morton and of Woodborough, and Vicar of Rolleston, all in the county of Nottingham, and the patronage of the Prebendaries of Southwell.

MARCH 6, aged 52, the Rev. T. C. Winscom, B.D. 20 years Vicar of Warkworth, Northumberland; patron, the Bishop of Carlisle.

MARCH 8, in his 87th year, the Rev. William Bolton, Rector of Brancaster, Norfolk.

MARCH 10, after a few days illness, at Walk Mill House, near Northallerton, the Rev. William Clerc Burges, B.A. Vicar of Osmotherley, Yorkshire; and on the day preceding, aged four years, William Clerc, son of the above. The deaths of three daughters of the above appeared in our obituary last week.—*Leeds Intelligencer*.

MARCH 13, at Bury Green, Cheshunt, in the 55th year of his age, the Rev. William Bolland, M.A. 29 years Vicar of Swineshead, Lincolnshire; patrons, the Master and Fellows of Trinity Coll. Camb. Minister of Trinity Chapel, Waltham Cross, Essex; and 29 years Vicar of Frampton, Lincolnshire. He took the Degree of B.A. in 1806.

MARCH 13, in his 80th year, the Rev. J. Royle, 24 years Rector of Compton Martin, Somerset. Patron, the Duke of Buckingham.

MARCH 13, in his 27th year, the Rev. J. J. Hamilton, late Curate of Woking, Surrey.

MARCH 14, aged 70, the Rev. George Hickes, late of Stone, near Berkeley.

MARCH 15, in his 80th year, the Rev. Hezekiah Goodeve Harrison, M.A. Rector of Little Stambridge, Essex. Patron, the Lord Chancellor, and Rector of Thorp Morieux, Suffolk.

MARCH 15, in his 80th year, the Rev. Thomas Dyer, Vicar of Norton with Lenchwick, Worcestershire. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Worcester.

MARCH 16, Rev. William Nunn, M.A. Minister of the Episcopal Chapel of St. Clement's, Manchester, in the 54th year of his age.

MARCH 17, Rev. H. Bull, Vicar of Littlebury, Essex, aged 68.

MARCH 20, at Hamburgh, aged 49, the Rev. Rich. Baker, British Chaplain.

MARCH 20, in his 77th year, the Rev. Richard Warde, 42 years Vicar of Yalding, Kent; and 44 years Rector of Dilton, in the same county. Patron, the Earl of Aylesford.

MARCH 22, Rev. Thomas Wodehouse, M.A. He was Canon of Wells, Rector of Norton, and Rector of Stourmouth in Kent. Patron, Bishop of Rochester. He was matriculated of Merton, at the age of 17, on the 18th of June, 1806; proceeded B.A. June 9, 1810; and M.A. Dec. 17, 1816.

MARCH 26, at Foulmire, Cambridgeshire, the Rev. William Merchant, in the 39th year of his age.

MARCH 27, Rev. J. Hodgson, 23 years incumbent of Great Crosby, Lancashire, in his 78th year.

MARCH 28, at Warmingford, Essex, aged 59, the Rev. Rushton Robinson Bailey, M.A. Chaplain at the Tower of London, and Perpetual Curate of Culpho, Suffolk.

MARCH 29, the Rev. Thomas Davies, M.A. Fellow of Merton College.

MARCH 29, in the 79th year of his age, the Rev. John King, M.A. late Perpetual Curate of St. James's Church, Leeds.

MARCH 30, the Rev. T. Jones, Rector of Llanhillaeth, Monmouthshire; patron, the Earl of Abergavenny; and Perpetual Curate of Mynyddylwyn, in the same county; patron, the Bishop of Llandaff.

MARCH 30, at Fyfield Rectory, Essex, in his 75th year, the Rev. Robert Gibson.

MARCH 31, aged 86, the Rev. Thomas Rennell, D.D. Dean of Winchester. He took the degree of B.A. in 1777; M.A. by Royal Mandate, in 1779; and D.D. in 1794. He was for several years Master of the Temple.

At the Rectory House, Brinklow, Warwickshire, in the 76th year of his age, the Rev. R. Rouse Bloxam, D.D. 42 Rector of Brinklow. Patron, the Lord Chancellor, and 37 years Vicar of Buikington, in the same county and patronage. Dr. Bloxam entered at Christ Church in October, 1782; proceeded B.A. May 24, 1787; M.A. Dec. 2, 1790; B.D. and D.D. June 28, 1810.

At Lisburn, the Rev. Richard Carleton, Curate of Killead, aged 44.

Rev. Maurice Coleman, one of the Senior Curates of Trinity Within Waterford, of typhus fever, caught in the discharge of his duty.

Rev. E. Cresswell, aged 88, Vicar of Radford, Nottinghamshire; patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. T. King, Rector of Templeconnell and Kilbane, Ireland.

Rev. J. Moore, Rector of the united parishes of Kilbannane, Molahiffe, and Kileredane, county of Kerry, aged 89.

DEATH OF THE VENERABLE PROVOST OF ETON.—This distinguished scholar was born on the 2nd of March, 1760. The pages of the *Museum Etonense* contain ample proofs of the elegance of his diction and correctness of his taste and scholarship in early years; and among the friends of his boyhood were included the most accomplished Etonians of that period—the late professor Porson, the late Judges Gibbs and Dampier, and (of those who still survive him) the Marquis Wellesley, with whom through life his friendship was uninterrupted. Mr. Goodall was admitted from Eton college to King's college, Cambridge, in 1778. He there obtained, in 1782, a University Scholarship, and in 1781 and 1782, Sir William Browne's medals for the Greek odes and epigrams. In the year 1783, when he became Fellow of King's college, he was recalled to Eton as an assistant master. In this laborious and responsible office his success was as remarkable as might have been expected from the fame of his university honours. He was appointed head master on the resignation of Dr. Geo. Heath, in 1801. The rapid increase of the school proved the high estimation in which he was held by the true friends of Eton, and the impression of admiration for his talents as instructor, and his kindness as a master, is indelibly fixed in the minds of his numerous surviving scholars. In 1808 he became Canon of Windsor, by the recommendation of the Marquis Wellesley; and on the death of Dr. Davies, he attained the merited reward of his useful labours, being appointed to the Provostship by the express desire of George the Third, although it is said that Mr. Perceval (then Prime Minister), from feelings of personal friendship, had proposed the name of another individual to his Majesty. In this office Dr. Goodall was the object of respect and affection to all who had the happiness of knowing him.

At Salisbury, aged 81, the Rev. Jas. Cutler, Prebendary of Leckford, Hampshire, and formerly Fellow of St. John's college. He was educated at Merchant Taylor's, and elected Scholar of St. John's in the year, 1777; B.A. April 26, 1781; M.A. March 15, 1785; B.D. May 15, 1790.

At Paul's Walden, Herts, the Rev. George Tyrwhitt Drake, Rector of Malpas, Cheshire, aged 45.

Rev. F. C. Fowle, M.A. Rector of Elkstone: patron, Lord Craven.

APRIL 3, at Rock, Worcestershire, the Rev. H. W. Hill, aged 58. He was for 28 years Rector of the parish, and nearly 20 years a magistrate for the county.

APRIL 4, at Shacklewell, the Rev. J. Campbell, of Kingsland.

APRIL 9, at St. John's College, in the 71st year of his age, the Rev. John Palmer, B.D. the Senior Fellow of that society, and formerly Professor of Arabic in this university. He took the degree of B.A. in 1792, and was Senior Wrangler of that year.

At Pembroke, in his 43rd year, the Rev. James Robertson Holcombe, B.D. Prebendary of St. David's. Mr. Holcombe was matriculated a Commoner of Jesus College in 1817; was elected a Scholar in 1820, and a Fellow in 1821. He took the Degree of B.A. Oct. 10th, 1820; proceeded M.A. May 21st, 1823; and B.D. May 30th, 1832.

† Aged 29, the Rev. John Davies Jones, Curate of the New Church at Aberayron, Cardiganshire.

At Chilcompton, Somersetshire, the Rev. Arthur Mogg, B.A. Curate of Paulton and Farringdon, Somersetshire, aged 29.

At the residence of his uncle, the Rev. Jas. Spry, of West Bromwich, Staffordshire, the Rev. Joseph Harvey Spry, B.A. of Jesus College, in the 24th year of his age.

On 9th April, Rev. W. Drake, M.A. Vicar of Oadby, Leicestershire, aged 85.

Rev. Mr. Williams, Curate of Peterston super Ely, near Cardiff.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

THE PUBLISHER of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, in answer to several inquiries from the country, begs to state that the following are the terms for inserting Advertisements:—

Six lines and under	20 9 0
Above six and under twelve ...	0 12 0
Per line above twelve.....	0 1 0
Half a Column.....	2 12 6
Whole Column	5 5 0

••• An alteration has been made in the price of small Advertisements, in order to meet the wishes of Advertisers.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month. Its circulation is different from that of any other publication. Besides the sale to the Public, it is sent monthly to all the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, Heads of Colleges, &c., and to the resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADDRESS TO THE CLERGY.

THE "PENNY POSTAGE" having opened a cheap communication between all parts of the Kingdom, the Rev. JOHN HODGSON, of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet, and Secretary to the CLERGY MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY, again addresses those of the Clergy who have not corresponded with him, and anxiously solicits them to lend him their friendly and valuable assistance. With their co-operation, it will be in his power to form one of the most accurate Tables of the "Probable Duration of Human Life" ever yet constructed in this or any other country. This can be done, and will be done, if every Clergyman, upon reading this Address, will be pleased to devote an hour or two to the procuring and giving information under any one or more of the heads set forth below. If the Clergy should ask why are we to do this for a stranger, Mr. Hodgson replies, because such stranger feels disposed to do his utmost, as opportunity is given him, towards perfecting a plan now in operation, by which all Clergymen now and hereafter may be enabled to make assurances upon their lives, in every variety of manner, and at the most advanced periods of life, as well as in the earlier stages of it, upon the *cheapest* and *safest* terms. This is Mr. Hodgson's sole end and object; and he has full authority from the Archbishop of Canterbury to say, that his Grace approves the enquiry, and is interested in the success of it. Mr. Hodgson's father was for sixty years Secretary to many of the Lord Bishops; and his brother is well known to the Clergy as Secretary and Treasurer to Queen Anne's Bounty Board; and the First Fruits and Tenths' Office.

I. State (if you please, in plain writing throughout) the name of the living about which you kindly propose to give information; County; Diocese; and, if Diocese be altered, both former and present Diocese.

II. State the name of the Incumbent on the 1st of January, 1779; and under his name, the names of succeeding Incumbents in rotation (up to, but not including, present Incumbent), with dates (if convenient) of institution (or thereabouts).

III. State under what circumstance these Incumbents respectively vacated the living; whether by death or by cession; the month and year of death or cession; and in the case of death, state the age at death in completed years; and authority for such age, whether from register, tablet, or friends.

IV. If any such Incumbents are buried elsewhere, state where; and in any case where dates of death,

or age at death, cannot be ascertained in the parish—state (if they be known) the names and address of any surviving friends or relatives of the deceased, to whom application for information may be made.

V. If other preferment were in any case held with this living, and it be known, state what it was, and in what Diocese.

VI. If any Clergyman being an Incumbent of another parish, and not of this, be buried in your Church or churchyard, state his name; preferment; county; date of death; age at death. (Kind attention to this, with the aid of the Parish Clerk, has been of the greatest service, and will be so in future.)

VII. Please to state name of present Incumbent; his age last birthday; and when that birthday was; and the date of his institution. (Many hundreds of the Clergy have done this in the kindest and most confiding manner.)

Observe, Nothing will be published; and all papers will be lodged in the custody of the Clergy Mutual Assurance Society.

VIII. Fathers; children; widows; brothers; sisters; intimate friends and contemporaries of deceased Clergymen (since 1st January, 1779), seeing this advertisement, are particularly requested to give information about their deceased relations and friends in the way of No. VI.

Letters (dated within) to be addressed (and as there may be some thousands, prepayment is requested) to the Rev. JOHN HODGSON, St. Peter's, near Ramsgate, Kent. (Private.) [448]

SACRED BARREL ORGANS, Manufactured by T. C. BATES, 6, Ludgate-hill, London. Ten tunes each (which may be chosen by the Purchaser) price 13s.; extra Barrel and Case, 3l. 3s., in handsome mahogany cases, gilt fronts, 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 1 foot 1 inch deep. The power and compass of these organs are sufficient to lead the singing in family worship, or to teach children in public, parochial, or infant schools, or small places of worship.

Second size, 4 ft. 6 ins. high, 2 ft. 9 ins. wide	£20
Third size, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 ins. wide	25
Fourth size, 7 ft. high, 3 ft. 7 ins. wide	30
Fifth size, ditto, ditto, with double Diapason	35
Sixth size, 8 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, in Oak Cases	40
Seventh size, 9 ft. high, 4 ft. 6 ins. wide, in Oak Case	45
Also from £60 to £100.	

AND AT HIS BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 30, COLMORNE ROW, BIRMINGHAM. [472]

RUPTURE SOCIETY.

THIS Society has relieved upwards of 29,600 poor persons, and has cured many hundreds, while others have been enabled to pursue their ordinary business. It has been calculated that about one person in fifteen is ruptured; but among those classes of the community much engaged in bodily labour the average is believed to be much larger. Among the poor this complaint is doubly afflicting, since it not only subjects them to much suffering, and to sudden and imminent danger, but it also disables them, in most cases, from prosecuting their ordinary labours, thus depriving them of the means of subsistence. Though this Society relieves patients all over England, still, being unconnected with any particular district, it cannot, like many Local Charities, look to, or claim support from, any specific neighbourhood.

Contributors of a Guinea per annum, or Ten Guineas at one payment, including Parishes and Public Institutions, may recommend Three Patients annually, to be supplied in any part of the kingdom with either single or double Trusses of the best quality, each of which costs from One to Three Guineas at the Truss-maker's.

Contributions will be most thankfully received, and any further information furnished by John Poynder, Jun. Bride-well Hospital, Blackfriars. [491]

IMMEDIATE PRESENTATION.

THE immediate Presentation to a Rectory, MOST DESIRABLY situated in Somerset, to be DISPOSED OF, by exchange or otherwise. Population 100. Value under 1500. The next presentation to a Living of adequate value in Dorset, Somerset, or Cornwall, would be taken in exchange. For further particulars apply (pre-paid) to M. A., Post-office, Dorchester. [501]

NEXT PRESENTATION.

THE ADVERTISER is desirous of buying the next Presentation to a small LIVING in Dorsetshire. Address, prepaid, B. A., Maiden Newton, Dorchester. [506]

NEXT PRESENTATION.

THE NEXT PRESENTATION to a Rectory in the North of Lincolnshire, of the Annual value of 265l. is offered for SALE by Private Contract. The Tithes have been recently commuted. Application may be made to Henry Grantham, Esq. Sturton, near Brigg; or at our Offices, Nicholson & Hett, Brigg, March 18, 1840. [590]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A LIVING, without a House, but with Glebe, value 500l. a year, near the Sea, and a favourite Watering-place, is advertised for EXCHANGE. Some sacrifice would be made in income, especially for one with a comfortable House. The person exchanging must be above 34. Address (paid) B. M. C., Post-office, Lye. [453]

ADVOVSONS, EXCHANGE, &c

THE ADVOVSON of a RECTORY on the Southern coast, an easy distance from London, of the value of about 800l. per annum, with a small but comfortable house, with prospect of early possession.

The ADVOVSON of a VICARAGE within seventy miles northward of London, of about 500l. per annum, with an excellent House, Grounds, &c. with prospect of early possession.

The NEXT PRESENTATION, with One-third of the Perpetual ADVOVSON of a valuable RECTORY in the most beautiful and salubrious part of Devon, near a Market-town and the Sea, of about 480l. per annum, and an excellent House, almost new, subject to the life of the present incumbent, aged 49.

PROFITABLE EXCHANGE of a LIVING within ninety miles of London, value 400l. per annum, for one of less value, age not to be under 54. Warwickshire, Shropshire, Herefordshire, Berkshire, or near London, preferred. Mr. Valpy has several other Livings for exchange.

CURACY of a Parish, with a Small House, and a stipend of about 80l. per annum. A title to Orders might perhaps be obtained.

Particulars of any of the above to be obtained (if by letter, free) of Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, 36, Bedford-street, Strand. [512]

NEXT PRESENTATION TO A LIVING, in the finest part of Warwickshire, to be SOLD by PRIVATE CONTRACT. The present Incumbent in his 83d year. The Living consists of a dwelling house, with convenient out-buildings, a large garden, and a paddock or homelose, together with about 100 acres of glebe land, arable and pasture, of the best quality, and in a high state of cultivation: the whole situate in a very cheap country, and commanding most extensive views of the surrounding magnificent scenery: the air exceedingly healthy. The glebe is now in the occupation of a yearly tenant at an annual rent of 1600l. but is much underlet. Land of the same quality letting in the immediate neighbourhood at 3l. per acre. An additional modus of 12l. per annum is payable in respect of some tithe free lands in the parish. The house is six miles from Banbury, and at an easy distance from the London and Birmingham Railway Station. The population does not exceed 200, the duty single.

Curacy of 50l. per annum may be obtained in the immediate neighbourhood.

For further particulars apply either personally, or by letter, to Messrs. Woolmer, Hooper, and Birch, Solicitors, No. 8, King's Road, Bedford Row, London. [544]

EXCHANGE.

THE ADVOVSON and NEXT PRESENTATION to a RECTORY, in a beautiful and most healthy part of Kent, commanding Woodland and Sea Views, near fifty miles from London, Incumbent upwards of 80, population 150, income about 300l. per Annum, independently of 24 acres of Glebe, and being round the Parsonage Cottage similar Preferment in a more purely pastoral county, having a better house, or for one of less value, with an arrangement for the difference.

Address Rev. E. B., Mr. Lloyd, Bookseller, Harley-street, London. [581]

EXCHANGE.

A CLERGYMAN, holding a Rural Benefice worth more than 350l. per annum, would EXCHANGE for one of much less value, provided age and other things were satisfactory. The person exchanging may purchase the Advowson.

Address (paid) S. S., Post-office, Ludlow. [488]

EXCHANGE OF BENEFICES.

A CLERGYMAN is desirous to exchange a Rectory, beautifully situated in a Southern County, 40 miles from London, where there is a good house and very small parish, value about 250l. per annum, for a Living of the same, or rather more value, situated in that part of Kent, Essex, or Middlesex, that is near the borders of the Thames.

Address, with particulars (post paid) C. G. W., care of Mr. Robinson, Surveyor and Agent for the transfer of Ecclesiastical Property, 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

THE INCUMBENT of a most desirable Benefice, the income of which is derived almost wholly from land, and is worth about 800l. (exclusive of an excellent residence, good grounds, stabling, &c.) in a healthy situation on a high road, within 40 miles of London, surrounded by gentlemen's seats, and near a considerable town, wishes to exchange for preferment in or near the Metropolis.

Address J. W., Mr. Robinson's Offices for the transfer of Ecclesiastical Property, 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

FOR EXCHANGE, a Living near a Cathedral town, having a small population, with a Minor Canonry appendant to it, the net income arising from which is upwards of 300l. a year. A Living of a lower income, with a Parsonage-house, in an agricultural neighbourhood, would not be objected to, and the preference would be given to Yorkshire.

Application to be made to M. J., at Mr. Robinson's Offices, 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square. [517]

CHURCH EXTENSION.

THE CLERGY are respectfully informed, that the **MOTION** of **SIR R. H. INGLIS** will probably be brought forward on or about the 5th of May. It is therefore desirable that all Petitions in support of that Motion should be in Town, if possible, by May 1st.

The **SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE** at its late Monthly Meeting adopted a Petition, and it is hoped that the Diocesan Committees will lose no time in procuring and forwarding Sheets of Signatures to be appended.

The Parochial Petitions already presented amount to about *Fifteen Hundred*. It is trusted that there will be no difficulty in the course of the next Three Weeks, in fully doubling this number.

10th April, 1840. [518]

SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF CLERGYMEN.

THE proposed Institution will probably be situated in a healthy spot, within fifty miles of the Metropolis, in a south-west, west, or north-west direction.

More than two hundred Clergymen, including many of the Archdeacons, have already signified their intention of supporting it; and one hundred-and-fifty pupils have been promised, provided the details meet the approbation of their friends.

A provisional Committee will shortly be formed, when every arrangement will be made for carrying the plans into effect, and particulars, with a List of Subscriptions and Donations, will forthwith be published.

It is expected that the establishment will be sufficiently well supported to allow those pupils, whose fathers die during their residence at the School, to complete their education, should circumstances require it, free of all expense.

The Sons of the Laity will be admitted upon payment of such an annual sum as would be required to procure similar advantages in other establishments.

The Institution will consist of an upper, middle, and lower School. The system of education will comprise religious instruction in the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, the Greek and Latin Classics, the Elements of Mathematics, History, Geography, Drawing, and the French Language.

Those gentlemen who are favourable to the principle of the proposed undertaking, are requested, at their earliest convenience, to forward their names to the Rev. C. E. Plater, Charlton in Dover. [537]

ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL OF THE SONS OF THE CLERGY,

MDCCCXL.

President—The LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Vice-President—The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COMMON PLEAS.

THE REHEARSAL of the **MUSIC** to be performed at this **FESTIVAL** will take place on **TUESDAY**, the 12th of May, in **ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL**; and the **ANNIVERSARY** on **THURSDAY**, the 14th of May, when a **SERMON** will be preached before His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishops, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, Clergy, and others. By the Ven. **WILLIAM THOMAS PARR BRYMER**, M.A. Archdeacon of Bath.

Divine Service will commence at Two o'clock, and the Doors of the Cathedral will be opened on each day at One o'clock.

STEWARDS.

His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE (eighth time).

His Grace the DUKE of BEDFORD.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of CHESTER (2nd time).
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of PETERBOROUGH.
The Right Rev. the LORD BISHOP of LICHFIELD.
The Right Honourable the LORD SALISBURY.
The Right Honourable the LORD RESSAILE.
The Right Honourable the LORD ASINGER, Lord Chief Baron (2nd time).
The Honourable GEORGE RICK-TRAYOR, M.P.
The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR.
The Right Honourable Mr. JUSTICE ERSKINE.
The Honourable Mr. BARN GURNEY (2nd time).
The Right Honourable STEPHEN LUSHINGTON, LL.D. Judge of the Admiralty.
The Rev. SIR HENRY DUKINFIELD, Bart. Vicar of St. Martin in the Fields.
The Rev. E. C. HAWTREY, D.D. Head Master of Eton College.

The Rev. RALPH TATHAM, D.D. Vice Chancellor of Cambridge (2nd time).
The Rev. PHILIP WYNTER, D.D. President of St. John's College, Oxford.
JOHN LAVICOUNT ANDERDON, Esq.
RICHARD EDWARD ARDEN, Esq.
JAMES COOK, Esq.
GEORGE HAY DAWKINS-PENNANT, Esq.
ROBERT ALEXANDER GRAY, Esq.
GEORGE GRANVILLE HARCOURT, Esq. M.P.
ROBERT STAYNER HOLDFORD, Esq.
ROBERT PALMER, Esq. M.P.
SAMUEL PAYNTER, Esq. High Sheriff of Surrey.
JOHN STEVENSON SALT, Esq.
MR. ALDERMAN THOMPSON, M.P. (2nd time).
THOMAS TILSON, Esq.
MR. ALDERMAN THOMAS WOOD.

The PERFORMANCE of MUSIC will consist of

The Dettingen Te Deum	} HANDEL.
The Hallelujah Chorus	
The Grand Coronation Anthem ("Zadok the Priest")	
Cantate Domino (composed for this Charity)	
Antem, "God is our hope and strength"	ATTWOOD.
	GREENE.

Conductor, Sir GEORGE SMART.

Organist, Mr. GOSS.

Leader of the Band (which consists of the Members of the Royal Society of Musicians), Mr. F. CRAMER.

The Committee beg to state, that each person contributing gold will be admitted either at the North or South doors of the Cathedral, to the Galleries and Closets; and for admission into the Choir, at the North-west and South-west doors, it is expected that each person will contribute not less than Half-a-crown.

Carriages are to set down at the South door.

The Collections at St. Paul's Cathedral and Merchant-Tailors' Hall are appropriated by the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy in apprenticing the Children of necessitous Clergymen, or otherwise placing them in situations of respectability. After the conclusion of Divine Service on Thursday, the 14th of May, the Annual Dinner will take place at six o'clock precisely, at Merchant-Tailors' Hall, Threadneedle-street, for which Tickets may be had of the Treasurer, and of Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church Yard and Waterloo-place, and at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street.

Benefactions to this Charity will be thankfully received, and any information communicated, by the Treasurer, OLIVER HARGREAVE, Esq. 2, Bloomsbury-place.

*• Tickets are not required for admission into the Cathedral on either of the days. [464]

WANTED TO PURCHASE an **ADVOUSON**, with prospect of very early possession. The Counties of Surrey, Kent, or Hampshire, would be preferred. The Advertiser would be glad to accept the Curacy until the vacancy occurred.

Letters (post paid) addressed to Rev. M. G. 230, High Holborn, London, will be immediately attended to. [465]

WANTED TO PURCHASE, in or within fifty Miles of London, the **ADVOUSON** or **NEXT PRESENTATION** to a Rectory from 300*l.* to 600*l.* per year, with early possession. Post town desirable. Might not object to endow a new church, population being large and respectable. Particulars (post paid) to T. W. M., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London. [457]

EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.

WANTED TO PURCHASE an **EPISCOPAL CHAPEL** in London, in a good situation. Address, with full particulars, to C. C., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street. [460]

ADVOUSON WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, the **ADVOUSON** of a **RECTORY**, Income about 300*l.* per Annum, in a healthy situation, and good Neighbourhood, and within a reasonable distance from London, with a prospect of very early possession, and where the House and Curacy can be held till the Living becomes vacant. Address (post paid), H. G. T. Post-office, Sittingbourne, Kent. [419]

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, an **ADVOUSON** of from 150*l.* to 400*l.* per Annum, and within 120 miles West of London, with early possession. Population from 400 to 800. A good house near the Church, healthy situation, and agreeable neighbourhood are essential. Address, prepaid, to J. L. P., Mr. Watson's, 167, Fleet-street. [434]

CHURCH PREFERMENT WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, an **ADVOUSON**, of the yearly value of from 300*l.* to 700*l.* with a good House and a small population, near a good market town, in a healthy country (the South preferred), and in a genteel neighbourhood. Possession of the Curacy required, if the Living be not likely to be vacated at a very early period. None but principals will be treated with. Apply to G. B., Esq. (prepaid) at Messrs. G. Jackson and Sons, Rathbone-place, Oxford-street. [436]

ADVOUSON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, the Advowson of a small Living, in an agricultural district in the West of England, where there is a prospect of immediate presentation; or the Advertiser would not object to purchase the next presentation only. Address A. Z. 5, Chapel-yard, Spitalfields, London. [499]

TO BE SOLD, the **ADVOUSON** or next **PRESENTATION** to a **RECTORY**, in the county of Hunts, with immediate possession, of the annual value of 500*l.*

For further particulars address to Rev. A. M., 1, Warwick-place, Leamington. [504]

TO BE DISPOSED OF, WITH PROSPECT OF EARLY POSSESSION,

THE ADVOUSON AND NEXT PRESENTATION to a **RECTORY**, distant a few miles from Bury St. Edmunds. The Tithes are commuted for a rent-charge of 350*l.* per Annum, exclusive of 20 Acres, more or less, of excellent Glebe. The Curacy, with a Title for Orders, if requisite, may be had immediately.

For further Particulars, application may be made (if by letter, post paid) to Timothy Holmes, Solicitor, Esq. Bury St. Edmunds; or to Messrs. Toplis and Son, St. Paul's Church Yard, London. [423]

DESIRABLE CHURCH PREFERMENT ON THE WOLDS OF LINCOLNSHIRE, WITH PROSPECT OF EARLY POSSESSION.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction, by Messrs. JACKSON, at the New King's Head Inn, in Louth, on Tuesday, the 28th day of April, instant, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the **PERPETUAL ADVOUSON AND PRESENTATION** of the Rectory of Salmonsby, near the Market Towns of Horncastle, Spilsby, and Louth, with the newly-erected and commodiously-built brick and slated Parsonage-house, and the Out-offices, Garden, Orchard, and appertinences thereto belonging: the great and small Tithes arising from near One Thousand Acres of land in the parish, the whole including Twelve Acres of Glebe of the annual value of 360*l.* and upwards. The neighbourhood and roads are good; and the situation is high, dry, and healthy. Age of present Incumbent, 71. A purchaser may be accommodated with any part of the purchase-money on satisfactory security at 4*l.* per cent.

Further particulars may be known on application to Messrs. Lys and C. Parker, Solicitors, Louth. Louth, 6th April, 1840. [466]

THE INCUMBENT of a Country Town wishes immediately for an **ASSISTANT CURATE** of decidedly Evangelical sentiments, who will be required to take his share in the duty, and to devote three hours in the morning daily to tuition in the elementary branches of Classics, Arithmetic, and Algebra. Salary 100*l.* per annum. To an unmarried person it would, however, be worth more; and no objection would be made to any gentleman in Deacon's Orders.

Address (prepaid) to Rev. M.A., Post-office, Okehampton, Devon. [489]

WANTED immediately, a Clergyman of Calvinistic sentiments, to assist in the duties of an important Parish. A liberal stipend will be given; and a Title for Holy Orders may be obtained by any Graduate of the above sentiments. Apply (pre-paid) O. P. S., Post-office, Huddersfield, Yorkshire. [490]

CURACY WANTED.

AN Orthodox Clergyman, a Graduate of Oxford, is desirous of obtaining a **COUNTRY CURACY**. Stipend not less than 80*l.* per annum, with a House; or a corresponding increase, without one, but where a residence can be procured. Address (post-paid) to B. A., 26, Swan-place, Old Kent-road, London. [492]

CURACY.

WANTED immediately, a zealous Curate, of strictly Orthodox views, and sound Church principles, to assist a resident Incumbent in the duties of a populous district. The Advertiser would not object to give a title. Stipend average.

Address (pre-paid) Rev. William Gillmer, Illingworth Parsonage, near Halifax, Yorkshire. [495]

AN EXPERIENCED CLERGYMAN is desirous of duty on the Southern coast, or a temporary Chaplaincy on the Continent. He can offer to a faithful Minister, during his absence, for his services, an excellent furnished Parsonage-house, with a garden, in the neighbourhood of the most romantic scenery of Derbyshire.

Address (pre-paid) Rev. B. A. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street, Strand. [502]

WANTED by a **MARRIED CLERGYMAN**, in full Orders and a Graduate, a country Curacy. The Advertiser has been accustomed to the duties of a large Church and parish, and can give testimonials of the highest character.

Address M. N. 24, Commerce-place, North Brixton, Surrey. [500]

WANTED by a **MARRIED CLERGYMAN**, of considerable Clerical experience, a CURACY of a small parish, with a Parsonage-house. One of the Southern or Western Counties would be preferred. The most satisfactory references can be given.

Address the Rev. T. G., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street, Strand. [459]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of sound Church views, and who held his last Curacy for upwards of seven years, wishes to meet with another in the month of May next. A house in a dry and healthy situation would be desirable.

Apply to A. A., Swale's Library, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury. [442]

WANTED immediately, a CURATE, to undertake the charge of a Parish situated in a healthy and pleasant part of Gloucestershire. Salary, 100*l.* per annum. In addition to the Parochial duties, he would be required to give one hour daily, except Saturday, to the instruction of two or three pupils in Mathematics, for which an additional remuneration would be given. Deacon's Orders not objected to.

Apply to Rev. Wm. Cockin, jun. Rectory, Minchin-Hampton. [441]

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE.

WANTED, for a few months (to commence immediately) a Clergyman, whose views of Scripture are in strict accordance with the Prayer Book, to assist in the duties of a large parish situated on the Sea-Coast, in one of the most beautiful parts of the South of Devon.

For further particulars apply to the Rev. A. B., Post-office, Dartmouth. [451]

AN ASSISTANT CURACY in a Country Parish, 40 miles South of London, will be vacant at Midsummer. There are two Churches, and two full duties in each. A young and unmarried Clergyman in full Orders will be required, of strictly Anglo-Catholic tenets, and entirely devoted to his ministry. Stipend, 100*l.*

For address apply to the Rev. W. D. S., Mr. Fellowes, 39, Ludgate-street. [452]

A CLERGYMAN will undertake the Sunday Duties (and the Weekly, if not heavy,) of any Parish in or near Liverpool, for a month, beginning about the first week in May.

Address (post paid) for particulars, A. M. Z., Post-office, Liverpool. [470]

A GENTLEMAN, duly qualified, and of Orthodox principles, can be accommodated with a CURACY and a TITLE for ORDERS, near a celebrated Watering-place in the neighbourhood of Bristol.

Direct A. Z. Gordon Hotel, Covent Garden, London. [458]

A YORKSHIRE INCUMBENT, leaving England from ill health, offers to a Clergyman in full Orders, his Parsonage House, which is large and well furnished (the Rates and Taxes paid), for two years, with 120*l.* a year; also to a second Curate, either Priest or Deacon, 80*l.* a year. Population about 1800. There are monthly Communion, fortnightly Congregational Baptisms, two full Sunday Services, three week-day Cottage Readings, daily Evening Prayers, three National Daily and Sunday Schools.

Address, Asthenes, Post-office, Rotherham. [481]

WANTED, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, a CURATE. A Title can be given. Duty easy, and population small.

Address, Rev. W. P., Riccall, near Selby. [385]

A CLERGYMAN on the Eastern part of Norfolk, being desirous to remove with his young Family to a warmer District, would be glad to engage with CLERICAL DUTY in the County of Somerset, or in any of the adjacent Counties.

If desired, an EXCHANGE of DUTIES might possibly be effected. The Curacy in Norfolk would be 70*l.* a year with the House, or 100*l.* a year without it.

Address (prepaid), the Rev. M. A., Messrs. Jarrold, Booksellers, Norwich. [410]

TO THE CLERGY.

A CLERGYMAN, who will be disengaged from present occupations on Sunday, June 29, and five following Sundays, would be happy to undertake the duties of a Parish in the Isle of Wight, or any part of the Coast of England, in return for the loan of the Parsonage House, during that time. Family only four persons, including himself and one servant. Any Clergyman desirous of being from home for a similar period during the Summer, would find this offer a favourable opportunity.

Address (post paid), Rev. C. P. R., Messrs. Combe and Crossley, Booksellers, Leicester. [412]

CURACY.

WANTED for the Church at Kibworth, nine miles from Leicester, a CURATE in full Orders, who has had the whole charge of a Parish, including the Morning and Evening Services, with a Sermon in both, and the occasional Weekly duties. Salary, 100*l.* per Annum.

The party who may offer would be expected to present the most respectable testimonials, as to his character, conduct, and professional qualifications.

For further particulars, apply to Combe and Crossley, Booksellers, Leicester, either personally, or by letter, addressed J. B., to their care.

An immediate communication is requested. [413]

WANTED immediately, for the District Church of Habergham-Eaves, within the Chapelry of Burnley, and the Parish of Whalley, a CURATE, to undertake a share of the duty where the Incumbent is resident. Salary 100*l.* per Annum.

Address, Rev. T. G. James, Habergham-Eaves, near Burnley. [416]

WANTED, a CLERGYMAN, in full Orders, to take the charge for two Months of a Parish, within a few hours' ride of London. Liberal remuneration would be given, and unexceptionable references required.

Address to the Rev. A. M., to the care of Mr. Sotheran, Stationer, No. 10, Little Tower-street, City of London. [417]

CURATE WANTED.

WANTED a CURATE of Evangelical sentiments to take charge of a Country Parish, for a few months, in the absence of the Incumbent. The Church is small, situation exceedingly healthy and agreeable, in the diocese of Ripon. Comfortable accommodation may be procured in the village. The stipend after the rate of 120*l.* a year. The engagement to commence immediately, and, if desirable, may possibly be made permanent. [536]

Address (post paid) the Rev. M. A., to the care of Mr. Nisbet, Bookseller, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

CURACY WANTED.

A GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE, in Priest's Orders, and of much experience in the Ministry, wishes a CURACY.

Apply X. Y., Post Office, Derby. [503]

WANTED, shortly, a CURACY, with use of Rectory House, &c. The Country would be preferred; also, the option of renting Twenty or Thirty Acres of Land.

Address, Rev. A. B. Post-office, Rugby. [458]

CURACY WANTED, by a Country Clergyman, in two or three months' time. [389]

Direct, Rev. B. A., Miss Dewe, Broad-street, Oxford.

FOR A CHURCH ON THE CONTINENT.

WANTED, in the middle of May, a CLERGYMAN in full Orders, of Evangelical sentiments, and popular talents, to take easy duty for five or six months. The remuneration will be 10*l.* a month, which is equal to 15*l.* in England.

Letters (post paid) to the Rev. A. B., Southampton-street, Bloomsbury-square, London. [473]

CURACY.

THE ASSISTANCE of a CLERGYMAN, of active and zealous habits, is desired in a Parish near a County Town, 30 miles from London. Population 2000. Salary 100*l.* per annum. No house. [476]

Communications, with references, to be directed to W. W. at the Office of this Paper, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

CURACY.

AN INCUMBENT, on the West side of London, is in quest of a Fellow-labourer in the sacred duties of the ministry. Stipend, 100*l.* per annum.

Apply (post paid) M. N., — Butler's, Esq., 7, Fumival's Inn, London. [475]

CURACY WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, of the University of Oxford, in full Orders, (to whom emolument is not an object,) is desirous of obtaining a temporary or permanent engagement. His tenets are Orthodox, in strict accordance with the Articles of the Church. The most satisfactory references can be given. [478]

Address (pre-paid) Rev. O. O. Mr. Varty's, 31, Strand.

CURACY WANTED.

WANTED, by a CLERGYMAN, in full Orders, of Orthodox principles, and a Fellow of a College in Oxford (to whom stipend is not an object), a CURACY. The Advertiser would not object to undertake any Gentleman's duty for a limited period. The most satisfactory testimonials can be produced.

Address (prepaid), P. P., Mr. Varty's, 31, Strand. [477]

WANTED, in June, in a populous Sea-port in the North, a CURATE, to assist in the usual parochial duties. Salary, 100*l.* with a title if required.

Apply to A. B., Post-office, Waltham, Yorkshire. [487]

TO CLERGY LEAVING HOME.

A CLERGYMAN is desirous to have the Charge of a Country Parish for six or seven weeks, commencing from about June 26th, where he can have the use of a comfortable house. [488]

Address, For the Rev. M. A. No. 20, College Hill, London.

WANTED, by a Resident Incumbent in a large parish in the county of Kent, a discreet, zealous CURATE, of sound Church principles.

Direct to X. Y., Mr. Straker's, Strand. [483]

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, in full Orders, of Orthodox sentiments, being about to relinquish his present duties of one of the largest churches in London, would be happy to undertake the Cure of a Town Parish in the Country. Most highly satisfactory testimonials of abilities and other qualifications necessary to the clerical character can be obtained.

Address by letter (post paid) stating particulars, to Rev. H. B. at Mr. Bigg's, Bookseller, 53, Parliament-street. [484]

WANTED immediately, a Clergyman of the Established Church, to undertake the office of Chaplain on a portion of the Great Western Railway. The requisites are, physical strength, boldness, and zeal, united with discretion and mildness, and an aptness to communicate in a simple way the pure elements of Gospel truth. [486]

Address (post paid) Rev. R. Kilvert, Chippenham, Wilts.

CURACY WANTED.

A GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE wishes for a CURACY and a TITLE for ORDERS, to whom stipend is not of an immediate object. The Diocese of Lincoln, Norwich, or Chester, would be preferred.

Address T. W. J. S., Post-office, Cambridge. [487]

TITLE TO ORDERS.

ANY GRADUATE, desirous of entering the Ministry, who can produce good testimonials, and who would not object to reside in the Advertiser's family to read for the Bishop's Ordination, may hear of a Title to Orders, with an adequate stipend.

Address (pre-paid) Rev. A. M. C. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. [516]

A TITLE FOR ORDERS WANTED.

A BACHELOR of the University of Cambridge is desirous of meeting with a CURACY. He is a Scholar of his College, and graduated last January in Mathematical honours.

Address R. W. No. 7, Somerset-street, London. [448]

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASTERS.

THE Situation of CLERICAL PRINCIPAL, who must be a Graduate of one of the Universities, is open for the application of Candidates. The duties required of the Principal will be the general superintendence of the training institution, the particular direction and communication of the religious instruction, and the inspection of the Schools in connexion with the Diocesan Board. Salary £200 per annum.

Applications, with testimonials, to be sent in on or before the 1st of June, addressed to the Archdeacon of Bath, care of J. L. Lovell, Esq., Chapter Clerk, Wells. [492]

BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MASTERS.

THE situation of MASTER, who must be a Member of the Church of England, is open for the application of Candidates. The course of instruction will comprise the Elements of Geometry, Algebra, with the higher parts of Arithmetic, and such other subjects as are usually taught in the best commercial Schools. The Master will also be required to impart instruction in the Holy Scriptures, and in other branches of religious knowledge, according to the formularies of the Church of England. The salary will be 100*l.* per annum, with board and lodging.

Applications, with testimonials as to moral and religious character and general qualifications, to be sent in on or before the first of June, addressed to the Archdeacon of Bath, care of J. L. Lovell, Esq., Chapter Clerk, Wells. [491]

NORWICH CENTRAL NATIONAL BOYS' SCHOOL.

WANTED immediately, an experienced MASTER, for the above Model School. The School is calculated to contain 200 Boys. The Salary is between 60*l.* and 70*l.*

The Master will probably be required to take charge of the Masters in Training, on such terms as will be fixed by the Committee of the Diocesan National School Society.

Applications and testimonials as to character and efficiency, to be addressed to the Rev. Charles Chapman, Treasurer, Pottergate-street, on or before May 1st. [507]

NOTICE.—There is a Vacancy in Winchester Cathedral for a Lay Vicar. His voice to be Tenor, and it will be expected that he be competently qualified for the discharge of the various Choral duties.

Further particulars may be ascertained by application to Mr. Lampard, Chapter Clerk, Winchester. [494]

AS DAILY or RESIDENT GOVERNESS. A Lady who has had much experience in teaching the usual branches of education, with French, Music, and Drawing. The Advertiser has just left a Clergyman's family, and trusts her religious principles will bear the strictest inquiry. No objection to settle in a country village, where a good School is required.

Address (pre-paid) A. B. C., 1, Gloucester-place, Camden Town, London. [456]

PRIVATE PUPILS.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, who obtained high honours at the University, and has recently been presented to a small Living near the Sea-coast, in Kent, is desirous of receiving into his house Four Pupils to educate with his own sons. Terms, from 50 to 80 Guineas per annum. For name and address, apply to Messrs. Harvey and Darton, Stationers, Gracechurch-street, London. [440]

TUTOR.

A GRADUATE of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE, who took his B.A. degree at the examination in January last, wishes for a situation as TUTOR in a Nobleman's or Gentleman's family. He is preparing for Orders, but wishes to have some time to give to his reading; and could be met with a Clergyman's family to suit him, would prefer that situation to any other. He is a Scholar of his College, has taken Mathematical honours, and will produce testimonials of Classical attainment. A Town in one of the four following Counties is a desirable, though not indispensable, point; viz. Kent, Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex; the latter County more especially. The most satisfactory testimonials of every description will be produced.

Address to H. C. care of Mr. Stevenson, Cambridge. [443]

TUTOR AND CURATE.

A MEMBER of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE is desirous of entering the family of a Clergyman in the capacity of Tutor and Curate. His College testimonials are of the highest character. He graduated last January in Mathematical honours, is a good Classic, and is well acquainted with French and German.

Address S. O. No. 64, Westbourne Terrace, Bayswater, London. [450]

PRIVATE EDUCATION FOR GENTLEMEN'S SONS.

IN a select ESTABLISHMENT most eligibly situated, in which only a small number of Pupils are received, there are at present a few Vacancies. Terms, according to the age of the Pupil, Eighty and a Hundred Guineas per Annum.

The Rev. Robert Anderson, and the Rev. Spencer R. Drummond, of Brighton, have kindly permitted applications to be made to them, for the address of the Advertiser, and the character of his Establishment. [402]

WANTED in a Gentleman's family, living in a retired part of the County of Somerset, a GOVERNESS, competent to finish the Education of one Daughter, aged 16, and willing to instruct two younger ones, aged 7 and 9. [418]
Letters to be addressed to J. P., Post-office, Bridgwater.

MATHEMATICS.

WANTED, a GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE, to assist the Master of an Endowed School, in his Clerical and Academical Duties. A Title to Holy Orders could be granted. The stipend moderate. [432]
Address (post paid), to E. F. G. Post-office, Chichester.

WYCOMBE DEANERY MIDDLE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

WANTED, immediately, a MASTER for the above Institution. Strict testimonials will be required as to religious and moral character, Church principles, and competency to instruct in the several branches of education recommended by the National Society for Middle Schools. A good House and school-room, free of rent, rates, and taxes, is provided for the Master, to whom a salary of not less than 150*l.* per Annum will be secured for the first two years.

Applications, with testimonials, to be sent (free) to the Rev. J. Pigott, Hughenden Vicarage, High Wycombe, on or before the 27th of April. [505]

The School to be opened after the Midsummer Holidays.

FROME UNION.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS of this UNION is desirous of receiving applications from Clergymen in Full Orders, and willing to fill the situation of Chaplain to the Workhouse; the present Chaplain having obtained preferment, and signified his intention of resigning in consequence. Two full services will be required on the Sunday, and one service on some day in the week, with the other duties required by the Poor Law Commissioners; full particulars of which may be known by application to the Clerk.

Candidates for the appointment are requested to send their applications and testimonials in the usual form, signed by three beneficed Clergymen, and countersigned by the Bishop, under cover to the Poor Law Union Office, Frome, free of expense, on or before the 18th of May, and the election will take place on the 2nd of June.

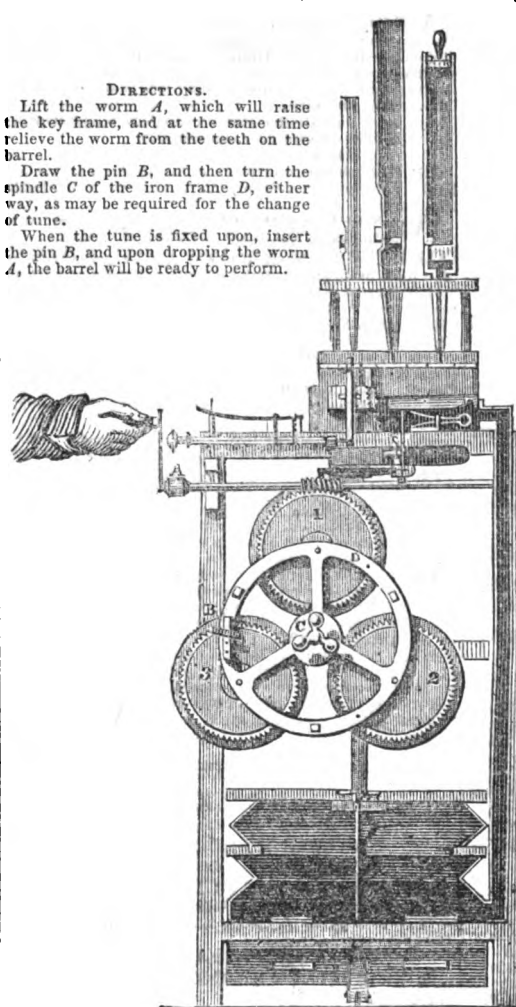
By Order of the Board of Guardians,
L. HAGLEY, Clerk.

Frome, Somerset, April 8, 1846. [515]

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES, &c.

THE CLERGY are most respectfully informed, that they can be accommodated with Full Dress Canonicals, for Her Majesty's Levees, and other occasions; to be had of Palmer, Clerical Robe Maker, 115, Chancery-lane. N. B. Clerical Gowns, Surplices, Hoods, &c. &c. always on sale. Orders from the country immediately attended to.

GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.



No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.
2. Ditto size larger ditto 75 ditto.
3. Ditto ditto ditto 90 ditto.

The instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventors, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square. [407]

TO THE CLERGY AND OTHER FRIENDS OF SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.

THE PARISH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, the largest within the city of Gloucester, containing an increasing population of 3,500 souls and upwards, is destitute of Sunday School-rooms. Yet it was the Rector of this Parish, the Rev. Thomas Stock, who, in the year 1780, projected, and, in conjunction with his friend, Robert Raikes, Esq., established the first Sunday School in Great Britain. The parishioners consist, in a great proportion, of small householders, and the Living itself is under £130 per annum, and no glebe-house thereon. The present Rector, being wholly unable from his own resources, or those of the Parish, to raise the requisite funds, is constrained to appeal thus publicly to the liberality of the friends of sound and scriptural education. He is persuaded that they will not be insensible to the wants of a Parish which may justly claim the distinction of having originated the whole system of Sunday School teaching.

In aid of the object in question, a Reverend Incumbent, residing at Salisbury, and connected with the Cathedral, has happily suggested a plan, the principle of which was immediately acted upon in his own Parish, and has been adopted already in various other places, viz.:—"That a General Subscription be set on foot, to which each child in every school in the United Kingdom be invited to contribute One Penny." This proposal is now respectfully and anxiously submitted to the favourable consideration of every Incumbent and officiating Minister throughout the two countries, who are hereby earnestly intreated to bring the case of the above-mentioned Parish before such of their young people, as are now sharing in the blessings of Sunday School instruction. By this simple free-will offering an ample Fund would be raised, and the Sunday School-rooms of St. John's Parish would exhibit, to future generations, an interesting and singular memorial of the gratitude of children for their "nurture and admonition in the Lord."

TRUSTEES TO THE SCHOOL BUILDING FUND.

Rev. Thomas Evans, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary de Lode; Rev. John Davies, M.A., Incumbent of St. Nicholas; Rev. F. T. Bayly, B.A., Rector of St. John's, in the city of Gloucester; Rev. F. T. J. Bayly, B.A., Vicar of Brookthorpe; Thos. Turner, Esq., a Director, and Wm. Montague, jun., Esq., Manager of the Gloucester National Provincial Bank of England.—SECRETARIES, Revs. F. T. Bayly, and F. T. J. Bayly.—TREASURERS, Thomas Turner, and Wm. Montague, Esqrs.

In addition to the Sunday School Contributions already acknowledged in the Ecclesiastical Gazette of January, the following have been received:—

Bowden, Cheshire, including Attrincham, Carrington, Ridgway, Miss Cliffe's Boarding School, 3 Servants and a Friend	£6 0 0
Hanxwell, Kirby Ravensworth, Patrick Brompton, Yorkshire	1 0 0
Pinxton, Derby	0 6 0

Sunday School Contributions, and other Donations, will be gratefully acknowledged by the Rev. F. T. Bayly, Rector of St. John's, Gloucester; and may be remitted, however small the amount, by Post-office Order, to the National Provincial Bank of England, Gloucester; or to Messrs. Spooner, Attwood, and Co., 27, Gracechurch-street, London, "to the Account of the Rev. F. T. Bayly, in aid of St. John's School Building Fund."

Subscriptions, &c., in aid of the above object, received by Mr. Geary, Master of the Covent Garden Church Sunday School. [408]

NATIONAL DAY SCHOOLS In the Parish of St. Clement's, Oxford.

THE WANT of a NATIONAL SCHOOL having been long and seriously felt in this Parish, the Rector (the Rev. J. W. Hughes) and Churchwardens have availed themselves of an opportunity unexpectedly offered, to purchase, for the sum of 525*l.* the Dissenting Chapel in St. Clement's, which is, in all respects, a most commodious and suitable edifice for a School. Of this sum 250*l.* has been raised without the aid of any Government Grant in the Parish and in Oxford; but being unable to make up the deficiency, they venture to make this appeal to the Clergy and Friends of the Established Church, in the hope that their charitable assistance may enable them to complete this arrangement, which, under God's blessing, will tend both to the spiritual improvement of the parish and the general good of the community.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Rector, Rev. J. W. Hughes, Holywell-street, and by the several Bankers in the City of Oxford. [431]

HALIFAX SCHOOL (founded by Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1585, at Heath, near Halifax.)

HEAD MASTER.

The Rev. JOHN HENRY GOUGH, M.A. Trinity College, Cambridge.

SECOND MASTER.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS MARSH, Esq. B.A. Pembroke College, Cambridge.

TERMS FOR BOARD AND TUITION.

Boys under fifteen years of age.....	£45	} Per Annum.
Above fifteen	50	
Washing	4	

Entrance Two Guineas.

The above Terms include Writing, Arithmetic, and the Mathematics.

Instruction in the Modern Languages, Music, Drawing, Dancing, and Fencing, at the option of the Parents.

Each Boy has a single bed.

Three Months' Notice, or a Quarter's Board, is required before the removal of a Pupil.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

The valuable MILNER SCHOLARSHIPS at Magdalene College, Cambridge, are appropriated to SCHOLARS from HALIFAX, LEEDS, or HEVERSHAM SCHOOLS. There are four of these, and their present value is 100*l.* a year each. The only qualification required of Candidates is a Certificate from the Head Master, that they are Scholars of the School. [384]

THE CHURCH SOCIETY for NEW ZEALAND.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Hon. Francis Baring, M.P.	Rev. S. Hawtrey, M.A.
Rev. G. H. Bowers, B.D.	Rev. W. Harness, M.A.
Rev. G. Brett, M.A.	Rev. Samuel Hinds, D.D.
J. L. Briscoe, Esq. M.P.	William Hutt, Esq. M.P.
The Dean of Winchester.	The Archdeacon of London.
Rev. A. M. Campbell, M.A.	Rev. W. Selwyn, M.A.
J. R. Gower, Esq.	Sir G. Sinaclair, Bart. M.P.
Edmund Halswell, Esq.	John A. Smith, Esq. M.P.
Rev. G. Hamilton, M.A.	Alderman Thompson, M.P.

(With power to add to their number.)

HONORARY SECRETARY.

R. Few, Esq. 3, Henrietta-street, Covent Garden.

The New Zealand Church Society, which now for the first time comes before the public, was originally formed for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to aid the Colonists of New Zealand in building a Church, and establishing an Infant School, in which it is proposed to bring together the children of the Colonists and of the Natives. The members of this Society, in their endeavours to promote these objects, have ascertained the existence of so general a desire for the establishment of an Association more extensive in its plan and objects, that they have this day adopted the following resolutions, which they submit to the public, with the earnest hope that their anticipation of general concurrence and support will not be disappointed.

1. That this Association be called "The Church Society for New Zealand."

2. That its efforts be directed to two objects, the one to provide such a Church Establishment for New Zealand as shall be complete and efficient for all present purposes, the other so as to endow this establishment as to enable it to keep pace in its resources with the growing prosperity of the colony.

3. That for the first of these purposes it is highly important to obtain the appointment of a Bishop or Bishops for New Zealand, as soon as possible.

4. That each Bishop be accompanied by a body of three or more clergymen, who shall fix their residence together with the Bishop in some one spot, which may form as it were a centre of religion and education for that part of the country.

5. That every exertion be made to co-operate with the Colonists in the erection of Churches and Infant and other Schools, as they may be required.

6. That for accomplishing the second great object of this Society, "The providing the Church of New Zealand with such means of support as may be expected to increase with the growing prosperity of the Colony," portions of land be purchased and applied, under proper regulations, to the maintenance of the Clergy and the general purposes of the Church.

7. That subscription books be opened at Messrs. Twinings', Strand; Messrs. Hammersleys', Pall Mall; and Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Lombard-street; and that subscriptions be received at those Banks, or by the Secretary, in order to carry into effect the objects of the Society. [409]

March 20, 1840.

R. FEW, Hon. Sec.

YEARLY TENTHS DUE FROM THE CLERGY.

I. CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Treasurer to the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne, do hereby respectfully give notice to the Clergy, that the Yearly Tenths became due from them to the Governors on the 25th day of December last, and are required by law to be paid to me immediately afterwards.

CHRISTOPHER HODGSON, Treasurer.

Bounty Office, Dean's Yard, Westminster,
March 31, 1840.

N.B. Remittance (post paid), either by Draft on London Bankers or Post Office Order, has become the usual mode of payment. [415]

PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Society will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields, on Thursday, May 7th, 1840; the Chair (p. v.) will be taken by the Right Hon. Lord Bexley, President, at 12 o'clock precisely.

The ANNIVERSARY SERMON will be preached in the Evening of the same day, if the Lord permit, in St. Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, by the Rev. WM. MARSH, D.D. late Incumbent Minister of St. Thomas's, Birmingham. Divine Service to commence at half past 6 o'clock. [404]

METCALFE'S NEW AND ORIGINAL PATENT OF TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated Brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the Teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth-brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved Clothes-brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented Brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much improved Flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Horse-hair Gloves and Bands. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponges; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square. [387]

BOOKS.

REV. HUGH M'NEILE'S LECTURES.

Now ready, 1 vol. 8vo, cloth boards, price 6*s.*

LECTURES on the CHURCH, Delivered at the Hanover-square Rooms, March, 1840. By the Rev. HUGH M'NEILE, A.M. Minister of St. Jude's Church, Liverpool.

By the same Author.

2. **SEVENTEEN SERMONS.** Third Edition, foolscap, cloth boards, price 7*s.*

3. **SERMONS on the SECOND ADVENT.** Fourth Edition, 12mo, cloth, price 4*s.* 6*d.*

4. **LECTURES on the PROPHECIES RELATIVE TO THE JEWS.** Third Edition, 12mo, cloth, price 4*s.* 6*d.*

5. **LETTERS to a FRIEND: on Seceding from the Church.** Foolscap, price 3*s.*

London: J. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly. [532]

Lately published, price 6*s.* embossed cloth,

LECTURES on the HEATHEN GODS, adapted to the School-room. By the Author of Insect Histories.

This Book has been prepared for the express purpose of giving the necessary information respecting Mythology, free from those details which have generally rendered the subject objectionable. Extracts from the Classic Poets form a part of the plan, and the reflections which naturally arise from the subject have led to rather extensive observations on the need as well as the blessing of revealed religion.

London: printed for J. Hatchard and Son, and Hamilton, Adams, & Co.; and J. Seacombe, Chester. [541]

In 1 vol. 12mo, cloth lettered, price 6*s.*

PLAIN SERMONS, preached to Country Congregations, by FRANCIS FOREMAN CLARK, A.B. Head Master of the Grammar School, Newcastle-under-Lyne; formerly Minister of Christ Church, Cosely.

London: J. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly. [533]

Just published, price 5*s.*

SERMONS preached in St. Paul's Chapel, Stonehouse. To which is added a Sermon preached in St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, on occasion of the Visitation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Totness, on the 31st May, 1839. By JAMES COOPER, M.A. Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Stonehouse.

London: J. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly. [534]

Nearly ready, 1 vol. 8vo, cloth boards,

THE BOOK OF ILLUSTRATIONS: or, Scriptural Truths exhibited by the aid of Similes. Original and selected. By the Rev. H. G. SALTER, A.M. Curate and Lecturer of Glastonbury.

"And without a parable spake he not unto them."

London: J. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly. [535]

Saturday next,

WOLVES IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING: or, The Message to the Church of Ephesus. A Sermon preached in St. Peter's, Charlton-in-Dover, on Sunday last, by the RECTOR, on the message to the Church at Ephesus, Rev. II. 3.

"Ye suffer fools gladly, seeing ye yourselves are wise."—2 Cor. xii. 20.

"Why even of yourselves judge ye not what is right?"—Luke xii. 57.

Price 1*s.* : to the Parishioners of Charlton, Gratis.

Also, by the Rev. Mr. GLOVER, M.A.

Third Edition,

THE CHURCH, the BISHOP, or CORAH,—WHICH? Two Sermons, St. Jude 19, preached the first SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 1838; and a Pastoral Address to his Dissenting Parishioners. By the RECTOR. With an Appendix on the Episcopal Succession of the Church in England. Also,

THE PATRIARCHATE OF BRITAIN, as it WAS, as it IS, and as it OUGHT TO BE, being as complete a List as the record of History has preserved of the Names of all the Bishops thereof from the earliest times; as well before as since the establishment of the Patriarchate as such; including a short Historical Notice of the Origin and Founding of every See, Ancient and Modern, in England, Wales, Ireland, Scotland, and the Colonies of this Patriarchate; with Observations on our fearful Episcopal neglect of our Colonies. 1 Tim. v. 8.

Price, with "Patriarchate of Britain," 5*s.* Without, 1*s.* 6*d.* "The Patriarchate of Britain," separately, 4*s.*

Also, price 1*s.* 6*d.* Second Edition,

WHAT IS CONFIRMATION? Two Sermons preached previous to the recent Confirmation in the Diocese of Canterbury, on Acts viii. 14—17, and Eph. iv. 30. Sermon I. An Apostolical Rite. Sermon II. An Ancient Christian Usage. With a prefatory Notice on the Importance of Dissent in general, of the Wesleyan Delusion in particular.

Also, price 6*d.*

WHY ARE YOU A CHRISTIAN? A Sermon on 1 Pet. iii. 15, with an Appendix on Popery. The Appendix entitled, POPEY PRACTICAL: Past, Present, and Prospective, may be had separately, price 3*s.*

Also, price 1*s.*, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per hundred,

WHO IS CHRIST'S MINISTER?

By the same Author, 8vo, price 2*s.* 6*d.*

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. What is Queen Anne's Bounty? The Question asked as above, with reference to the Acts and Neglects of the Ecclesiastical Commission, by One who knows how to answer it.

ANIMO, NON ASTUTIA.

Also,

THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, a talent, for the use of which man is accountable to God. Being two plain Sermons, for plain people, on a very plain subject.

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THE SERMONS already published in this Important Controversy by the Rev. HUGH STOWELL, Rev. W. DALTON, and Rev. J. B. OWEN, may be had of Hamilton, Adams, and Co. where the names of Subscribers to the Octavo edition, with Notes, Appendices, &c. will be gladly received. As nearly the whole of the first impression, of 5,000 copies each, published at 3d. and at less than the actual cost of Printing, it is hoped that persons favourable to the Catholic Verities of the Church of England, as contradistinguished from Popish innovations, will kindly assist the Committee by subscribing for the larger work. [471]

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THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR, for the Year 1840. In addition to the matter usually contained in the Calendar, there has this year been added, the Examination Papers for the Classical Tripos, and the dates of the Degrees in the Alphabetical List of Members of the University. To be continued annually.

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CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

THE BRITISH MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

LEADING CONTENTS:—Original Papers and Correspondence on the Sources of Imperfection in Modern Gothic.—Church Vestments.—Mr. Baptist Noel's Pamphlet.—"Ancient Christianity."—The Respect due to Antiquity.—Illustrations of the State of Learning among the Dissenters.—Distribution of the Elements.—*Isidore* in Reply to Archdeacon Wilberforce.—Rev. W. B. Winning on the Egyptian-Tuscan Terms "Uryum, Urvare."—The Scottish Presbyterian Church.—Presbyterian Ordination.—The Doctrine of Christian Unity.—Mr. Beavan on Rubric for Vigils.—Dr. Nolan in Reply to Mr. Churton.—Celibacy and Marriage among the Ancient Christians.—Appointment of Churchwardens. It contains, also, Sacred Poetry—Antiquities—Notices and Reviews of Books—Documents, and its usual varied Register of Religious and Ecclesiastical Information.

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London: Simpkin and Marshall. [443]

TO THE CLERGY.

THE CLERGY are requested to read an ADDRESS to them by the Rev. JOHN HODGSON, at page 212 of this Paper.

THE Clergy are referred to Vol. II., page 7, of this GAZETTE for full information upon the state of the affairs of the "Clergy Mutual Assurance Society," and they are requested to make known to their "relations amongst the Laity," the advantages which will not fail to accrue to them as well as to the Society, by their keeping up as it were a family connexion with the Clergy, by means of an institution, which being eminently successful in every branch of its business, invites them as the fathers, brothers, and sons of Clergy-men, to make their Life Assurances in it on the most favourable terms.

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20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
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OR MONTHLY

REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND

OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

No. 23.—VOL. II.

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1840.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

We have the satisfaction of laying before our readers a copy of a letter from the Bishop of London to the Archbishop of Canterbury, respecting the formation and endowment of new bishoprics in the colonies and dependencies of the empire. It will be immediately perceived that this is the first step towards the most important measure which our Ecclesiastical Rulers have proposed or undertaken, on their own authority, since the Reformation. We, therefore, need not say a word to induce all the attached members of our Church, to give it their serious attention. All who have thought upon the subject will feel with us that it is a measure fraught with the most important benefits to the Church in the colonies, and that its consequences will be advantageously reflected upon the Church at home. And we confidently anticipate that it will receive ample pecuniary support.

On one point, which we regard with the greatest interest, the establishment of a bishop at Malta, we hope, in our next Number, to offer some observations, which may be interesting to our readers, and may tend to show the necessity and advantage of such a measure.

We have to repeat our acknowledgments for information transmitted to us for the Clergy List. As there are still many of the Clergy whose names have not been sent, we shall keep the list open a few days longer, so as to afford an opportunity to those who may wish to make returns, if they will have the goodness to do so immediately.

The form of the returns will be found in p. 229.

The present Number completes the Second Volume of the GAZETTE. We also beg to remind some of our Subscribers that this is the end of the Second Year.

We shall feel much obliged to several of our Correspondents, if they will send us the duplicates of the back Numbers, which they have mentioned. And we make the same request to any persons who may have odd Numbers in their possession.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Marriages in New District Churches.—Two of our Correspondents are informed, that consecration of new churches by the Bishop is not sufficient to render them legally proper for the celebration of marriage, though of course they are ecclesiastically fit. The Bishop's licence is absolutely necessary in the two cases which have been sent to us. Clergymen should be very careful in these cases. For though it is probable that the marriages would be valid, yet a clergyman who wilfully performs marriages irregularly with respect to time or place, is not only liable to be proceeded against in the ecclesiastical courts, but is indictable for felony.

Tolls.—In several cases of tolls which appear to be illegally exacted from clergymen, the best way is, to appeal to the local magistrates. The law in these cases will depend upon the local or general turnpike acts, with which we are not acquainted. The law books say, that the ancient privileges of the clergy relating to tolls have been lost through negligence in passing these statutes.

X. Y. Z. is informed that Curates are not liable to pay the Poor Rates under the late Act of Parliament, if living in the Rectory-house. It is the Rector who is liable.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Archbishop of York has given notice of his intention to hold an Ordination at Bishopthorpe on Sunday the 14th of June.

The Lord Bishop of London will hold an ordination at St. Paul's Cathedral on Trinity Sunday.

The Lord Bishop of Ely will hold his next ordination in London, on Sunday, the 31st of May.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold his next ordination in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, on Trinity Sunday, the 14th of June. Candidates must send their papers to his Lordship before the 1st of May.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will hold his next ordination on Trinity Sunday, at St. Margaret's Church, in Westminster. The examination will commence on the previous Thursday.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford will hold his next ordination on Sunday, June 28th, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester will hold his next General Ordination, on Sunday the 12th July. Candidates must send their papers to His Lordship, at Winchester House, St. James's Square, London, on or before the 1st of June, after which time no papers can be received.

19, St. James's Square, 27th April, 1840.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold his next ordination at Ripon on Sunday, the 19th of July,

instead of the 12th, as stated in our last No. Candidates for holy orders are desired to transmit the requisite papers (prepaid) to his Lordship at 27, Parliament-street, Westminster, on or before the 8th of June, after which no papers can be received.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester's next ordination will be held on the 25th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next ordination at Norwich on Sunday, the 26th day of July, 1840. The candidates are to forward their papers (prepaid) to John Kitson, Esq., Close, Norwich, on or before the 26th day of May, without fail, and to attend at the palace for examination at half-past nine o'clock, in the morning of Wednesday, the 22nd of July next.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury will hold his next Ordination on Sunday, September 20. Candidates for Deacon's Orders are required to be at the Palace, Salisbury, in order to a Preliminary Examination, on Thursday, July 23rd, having previously obtained the Bishop's approval of their respective Titles for Orders. It is not necessary for them at this time to bring with them any papers. Candidates for Priest's Orders are required, as are also those for Deacon's Orders, to send their papers to the Bishop's Secretary, J. Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament Street, London, at least three weeks before the day of Ordination.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

Adams, Rev. Dr., Rempstone, Notts.	Comber, Rev. H. G. W., Oswaldkirk.	Hawk, Rev. Mr.
Allington, Rev. J., Candlesby, Lincoln.	Cooke, Rev. S., Knapton, Norfolk.	Heary, Rev. E. M., Blackburn, Lancas.
Allen, Rev. S. J., Easingwol, York.	Cox, Rev. J. E., Aldeby, Norfolk.	Hervey, Rev. Lord Chas., Chesterford.
Allen, Rev. J., Castlemartin.	Cramer, Rev. J. A., New Inn H. Oxford.	Higgs, Rev. R. W., Bewdley, Worcester.
Ashworth, Rev. J. H., Wells, Somerset.	Custance, Rev. J., Blickling, Aylsham.	Holdsworth, Rev. T. C., South Kelsey, Lincoln.
Atkison, Rev. T., Hartshesd, York.	Cuthbert, Rev. Dr., St. John's Wood.	Holthouse, Rev. Mr., Beadnell, Northumberland.
Awdry, Rev. C., Fisherton Delamere.	Davies, Rev. E. A., Martley, Worces.	Hollingworth, Rev. O. Saltwood, Hythe.
Bailey, Rev. W., Wormingford, Essex.	Day, Rev. C., Stepney, London.	Holmes, Rev. A., Harleston, Norfolk.
Barrington, Rev. J.	Delmar, Rev. J., Swalescliffe, Kent.	Hornby, Rev. G., Bury, Lancashire.
Bayley, Rev. A., Edgcott, Northants.	Dixon, Rev. G., Helmsley, York.	Hughes, Rev. J. W., Oxford.
Bayley, Rev. F. T. J., Brockthorpe.	Dods, Rev. R.	Humphrey, Rev. R. P., Thorpe Mande-ville, near Banbury.
Bayton, Rev. S., Westgate, Chichester.	Dodsworth, Rev. W., Regent's Park.	Hutchins, Rev. R. W., East Bridgford.
Beaver, Rev. H. N., Grinsley on the Hill, Nottingham.	Earle, Rev. J. H., Ide, Exeter.	Irvine, Rev. G. M. D'Arcy.
Benson, Rev. J., Hounslow.	Edwards, Rev. J., Newington, Benson.	James, Rev. W., Wells, Somerset.
Bond, Rev. J., Stoke Canon, n. Exeter.	Edwards, Rev. J., Croft, Leominster.	Jones, Rev. J. T., Stainbury, Glouc.
Bonsall, Rev. J., Llanwrin, Montgomeryshire.	Ellison, Rev. N. T., Huntspill, Bridgewater.	Kingdon, Rev. J., Marhamchurch.
Bowen, Rev. T., Temple Guiting, Gloucester.	Farwell, Rev. W., St. Martin's by Looe, Cornwall.	Kendall, Rev. W. C., Swinderby, Linc.
Breedon, Rev. H., Pangbourne, Berks.	Fitzherbert, Rev. A., Harthill, Worksop.	King, Rev. R. H., Elmdon, Essex.
Brock, Rev. W., Bishops Waltham.	Ford, Rev. J., Sidmouth.	Kingdon, Rev. T. H., Pyworthy, Devon.
Browne, Rev. C. H., Blo Norton, Norfolk.	Furbank, Rev. T., Bishopsthorpe, York.	Lanc, Rev. C., Deal, Kent.
Buller, Rev. A., Tavy, Tavistock.	Gane, Rev. W., Cann, Shaftesbury.	Lee, Rev. S., Cambridge.
Bushfield, Rev. H., Caley Church, Halifax.	Gardner, Rev. F., Saddleworth.	Lightfoot, Rev. N., Stockleigh, Devon.
Cantwell, Rev. W., Thrumpton, Notts.	Garrett, Rev. T., East Pennard, Somers.	Lloyd, Rev. C. W., Gosfield, Essex.
Cardale, Rev. G., Millbrook, Beds.	Gibson, Rev. E., Allesley, Coventry.	Lord, Rev. W. E., Northiam, Sussex.
Carr, Rev. H. B., Alnwick.	Gipps, Rev. H., Corbridge, Northumb.	MacCarthy, Rev. F. M., Loders, Dorset.
Carr, Rev. J., South Shields.	Glyn, Rev. G. H., Henham, Bishopstortford.	Martin, Rev. J. W., Keston, Kent.
Causton, Rev. C., Stretton on the Foze, Warwick.	Greenway, Rev. W. W., Newbold de Verdun, Market Bosworth.	Malet, Rev. W. W., Wells, Somerset.
Cheesbrough, Rev. J., Blyton, Gainsborough.	Hains, Rev. T., Marton, Warwick.	Massie, Rev. W. H., Goostry, Chesh.
Chevallier, Rev. T., Esh, Durham.	Hale, Rev. M. B., Stroud, Gloucester.	Miller, Rev. J. D., Morley, Leeds.
Clementson, Rev. J., Wolvey, Hinckley.	Hatch, Rev. C., Fordingbridge, Hants.	Morris, Rev. R., Easington, Stafford-on-Avon.
	Hatherell, Rev. J. W., Charnmouth.	Myers, Rev. T., Stannington, Newcas.

Moncrieffe, Rev. D. S., Clifton.
 Moultrie, Rev. J., Rugby, Warwick.
 Norton, Rev. W. A., Alderton, Suffolk.
 Owen, Rev. J., Llanbedrog, Carnarvon.
 Owen, Rev. C. G., Ladbroke, Devon.
 Owen, Rev. Dr., Anglessea.
 Pakenham, Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon,
 Navan, Ireland.
 Parker, Rev. W. L. A., Wednesfield,
 Stafford.
 Parker, Rev. R., Wotton, near Spilsby.
 Pearce, Rev. W., Fairlight, Hastings.
 Phillips, Rev. H. G., Great Wymetham,
 Bury St. Edmunds.
 Poole, Rev. J., Mansfield, Notts.
 Pratt, Rev. W., Harpley, Norfolk.
 Pratt, Rev. J., Sedlescombe, Sussex.
 Price, Rev. T., South Mims, Middlesex.
 Price, Rev. J., Blackburn.
 Price, Rev. E., Petersham, Surrey.
 Price, Rev. Hugh, Newton Tony, Wilts.
 Priestley, Rev. J., Hirdrefraig, Bangor.
 Purvis, Rev. R. F., Whitebury, Hants.
 Ray, Rev. P., Greensted, Essex.

Richards, Rev. E. F., Farlington.
 Sawyer, Rev. W. G., Old Dalby Hall,
 Leicester.
 Scott, Rev. F. T., Eastry, Sandwich, Kt.
 Senhouse, Rev. J. L., Sawley, Derby.
 Shrubbs, Rev. C., Boldre, n. Lymington,
 Hants.
 Simpson, Rev. T., Thurnscoe, Doncast.
 Slopford, Rev. G. P., Warkton, Hetering.
 Stanbury, Rev. J. F., Kingston-upon-
 Thames, Surrey.
 Stephenson, Rev. N., Solihull.
 Stevenson, Rev. T., Wolvesey, Winches.
 Stonhouse, Rev. A., Stanton, Oxford.
 Stroud, Rev. J., Colyton, Axminster.
 Stubbs, Rev. N. J., Otton, Ipswich.
 Tatham, Rev. A., Horsley, A. Derby.
 Theed, Rev. E. R., Fletton, Hants.
 Thomas, Rev. W., Cowbridge, Glamorganshire.
 Thomas, Rev. W. B., Carew, Pemb.
 Thompson, Rev. H., Fobbing, Horndon-on-the-Hill.
 Todd, Rev. J. H., Trinity Coll., Dublin.

Turner, Rev. A., Ladbroke, n. Southam.
 Turner, Rev. C., Eastham, Worcester.
 Twells, Rev. J., Perlethorpe, Notts.
 Vogan, Rev. T. S. L., Swaffham, Norfolk.
 Wade, Rev. N., St. Paul's, Bunhill Row.
 Watson, Rev. C. G., Woodbridge, Suff.
 West, Rev. J., Asholt, Bridgewater.
 Wharton, Rev. W. F., Yarm, York.
 Whitaker, Rev. T., Tipton, Birmingham.
 White, Rev. J., Canterbury, Kent.
 Williams, Rev. T., Merthyr Tydvil,
 Glamorganshire.
 Williams, Rev. Mr., Hyde, Winchester.
 Williams, Rev. E. R., Chepstow.
 Williamson, Rev. E. R., Campton, Bedf.
 Willins, Rev. J., Great Melton, Norfolk.
 Wilmot, Rev. R. D., Kennington, Kent.
 Wilson, Rev. C., Waresley, Caxton.
 Wood, Rev. J. R., Marlborough House.
 Woodward, Rev. F. B., Dublin.
 Woodruff, Rev. T., Somerby.
 Wright, Rev. H. E., Litton, Somerset.

the Rev. John Lonsdale, for the readiness with which they undertook the editing of the Bible Commentary, in accordance with the wishes of the Society, and for the perseverance with which they have continued to labour under the difficulties which they had to encounter."

The Secretaries reported that the Standing Committee had appointed the Rev. John Evans, M.A., of St. James, Bermondsey, to the office of Additional Assistant Secretary of the Society.

They also stated, that in consequence of the increase of the business of the Society, it had been found necessary to engage additional premises in Great Queen-street, adjoining the Depository.

The Secretaries reported that the Lord Bishop of Oxford had, at the Society's request, consented to preach the Anniversary Sermon in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the meeting of the assembled Charity Schools, on Thursday, the 4th of June next: and that each member of the Society, who may be present at the meeting of the Board on the 2nd of May, and shall apply in person, will be entitled to receive the West-door tickets.

The following Report respecting a measure in behalf of the Scilly Islands was then taken into consideration:—

"The Standing Committee beg to report to the Board, that they find it necessary to bring under consideration the state of the Society's Mission in the Scilly Islands.

"The Board is aware that, for a long period, the Society has maintained two Clergymen as Missionaries in the Islands of St. Martin's, St. Agnes, Treaco, and Bryhar, and has paid the salaries of the schoolmasters in those Islands.

"But the Scilly Islands having recently been declared, by an Order in Council, issued under the authority of Parliament, to be under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Exeter, it has been notified to the Society, that the two Clergymen heretofore employed by the Society in those Islands cannot be recognized as Missionaries by the Bishop, and that they cannot be allowed to officiate in the Islands except as Assistant Curates to the Chaplain of the Lord Proprietor. The management of the Schools has also lately been taken in hand by the Lord Proprietor, who has shown great anxiety to provide for the education of the Islanders.

"The character of the Society's connexion with these Islands having thus undergone a complete change, and it never having been the practice of the Society to support or maintain Parochial Clergymen in any Diocese, the Standing Committee think it necessary that measures should be taken to make some provision for the spiritual benefit of the Islands, and then to bring the Society's present connection with them to a close.

"The Standing Committee therefore beg to recommend that the following resolutions, which they have agreed to after a full consideration of the subject, be adopted by the Board:—

"1. That a pecuniary grant be made by the Society on behalf of the Scilly Islands, by way of endowment; the interest to be applied towards the support of Clergymen who may be hereafter appointed to serve the Churches in the Islands of St. Martin, St. Agnes, Treaco, and Bryhar; and that for this purpose a trust be created, and placed in the hands of the Lord Bishop of Exeter, the Archdeacon of Cornwall, and the Lord Proprietor of the Scilly Islands, for the time being.

"2. That the proposed endowment fund be three thousand pounds.

"3. That a pension for life of 75*l*. per annum each be granted to the Rev. James Lane, and the Rev. George Woodley, the late Missionaries of the Society.

"4. That the pensions already granted to schoolmasters who have retired on account of age and infirmity be continued to them during their lifetime.

"5. That no new pensions be granted to the present schoolmasters, but that their salaries be continued for half a year after the cessation of their connection with the Society."

On its being proposed that the above report be adopted, it was moved, as an amendment, by the Rev. Thomas White,

"That the endowment fund be four thousand pounds."

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

MAY, 1840.

The Rev. Dr. RUSSELL, in the Chair.

At the General Meeting, held on Tuesday, the 5th of May, 1840, the following Members of the Society were appointed to form the Tract Committee for the year ensuing:—

Rev. Dr. D'O'VILLY.	Rev. J. E. TYLER.
Rev. Dr. DEALTRY.	Rev. J. G. WARD.
Rev. R. G. BAKER.	Rev. C. B. DALTON.
Rev. J. LONSDALE.	

The Secretaries laid before the meeting the Auditors' Annual Account, together with the following Comparative Statement:—

		£	s.	d.
Gross Income, 1839...	...	90,363	12	10
1840...	...	92,467	4	4
Increase	...	2,123	12	6

BENEFRACTIONS.		£	s.	d.
1839	...	2,568	3	6
1840	...	2,654	4	11
Increase	...	86	1	5

SUBSCRIPTIONS.		£	s.	d.
1839	...	14,879	19	5
1840	...	14,534	11	3
Decrease	...	345	8	2

LEGACIES.		£	s.	d.
1839	...	6,940	4	0
1840	...	1,392	13	4
Decrease	...	5,547	10	8

RECEIVED FOR BOOKS.		£	s.	d.
1839	...	53,846	18	7
1840	...	59,691	12	0
Increase	...	5,844	13	5

CIRCULATION FOR 1840.		Increase.	Decrease.
Bibles	...	119,185	11,053
Testaments	...	113,791	11,670
Prayer-Books	...	253,338	25,976
Psalters	...	12,318	1,880
Other Bound Books	...	231,209	29,958
Tracts	...	2,885,642	609,476
		3,615,483	688,135
			1,880
			686,253

The following Report from the Standing Committee was taken into consideration.

"The Standing Committee beg to call the attention of the Board to the state of the question respecting the Commentary upon the Bible proposed to be put forth by the Society.

"It was the intention of the Board, as expressed in the Report of the 2nd of October, 1832, that the Society should publish an Edition of the Holy Scriptures, with explanatory notes and practical applications appended to each chapter.

"In pursuance of that Report, his Grace the President appointed the Rev. John Lonsdale and the Rev. W. H. Hale to be the editors of the work:

and they were authorised to obtain the assistance of others for carrying into effect the intentions of the Society.

"It appears, however, from statements which the editors made to the Standing Committee and to the Board, in 1836 and 1837, and which were printed in the Annual Reports for those years, that they were disappointed in their expectation of obtaining the requisite assistance from others; and that in the autumn of 1833, they found themselves under the necessity of beginning an original Commentary upon the Gospels, upon which they have continued to labour jointly, as regularly as the circumstances in which they were placed would permit. They also stated that there was no prospect of their being able to proceed more rapidly; that they did not expect to be able to complete more than the four Gospels, and the Acts of the Apostles; and that, had it not been for the encouragement which they had received, they should long ago have requested the Society to relieve them from the task which had been imposed upon them.

"After the last of these statements had been read to the Board in July, 1837, by the Dean of Chichester, the Editors were requested to proceed with the work, and to finish the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles: Archdeacon Bather having, at the request of the Standing Committee, and with the approbation of his Grace the President, and of the Board, undertaken to prepare the practical reflections.

"At the general meeting in November, 1838, the Secretaries stated to the Board, that the Standing Committee had received a communication from Archdeacon Bather, to the effect, that he felt himself constrained to relinquish the office which he had undertaken. The Secretaries were then directed by the Board to communicate the circumstances to his Grace the President, and to request his advice.

"Since that period, several discussions have taken place upon this subject at the General Meetings of the Society: and the Standing Committee have recently received a communication from the Editors, in answer to one from the Secretary, from which it appears, that they have completed the Commentary on the Four Gospels, but feel themselves under the necessity of declining to be responsible for more.

"The Standing Committee regret, therefore, to state, that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, the difficulty of carrying into effect the intentions of the Society, according to the Report of October, 1832, has been found insuperable. And they think it, upon the whole, most advisable to recommend to the Board, that all further proceedings of the Society on this matter should cease; and that the Editors should be allowed to publish their work in such manner as they shall think fit.

"The Standing Committee beg to report, that they make this recommendation with the approbation of his Grace the President, and with the concurrence of the Editors, to whom they consider the Society greatly indebted for the endeavours which they have used to carry its intentions into effect."

This Report was adopted.

It was then agreed,—

"That the thanks of this general meeting of the Society be given to the Ven. Archdeacon Hale and

Mr. Joseph Wilson seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The proposed grant towards "the establishment of a College, founded on the principles of the National Church, for the education of persons in the Colony of New South Wales, for the Ministry, and as Schoolmasters," was then taken into consideration, pursuant to notice at the last general meeting. The Standing Committee having recommended that the sum of three thousand pounds should be placed at the disposal of the Lord Bishop of Australia, towards the erection of such a College at Sydney, it was moved as an amendment, by the Rev. R. Monro, that 4,000*l.* be granted. This was seconded by the Rev. J. Jennings.

The amendment having been negatived, it was agreed that the sum of 3,000*l.* be granted according to the original recommendation.

The Secretaries stated that they had been directed to Report,

"That the Standing Committee have considered the Ninth Memorial from five Clergymen in Essex, which was referred to them at the last general meeting; and that they do not think it necessary to make any recommendation upon it."

The Secretary stated that a Tenth Memorial, from the Rev. Hastings Robinson, D.D. Rev. Henry Budd, Rev. Gwy Bryan, Rev. C. J. Yorke, and the Rev. H. B. Harris, on the subject of some of the Society's Tracts, had been received.

Whereupon, Mr. N. Goldsmid moved, "That this memorial be laid on the table without being read."

The Rev. C. Randolph seconded this motion.

Mr. E. F. Moore moved, by way of amendment.

"That this Memorial be referred to the Standing Committee, with a request that they would consider it, and report thereupon, if they should think fit."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Percival White, and carried.

The Rev. R. Monro then moved that this memorial be read.

Mr. P. White seconded this motion, which was negatived.

It was then agreed, that the memorial without being read, be referred to the Standing Committee with a request that they would consider it, and report thereupon, if they should think fit.

Mr. Hull brought forward the motion, of which he had given notice at the last general meeting, and proposed as follows:

"That a committee of three members be appointed to prepare a Commentary, such as was advertised in 1832, with power to publish maps and engravings, and pay for contributions ten guineas a sheet: such Commentary, when prepared, to be printed, and submitted to the Board before any part of it is published."

This motion was seconded by Mr. G. J. P. Smith, and was negatived.

The Rev. J. D. Hales brought forward the following motion, of which he had given notice at the April meeting.

"That all Clergymen subscribing annually One Guinea to the Foreign Translation Fund, be at liberty to apply for Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer Books, Homilies, and all authorised formularies of the united Church of England and Ireland, (as by law established,) on the terms of the Society, provided such publications be intended for their own use and distribution, or for sale to the poor, or for the use of charitable institutions, with which they are locally or parochially connected."

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Sanderson Robins.

It was moved as an amendment by Mr. Joseph Wilson, and seconded by Mr. John Poynder, that the matter be referred to the Standing Committee.

This amendment was carried.

The Rev. William Palmer then brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, and proposed the following resolution for the adoption of the Board:—

"That this Society will not in future, either at general meetings or through committees responsible to itself, exercise any function, or take upon itself, any responsibility which belongs of right to the Bishops of the Church; and especially that it will in no case, mediately or immediately, directly or by implication,

pronounce any decision upon doctrine; nor select or alter books or tracts for the general supply of the Churches of these kingdoms and the colonies; but will confine itself to the raising of money, and to the management of subordinate details of its application and expenditure, under the direction of the Archbishops and Bishops; and in choosing or rejecting, altering or abridging, printing and selling, or distributing books and tracts, it will follow implicitly the recommendation of the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the other Archbishops and Bishops, or of such persons as they may be pleased to appoint to be their deputies for the purpose."

"Resolutions to be moved at the May Meeting, if Mr. Palmer's motion is carried.

"(1).—That the 28th, 29th, and 30th Rules of the Society be altered, and for the future stand thus—

"XXVIII. That every book or paper so recommended be referred to their Lordships the Bishops, and be forwarded to them in succession, or to such persons as they shall think fit to appoint to examine the same in their behalf.

"XXIX. That their Lordships the Bishops, or a majority of their number, shall have power to make such orders and regulations touching the examination, preparation, and selection of books and tracts to be placed on the catalogue of the Society, as to them shall seem fit; and to alter the same from time to time; and to appoint such persons as they shall think proper to carry the same into effect; and that all such orders, regulations, and appointments, being duly notified to the Secretary of the Society, under the hand of his Grace the President, shall be as binding upon the Society as if the same were duly made at any general meeting.

"XXX. That the Standing Committee, be required to place upon the Society's Catalogue any book or tract which shall be certified to them as fit to be published by the Society, by such persons or person as may be authorised by the majority of the Bishops to certify the same; and to remove from the Society's Catalogue any book or tract which shall at any time be in like manner certified as unfit to be continued thereon."

"(2).—That the 31st and 32nd rules of the Society be henceforth repealed; and that the subsequent rules be numbered accordingly."

The Rev. F. D. Wackerbarth seconded Mr. Palmer's motion.

Mr. G. Rochfort Clarke moved by way of amendment, that the resolution moved be not put from the chair.

Mr. John Poynder seconded this.

The Chairman announced, on a show of hands, that the amendment was carried. A division having been called for, it appeared that the numbers were

For the Amendment 142

Against it 116

Majority for the Amendment .. —27

The resolution was consequently not put from the chair.

The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Perceval gave notice of his intention to move, at the general meeting on the 2nd of June,—

"That an humble address be presented by this Board to the Archbishops and Bishops of the English provinces, requesting them, if it shall please them, to prepare and suggest to this Board such regulations for the conduct of this Society in the departments of tracts and of foreign translations as shall seem most expedient to them."

Mr. G. R. Clarke stated his intention to move, if necessary, on the 2nd of June, that the meeting do adjourn to another room.

The Rev. A. M. Campbell gave notice of his intention to move at the next general meeting,—

"That at the general meetings of the Society no member be allowed to read a written address to the meeting."

The Secretaries reported that an address to her Majesty and a petition to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the adoption of measures for the removal of the want of Church-accommodation, had been prepared, and that the petition had been very numerously signed by members of the Society.

A letter was read from Governor Hutt, Western Australia, requesting a second grant in behalf of a

Church erecting at Perth in that colony; the sum of 100*l.* having been granted by the Society towards this object in December, 1836. It appears that the most moderate computation of the expense of a structure to contain 500 persons is considerably upwards of two thousand pounds, while the whole amount collected, including the Society's former contribution, and one of the same amount from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, is only 1,400*l.* The governor adds; "I have, however, pressed upon the Church Committee to begin, trusting that the great Head of the Church will give us his blessing in the undertaking, and that the funds of diligence will increase, whereas idleness in such a cause is a sin."

The Board agreed to make a further grant of 100*l.* towards the church at Perth.

A letter was read from Rev. E. Cox, Saddington, Market Harborough, stating that his brother-in-law, Colonel Gawler, governor of South Australia, had, on the 19th of October last, laid the first stone of a new church at Adelaide, in that colony. A hope having been held out to Col. Gawler, on a grant of 250*l.* being made in July, 1838, that an additional grant would be made on the occasion of the commencement of a new church, it was agreed, that the sum of 250*l.* be granted towards the church at Adelaide.

It having appeared, by a letter from the Lord Bishop of Toronto, that measures were in progress for building a church near the mouth of the Grand River, or Lake Erie, Upper Canada, and that his Lordship had given his sanction and assistance towards this good design, the Board agreed to grant 100*l.* towards carrying it into effect.

One hundred Common Prayer Books were then granted on the application of the Rev. R. D. Cartwright, for the use of the convicts in a provincial penitentiary at Kingston, Upper Canada.

A letter was read from the Rev. John Vaughan, secretary of the Foreign Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, United States, requesting the Society's acceptance of reports, and other papers relating to that institution.

It was agreed to return thanks for these.

The Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man returned thanks in the name of his Clergy, and the inhabitants of the Isle of Man, by a letter addressed to the secretary, for the Society's liberality in providing a large impression of the Common Prayer Book in the Manx language, for their use.

A letter was received from the Rev. R. Stainforth, giving a satisfactory account of the manner in which the grant of books to the value of 30*l.* towards promoting lending libraries in the district of Pontefract, had been applied.

Several other letters of acknowledgment were laid before the meeting.

The Rev. G. Morrison, of Les Coteaux, Tobago, wrote to thank the Board for "its liberal and well-timed grant" of books made last year, and to request a dozen Bibles and Common Prayer Books for labourers on that estate.

These were granted.

Several books for the performance of Divine Service were granted for new churches.

Several grants of books and tracts were made.

Legacy:—

Miss Catherine Louisa Shipley £50 0

Donations:—

Aberystwith Committee, by Rev. L. Evans 35 0

Miss Sheppard, Kensington 25 0

Hitchin and Baldock Committee, by Rev.

G. B. Blomfield 20 0

Caistor Committee, by W. Skipworth, Esq. 20 0

Holt Committee, by Rev. H. Jackson .. 15 0

Kettering Committee, by Rev. S. W. Paul 15 0

Bodmin Committee, by Rev. T. Gryll .. 12 12

The Daughters of a deceased Clergyman 10 10

Rev. John Symons 10 0

Ashford Committee, by Rev. G. S. Elwin 10 0

Naffthir Committee, by Rev. W. Lloyd 10 0

Eighty-two members were admitted at this meeting.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

4, Trafalgar Square, May 8th, 1840.

EAST INDIES.

Extract from a Letter of the Bishop of Calcutta,
dated Feb. 15th, 1840.

"MR. BOWYER, missionary at Howra, is doing well. He is laborious; his schools are increasing, and fresh villages are soliciting his aid. Barrapore and Janjera are, however, the most fruitful and encouraging scenes of our Calcutta missions. Professor Malan visited them before he sailed for Madras and Suez last month; and his opinion is the more valuable, because he had previously been down to Kishnagur, where several thousand inquirers and converts have, under the Church Missionary Society, been receiving in a greater or less degree the Christian doctrine. He says, 'My heart was happy; I felt delightfully surprised at Barrapore and Tallygunge. I spent a Sunday with Mr. Driberg, and accompanied him to Magratias and Sulpea, at both of which villages I preached to the natives in Bengalee. I was thankful in my heart to God that I was privileged to witness such a number of devout, sincere, and tried Christians, so simple, so ignorant of the world, and yet, as far as man can judge from probation, so truly under the influence of the Holy Ghost. I preached also at Sojhaberea, and at Janjera to about 200 natives: it is now their harvest time; they could not all attend. After the service I catechized them. I must say I was delighted and surprised at their answers. An old woman among others, blind with age, whom I asked, if in the midst of her trouble she thought of God, answered, 'Ah, Sir, I trust in my Saviour with all confidence, but I know nothing else; do not ask me more.' So to that poor ignorant and unknown soul, the love of her Saviour is sufficient. It was a lesson to me which I shall not soon forget, I hope. I was anxious to witness with my own eyes the state of things in our missions. Now really when we consider that in these two missionary circuits alone, there are about 1,800 Christians, not of yesterday, but most of them tried and approved, and that these encouraging results are the fruit of the college, is not to complain being ungrateful to God? From what I have seen of Kishnagur and Barrapore, I decidedly think Barrapore and Tallygunge the most interesting; the work is of older standing and more mature.' Such testimony the Venerable Society will, I am sure, appreciate highly. It is to me most cheering, as confirming all I have been reporting for five or six years concerning these missions, in my various communications.

"I can truly say that no letter, since I left my native land in June, 1832, has given me more delight than the communication with which you have favoured me on the subject of my Calcutta cathedral. You have indeed made India a noble gift. The first canonry of St. Paul's cathedral has most appropriately been founded by your Venerable Society, which, together with its sister institution for Promoting Christian Knowledge, were the parents of Protestant missions in Hindoostan, and which are now rising up with renewed vigour, and taking the lead again, as, I rejoice to observe, in the grand scheme of propagating the Gospel throughout the world.

"I believe there never was such an opportunity afforded to any Protestant western nation for diffusing the truth of Christ in the east as is granted to England at this moment; her majestic empire in India is evidencing its beneficent influence. The increased religious and moral feelings of her Christian population are apparent every where. Our Anglican Church is now established in these dioceses. The number of Rev. Chaplains is being augmented. The holy missionaries are multiplied; the beginnings of inquiry rejoice our hearts, both in your Incorporated Society, and in the Church Missionary Society, its younger but kindred body. Bishop's College has now a prospect of solid and advancing usefulness before it, after the difficulties it has lately had to contend with, from the illness and absence of the college authorities. Education is making its slow progress around Calcutta, and all

our more populous native towns, and digging up the foundations of superstition and idolatry."

AUSTRALIA.

From a Letter of the Bishop. 30th Oct. 1839.

"It is a most pleasing task to have to acquaint the Society with the generally prosperous condition of our affairs, and to express my confident trust that their pious and charitable endeavours will, through the attendant blessing of Almighty God, be productive of an abundant measure of advantage to the people of this colony. Perhaps the most satisfactory symptom of encouragement is derived from the uninterrupted maintenance among our own body of harmony, peace, and goodwill. Nor do I confine this remark to the good understanding happily prevailing among the clergy one towards another, nor to the sentiments of affectionate respect and cordial co-operation in all my views which it is my duty to record, with a grateful heart, are constantly manifested by the whole body towards myself; but I can with sincerity extend the same praise of unanimity to the laity of our Church. Among too many of these I wish, indeed, that a more lively feeling of the truth and importance of religion were diffused, and greater earnestness discernible in the discharge of its duties. But while that deep, yet sober, devotional spirit which pervades the entire system of the Church, and is encouraged by all its ministrations, does not yet sufficiently characterize all its professed adherents, I have many sources of hope afforded me in observing that there is a prevalent disposition to accept the services of the clergy with thankfulness, and to regard them with respect on the ground of the doctrines which they impart, and through the influence of the schools, which as yet continue to be every where maintained in connection with the Church. I see every reason for expecting that the next generation will be brought up in a more perfect acquaintance with the principles of religion, as well as in a more confirmed purpose, it may be hoped, to walk worthy of the vocation wherewith they are called."

HOME REPORT.

A numerous and respectable meeting of the friends and supporters of the Society was held on Wednesday, 6th of May, at Gravesend, at the conclusion of which upwards of 26l. were collected, 10l. being from new annual subscribers.

The sermon for the Society's 139th anniversary was preached on Thursday last, the 7th inst. by the Lord Bishop of Chichester, at St. Paul's cathedral. Hitherto the anniversary meetings of the Society have been usually held at Bow church, but in consequence of a wish expressed by many gentlemen in the city it was considered advisable to have the service in St. Paul's.

Donations received in April, 1840, for the Society's General Designs.

	£.	s.
Messrs. Goslings and Sharpe, Bankers, Fleet-street	100	0
William Stone, Esq. Dulwich	100	0
R. A. by C. W.	100	0
George Warner, Esq.	50	0
Henry Warner, Esq.	50	0
J. S. Salt, Esq. 9, Russell-square	31	10
Samuel Bendry Brooke, Esq. Bedford-road, Clapham	25	0
Miss Sheppard, Kensington	25	0
Messrs. Jenkins & Co. Lime-street-sq.	21	0
Messrs. T. and W. King, 1, New Court, Old Broad-street	21	0
The Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Bosanquet	21	0
Messrs. Palmer, Delafosse, & Co. 22, Fenchurch-street	21	0
Thomas Poynder, Esq. 52, Wimpole-st.	21	0
Mrs. General Carey, 44, Cadogan-place	20	0
Rev. Henry Hodgson, St. Martin-in-the-Fields	20	0
William Wix, Esq. Tunbridge Wells	10	10
Robert Hichens, Esq. 18, Threadneedle-st.	10	10
The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir C. Marshall)	10	10
Mr. Sheriff Evans, Milbank	10	10
Mr. Sheriff Wheelton, Myddleton-square	10	10
Sir George Carroll	10	10
Rev. Benj. E. Nicholls, Walthamstow	10	10
Messrs. Copeland & Garrett, Portugal-st.	10	10
Thomas Hankey, Esq. 7, Fenchurch-st.	10	10
Samuel Poynder, Esq. Hawkhurst, Kent	10	10
Edward Poynder, Esq. ditto	10	10
T. R. Harman, Esq. Throgmorton-street	10	10
Ditto (Bloomabury District)	10	10
Messrs. Morris, Valentine, and Sons, 9, St. Mary-at-hill	10	10
Messrs. James Powell, and Sons, Whitefriars	10	10
Newell Connaop, Esq. 7, Whitehall	10	10
Mrs. Marryat, Wimbledon	10	10
Messrs. Twining, Strand	10	10
Messrs. Rivingtons, St. Paul's Church-yd.	10	10
Messrs. N. & H. Mayo, 17, Mincing-lane	10	10
Messrs. Buckles, Bagster, & Buckle, Mark-lane	10	10
Messrs. Hayter & Howell, Mark-lane	10	10
J. H. Anderdon, Esq. Lombard-street	10	10
Thomas Tegg, Esq. Cheapside	10	10
Joshua Watson, Esq. Park-st. Westminster	10	10
William Cotton, Esq. Crosby-square	10	10
William Salt, Esq. Russell-square	10	10
Mrs. Ann Twining, Bettesswell, Lutterworth	10	10
Mrs. Vaux, 23, Upper Grosvenor-street	10	10
William Hodgson, Esq. Wanstead	10	10
John Hodgson, Esq. ditto	10	10
D. G. Gordon, Esq. 7, Mortimer-street	10	10
Miss Ranken, Dulwich	10	10
John Cotton, Esq. Harley street	10	10
Sir Charles Taylor, Bart. Midhurst	10	10
Charles T. Pearce, Esq. Auction Mart	10	10
John Poynder, Esq. Bridewell Hospital	10	10
Messrs. J. & S. Kennard, 27, Austin Friars	10	10
Rev. S. Wix, St. Bartholomew-the-less	10	10
Hen. Ewbank, Esq. 6, Idol-lane, Tower-st.	10	10
J. Gordon Duff, Esq. 138, Leadenhall-st.	10	10
Philip Cazenove, Esq. Auction Mart	10	10
Mrs. Robert Hichens, Threadneedle-st.	10	10
Messrs. R. S. Sharpe & Son, 56, Fenchurch-street	10	10
J. S. Brickwood, Esq. South Sea House	10	10
Robert Steyen, Esq. Hand-in-hand Office	10	10
John Hewetson, Esq. Catherine-court, Tower-hill	10	10
Joseph Mills, Esq. Poplar	10	10
Messrs. T. & J. Banning, Hammonds-court, Mincing-lane	10	10
Alfred Janson, Esq. Walthamstow	10	10
John Lowe, Esq. 7, Montague-place	10	10
Mrs. Lowe, ditto	10	10
J. Gore, Esq. Barking	10	10
Mr. Alderman Copeland, Lincoln's Inn Fields	10	10
Benjamin Fellowes, Esq. 39, Ludgate-st.	10	10
Robert Bradford, Esq. 27, Austin Friars	10	10
Mrs. C. Van Mildert, 8, York-row, Kensington-road	10	10
Miss E. C. Fanshawe, Harley-street	10	10
Edwin Merriott, Esq. Farnham, Surrey	10	10
Octavius Wigram, Esq. Walthamstow	10	10
Miss Emma Breese, 12, Old Broad-street	10	10
E. C. Bradford, Esq. 11, York-st. Portman-square	10	10
Mrs. Snow, Clipsham, Rutland	10	10
Mrs. Mary Snow, ditto	10	10
— Marshall, Esq. South Hackney	10	10
S. R. Bosanquet, Esq. 22, Montague-place	10	10
W. N. Rule, Esq. 21, Upper Bedford-pl.	10	10
William Lowe, Esq. 11, Montague-street	10	10
G. H. Hooper, Esq. 19, Bloomsbury-sq.	10	10
Mrs. Corry	10	10
William Danby, Esq. Stokeley	10	10
Mrs. Bevan, Cowbridge	10	10
Mrs. Caldecott, Leamington	10	10
Miss Caldecott, ditto	10	10
Rev. Walter Trower, Midhurst	10	10
Mrs. Trower, ditto	10	10
Rev. J. Edwards, Newton, Oxford	10	10
H. Hannan, Esq. Bascott, Berks	10	10
Legacy received.		
Bequeathed by Henry Simpson, jun. Esq. Brantingham Grange, Yorkshire	10	10
Donations for Special Purposes.		
E. W. Seymour, Esq. Porthmawr, Crickhowell, for Montreal	10	10
Rev. J. C. Robertson, Barton, Notts, for Australia	10	10

Donations on account of the South Australian Trust Fund.

Hon. M. Rous	25 0
Miss E. C. Fanshawe	10 0
J. Stanger, Esq. Wandsworth	5 0
Rev. E. O'manney	5 0
William Leigh, Esq. Little Aston Hall, Lichfield, for building a Church and Parsonage-house in South Australia	2,000 0
Also 400 acres of land in South Australia, as an endowment for the above. And two town acres in the city of Adelaide, let at £150 per annum, for the maintenance of a clergyman and schools in that colony.	

The Receipts of the Society during the first quarter of 1840 amounted to .. £8,351 4 5
Those for the corresponding quarter of 1839 were 6,198 0 0

The Society has voted 1,000*l.* for each of the years 1839 and 1840, to be placed at the disposal of the Bishop of Australia, for the purpose of assisting in building Churches in New South Wales; and 500*l.* for each of those years for a similar purpose in Van Diemen's Land.

It has also made the following grants:—

For a Church at Wyaberg, Cape of Good Hope	£100
For a Church in New Zealand	100
For a Church in Alexandria	100

And the Society has undertaken to support a Native Missionary, for the service of the Cathedral, which is now in course of erection at Calcutta.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

THE Fortieth Annual Meeting of the members and friends of the Church Missionary Society was held in the great room, Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, the 5th instant, and was, as usual, most numerous and respectfully attended. The Right Hon. the Earl of Chichester presided, and was supported by the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Mountsinford, Lord Bernard, Rev. H. Raikes, Chancellor of the diocese of Chester, Admiral Sir Jos. Hillyar, &c. &c.

The Rev. T. Vores and the Rev. W. Jowett read the Report, in parts. In entering on the state of the finances, the committee thankfully record their deep sense of the Divine favour in the large measure of pecuniary means which has been vouchsafed to the Society during the past year. At the last meeting of the Society, it was the painful duty of the committee to state a deficiency in the receipts of the year (large as compared with the expenditure) of upwards of 20,000*l.* The actual deficiency, however, was less by about 4,000*l.*, remittances belonging to the year 1838-9 not having reached the office till after the 31st of March,—the period at which the accounts of the year are closed. That sum, therefore, fell into the receipts of the year 1839-40, the year now reported. To meet the financial difficulties which thus heavily pressed on the Society, one of the first acts of the new committee was to prepare and circulate an appeal to the members, fully explaining the circumstances of the case, earnestly soliciting additional stated pecuniary support, and opening a fund for special contributions to cover the preceding year's deficiency. This appeal was promptly and cordially responded to. In the event, the receipts of the year amounted to 100,252*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.* This sum, however, includes the remittances already referred to, amounting to about 4,000*l.*, which in strictness belonged to the income of the preceding year. Hence, what may properly be considered as the proceeds of the year 1839-1840, cannot be taken at a higher sum than about 96,250*l.* The expenditure of the year was 90,901*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* But this sum, though large, does not fully represent the ratio of expenditure in the missions; the amount which has become payable in the course of the past year on account of the New Zealand and Jamaica missions, being considerably below the ratio of their expenditure. Though the Committee have not yet been able to prepare the estimates of the current year's expenditure, the progressive enlargement of the Society's operations renders it impracticable adequately to sustain them unless contributions in future years are commensurate

with those of the year just closed. The only other alternative—a contraction of operations—is one which the Committee are persuaded that the members would not sanction, unless compelled to do so by uncontrollable necessity. From what has been stated it will be seen, that with an outlay the last year below the ratio of expenditure necessary to maintain existing establishments, not half the deficiency of the year 1838-39 has been replaced. Under these circumstances the Committee earnestly press on the attention of the members the serious character of the Society's financial situation. But while the Committee thus speak, they would reiterate their devout thankfulness to Almighty God for the powerful sympathy which has been awakened in the public mind on behalf of the Society. Doubtless many of those who have thus been led to put forth zealous exertions, among whom the collectors are entitled to especial acknowledgments, have made not a few sacrifices to support this cause. The demands for help from every quarter of the world augment with unparalleled rapidity, and the exceeding bitter cry of those who are perishing for lack of knowledge, is penetrating every town and hamlet of our land. The appeals, therefore, both for missionaries and for the supplies needful to maintain missions, must be made stronger and stronger. The Committee, putting their whole confidence in God's mercy, do trust that the grace already so much augmented will continue to increase. They earnestly look forward to that day when the Christians of our Church shall feel the entire force of the constraining motive urged by the Apostle to the Gentiles, "Ye know the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, that though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor, that we through his poverty might be made rich."

The meeting was addressed by the Earl of Chichester, the Rev. Walter Shirley, the Rev. J. W. Cunningham, the Bishop of Chester, Rev. Dr. Gilly, Archdeacon Wilberforce, and Rev. H. Stowell.

NATIONAL SOCIETY.

So many applications have been made to the National Society, by diocesan and district boards for the services of Inspectors, that it is the intention of the Committee to make two additional appointments, without delay. The persons selected will be Clergymen of the Established Church, well acquainted with the theory and practice of education. Their emoluments will be not less than 200*l.* a year, besides their travelling expenses. They will not be engaged for any one diocese only, but sent wherever their services may be required.

At a meeting of the National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church, holden at the Central School, Westminster, on Wednesday, the first of April, there were present, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York; the Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Chester, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, and Salisbury; the Rev. H. H. Norris, the Rev. H. H. Milman, the Rev. J. Jennings; T. D. Acland, Esq. M.P., William Davis, Esq., G. F. Mathison, Esq., Joshua Watson, Esq., S. F. Wood, Esq., and the Rev. John Sinclair. After the ordinary business had been transacted, forty-seven grants towards building schools were made (since the thirty-six voted last month), and thanks were returned to the University of Oxford for their liberal donation of 500*l.* to the general funds of the Society.

The annual meeting of the Society will take place at the Central School, Sanctuary, Westminster, on Wednesday, the 27th of May, at 12 o'clock, when the children attending the school will be examined before the president and general committee, and the report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year will be read.

On the following day, at 11 o'clock, in the same place, will be held the annual meeting of the Society of Secretaries, including such Office-bearers of Diocesan and District Boards as may be in town. The object of the meeting is to advance the cause of educational improvement throughout the country, by friendly discussion and interchange of local information.

A LETTER

TO HIS GRACE

THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY,

UPON THE FORMATION OF A FUND FOR ENDOWING ADDITIONAL BISHOPRICS IN THE COLONIES.

By CHARLES JAMES, LORD BISHOP OF LONDON.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP,

I AM persuaded that I need not offer any apology for addressing a letter to your Grace upon a subject, which I know has occupied much of your thoughts, and which I consider to be of the most urgent importance to the interests of that branch of the Church of Christ which looks up with reverence to your Grace as its chief spiritual ruler.

The time appears to me to have arrived, at which a great effort is required, on the part of the Church of England, to impart the full benefits of her apostolical government and discipline, as well as of her doctrines and ordinances, to those distant provinces of the British empire, where, if the Christian religion is professed at all, it is left to depend for its continuance, under the blessing of its Divine Head, upon the energies of individual piety and zeal, without being enshrined in the sanctuary of a rightly constituted Church, the only sure and trustworthy instrument of its perpetuation and efficiency.

The duty, incumbent upon the government of a Christian country, of making provision for the spiritual wants of its colonies, a duty recognised and fulfilled by those states which have maintained their communion with the Church of Rome, was felt at far too late a period by the rulers of this Protestant country, and has at no time been completely and effectually carried out. At present it is openly called in question by a large proportion of the members of one branch of our legislature; and there does not appear to be much hope of our obtaining, at the present moment, in the actual state of the public revenue, any considerable aid from the national resources, for the purpose of planting and maintaining the Church of this country in its colonies. In the mean time, those colonies are rapidly increasing in extent and population, and the want of some effectual provision for the preservation of their Christianity is augmented, just in proportion as the chance of supplying it appears to be diminished.

Every year's experience tends to prove, and the opinion is rapidly gaining ground, that in our endeavours to provide for our colonists that, which in the first instance they have not the means of providing for themselves, the ministrations and opportunities of our holy religion, it is not enough that we send out *with* them, or *amongst* them, a certain number of missionaries; and that we contribute to build a certain number of churches and schools. No doubt even this provision will be productive of much good; but if we desire the good to be complete, permanent, and growing with the Church's growth, we must plant the Church amongst them in all its integrity. Each colony must have, not only its parochial, or district pastors, but its chief pastor, to watch over, and guide, and direct the whole. An episcopal Church, without a bishop, is a contradiction in terms. The jurisdiction, exercised in former times over the colonies by the Bishop of London, and still conventionally exercised by him over those clergymen of the English Church who have no bishop of their own, is an anomalous and very inadequate substitute for the practical authority of a diocesan bishop, residing amongst and superintending his own clergy, and giving unity, consistency, and efficiency to their pastoral labours.

For a proof of the incalculable advantage which would result from planting a perfect integral branch of our Church in each of our colonies, we may appeal to the result of experiment. Compare the present state of the East and West Indies, with respect to their religious and moral condition, both as to the clergy and laity, with that which existed before the establishment of the episcopate in those parts of the empire, and the evidence will appear to be decisive. Not that we deem it necessary to appeal to the testimony of a comparatively recent experiment. It might have so happened—God be praised that it is not so! but it might have so happened—that the seemingly adverse circumstances under which those bishoprics were constituted, and the peculiar diffi-

culties to be encountered by their first incumbents, would prevent, for a long series of years, any remarkable consequences of a beneficial nature from those wise and Christian measures. The unfavourable nature of the soil in which the tree was planted, might have seemed to forbid the expectation of its bringing forth much fruit till after many seasons. That it would not ultimately disappoint the just hopes of those who placed it there, was the persuasion of those who believed that a branch of the true Church must needs be "like a tree planted by the water side, which should bring forth its fruit in due season." But its produce has already been abundant enough to justify their wisdom and foresight, and to minister cause of thankfulness to Him who giveth the increase; and to encourage us to unceasing efforts for the purpose of conferring the same inestimable boon on every other colony of the British empire.

The difference between our past labours in the work of erecting colonial churches, and those which are now called for, must be this; that whereas we formerly began by sending out a few individual missionaries to occupy detached and independent fields of labour, unconnected with one another by their relation to a common oversight in the execution of their task, although deriving their spiritual authority from a common origin; and then, after an interval of many years, placing them under the guidance and controul of bishops, we should now, after having supplied the wants of those older colonies, which are still destitute of the benefit of episcopal government, take care to let every new colony enjoy that blessing from the very first. Let every band of settlers, which goes forth from Christian England, with authority to occupy a distinct territory, and to form a separate community, take with it not only its civil rulers and functionaries, but its bishop and clergy.

But the first work to be done, is to supply the want of completeness in the Church which already exists in several of our colonies and distant dependencies. I would mention, as examples, the Cape of Good Hope, the Island of Ceylon, Van Diemen's Land, New Zealand, (which may be regarded as being virtually one of our colonies,) Malta, as the station of a bishop, who might exercise a salutary superintendence over those of our clergy who officiate as chaplains in the seaports and towns upon the coast, or near the coast of the Mediterranean; and perhaps Gibraltar. I speak with some knowledge of the circumstances, which show how desirable it is that a bishop should be placed in some of those places; having references continually made to me upon matters of great importance to the cause of religion and the Church, from English clergymen and congregations in foreign parts, which I am obliged to settle as well as I can, without any legitimate jurisdiction over the parties, and without any means of inquiring personally into the facts which form the subjects of their appeals to me. Your Grace's own experience will confirm the accuracy of this representation.

And besides this, it is obvious that our Church is not seen in her full and fair proportions by the strangers amongst whom she dwells. The defect of those ordinances, which can be received only at the hands of the highest order of the ministry, the absence of due regulations for the exercise of spiritual authority on the part of the clergy, and the want of a common bond of connexion between them, are disadvantageously contrasted with the discipline and completeness of other Churches, in themselves perhaps less perfect or less pure than our own.

I believe that the view, which I have here taken, of the position of our Church in those parts of the world which have just been enumerated, will be admitted to be correct by all those persons who have considered the subject. An opinion is generally prevalent amongst us, that something ought to be done, without loss of time, to supply the deficiency complained of; and the only question is, what are the steps to be taken?

Undoubtedly, I hold, that it is a sacred duty, incumbent upon the government of a Christian state, to make due provision for the maintenance and extension of Christianity in every part of the dominions of that state: but the time is not yet come for the full and free acknowledgment of that

duty, on the part of those to whom it belongs; and we can hardly calculate upon an immediate exertion, on the part of the government of this country, adequately to supply the want of which I am now speaking. If they can be prevailed upon to take in hand the more urgent duty of supplying the spiritual wants of our manufacturing towns and populous districts at home, it is as much as we can expect for some considerable time to come.

If we look to the colonies themselves, in some instances there will be found a want of adequate resources for the immediate endowment of bishoprics; in others, it is to be feared, a want of inclination, arising from a state of feeling on the subject of the Church, occasioned in great measure by the very deficiency which we desire to supply. All our colonies, however, are not insensible to the advantages of episcopal church government; for it is known that there exists amongst the people of New Brunswick a very strong desire to have a bishop of their own, residing amongst them, and giving full effect to the ministry of their clergy. For my own part, I believe that, if measures were taken to provide a fund for the endowment of colonial bishoprics, some at least of our colonies would evince the same feeling of their own spiritual wants, and would be ready to assist us in the accomplishment of an object, of too great magnitude perhaps, or thought to be so, for their own unaided resources.

Where a work is to be done for any part of a Christian community, confessedly most important to their best interests, as well as to the cause of our Divine Master, if it is not done by the Government of the country to which that community belongs (which, however, I can never regard as otherwise than bound to act as a part of the Church Catholic, in respect of its worldly means and appliances) it appears to me, that all the members of that community and Church are bound to take the work in hand, and to do that which may in no case be left undone. It is on this principle that the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has now acted for more than a century. It has done that inadequately, which the Government of the country ought to have done completely; and as there seems now to be but little prospect of its being relieved of its responsibility, it is to be hoped that every member of our Church, whom Providence has blessed with the means, will at length be brought to feel, that some portion of that responsibility rests upon himself. It is upon this principle, as it appears to me, that we must now proceed, with regard to the endowment of new colonial bishoprics. I would propose, for your Grace's consideration, the following plan:—

- 1st. That a fund should be formed, by voluntary contribution, for the endowment of bishoprics in the colonies and distant dependencies of the British Crown.
- 2ndly. That this fund should be held in trust and administered by the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church.
- 3dly. That, as a general principle, grants should be made for the endowment of bishoprics, to meet a certain proportion of the whole amount required for such endowment, raised in the colonies themselves.
- 4thly. That the money, set apart from the fund for the endowment of a bishopric, should be laid out at the earliest opportunity, in the purchase of land within the colony.
- 5thly. That contributions may be made specifically, for the endowments of particular bishoprics.

I forbear from entering upon minute details; and I would be understood as merely suggesting the foregoing regulations for consideration.

It will of course be necessary, in order to the legal establishment of bishoprics in any of the colonies, or at Malta, or Gibraltar, that letters patent should be obtained from the crown; and I cannot allow myself to suppose, that there will be any difficulty, on the part of her Majesty's Government, in advising her Majesty to give legal effect to those arrangements, by which the Church may make full and effectual provision, as far as relates to her government and discipline, for the spiritual

wants of her distant children, without any additional burthen upon the State. With respect to the proposed fund, I feel a confident hope, that a very large amount of money will be contributed by the members of our Church, towards an undertaking, so necessary for the accomplishment of the great ends of her institution. To the attainment of so important an object we may reasonably expect that the great Church Societies will contribute liberally from the funds intrusted to their administration. No subscriber to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, or to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will grudge a large contribution from their respective funds for a purpose so directly bearing upon the objects of those associations; and I cannot but think that the Church Missionary Society would feel it to be a plain duty, to assist in carrying out the same purpose: for it conducts its missionary operations by means of clergymen of our own Church; and it is undeniably true, that episcopal superintendence and control is an essential part of the constitution of that Church, absolutely necessary to its complete efficiency and usefulness. The want of that provision I know to be sensibly felt, and openly deplored by many of the missionaries of that Society. I expect also, that the great Colonial Companies and Associations would readily contribute to this fund. The erection and endowment of a bishopric formed one feature of the plan for colonizing New Zealand, which was formed a year or two ago by a number of persons of various religious denominations. The truth is, that a wiser provision could not be made, for insuring even the temporal wellbeing of a new colony.

With regard to the amount of money, which will be requisite for effecting the purpose which we have in view, although it must no doubt be large, yet I do not think it need be so large as some persons have supposed. We must be content to endow our new colonial bishoprics with a very moderate provision; sufficient to secure a competent maintenance for the bishops upon a reasonable scale of respectability and comfort, with some allowance for their travelling expenses. It is probable, that, in the course of time, the improved value of the land, purchased as an endowment in the first instance, will add to their means of doing good; and it is not unreasonable to hope, that the colonists themselves, when they feel the advantages of a resident bishop, may make some addition to his resources, while they multiply the number of the clergy over whom he will have to preside.

I have said nothing of the probability which exists, that if the Church of England does not send forth bishops as well as clergy, into those parts of the world, where her distant children desire still to repose under the shade of her branches, other kindred episcopal Churches may deem it incumbent upon them to crown their missionary exertions by some provision of this kind, and to occupy the fields which seem to be ripening for the harvest. My own deeply-rooted conviction is, that if the Church of England bestir herself in good earnest, and put forth all the resources and energies which she possesses, and for the use of which she must give account, she will in due time cause the reformed episcopal Church to be recognised, by all the nations of the earth, as the stronghold of pure religion, and the legitimate dispenser of its means of grace; and will be a chosen instrument in the hands of God for purifying and restoring the other branches of Christ's Holy Catholic Church, and of connecting them with herself, as members of the same mystical body, in the way of truth, in the unity of the Spirit, and in the bond of peace.

Commending the subject to your Grace's consideration, with an earnest prayer that you may be guided by the Holy Spirit in this, as in all things, to determine for the good of the Church.

I have the honour to remain,
With the deepest respect,
Your Grace's most attached and dutiful servant,
C. J. LONDON.

London, 24th April, 1840.

CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

To the Right Hon. Lord John Russell, &c. &c. &c.

HAVING been requested by your lordship to submit, in a more connected shape, the propositions which, after much consideration, appear to us to be best adapted to form the basis of a measure in lieu of the Bill now before Parliament, "for carrying into effect, with certain modifications, the fourth Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues," we beg most respectfully to offer the following suggestions:—

Being fully convinced that if the several chapters are reduced by the permanent suppression of some of their residentiary members, they will not only be incapable of undertaking any new duties, but even of properly and satisfactorily providing for those which they are already bound to perform, and especially the due celebration of divine service daily in their cathedrals throughout the year; and considering that the maintenance of the prebendaries and dignitaries of the old foundations is essential to their constitution; we would propose that the several cathedral and collegiate establishments of England and Wales should be preserved in their statutable number of members, both residentiary and non-residentiary, together with their minor canons and other inferior officers of their several foundations; and that the chapters should retain the management of their corporate revenues, the exercise of their corporate patronage, and the possession of all their present corporate rights.

But whilst we contend for the integrity of cathedral institutions, we shall cheerfully acquiesce in any proposition which may clearly tend to render them, when so preserved, most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church.

We would, therefore, readily assent to the proposition contained in the fourth Report of the late Commissioners, that no person should hereafter be appointed to the office of dean in any cathedral or collegiate church, or in her Majesty's royal free chapel of St. George, in Windsor, or to the office of warden in the collegiate church of Manchester, or to the office of residentiary or fellow in the aforesaid churches, until he shall have been six years complete in priest's orders.

With respect to the revenues of the cathedral and collegiate establishments of England, we would suggest that all their corporate property should remain inviolate, and under their own controul; but that the separate estates of individual members of chapters should be dealt with as hereafter follows:—

That so much of the separate estates of the deans or non-residentiary prebendaries or dignitaries in the cathedrals of Chichester, Exeter, Hereford, Lincoln, St. Paul's, Salisbury, Wells, Windsor, be reserved, and thrown in the corporate funds of their several chapters, as may suffice to make the deaneries in those cathedrals equal to a double residentiary stall.

That the separate estates of the deanery of York be added to the corporate property of that chapter, as recommended in the second Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry.

That two-thirds of the separate estates of the dean and residentiaries of Lichfield be added to the corporate property of the chapter, as recommended in the same report.

That, with the above exceptions, the separate estates of all dignitaries, and also of all residentiary and non-residentiary prebendaries, subject to existing rights and interests (except residence-houses within the precincts of the cathedral, and such small portions of land as are usually occupied with them), be vested in a board, consisting of the Archbishops and Bishops of both provinces, together with such members of her Majesty's Government and other persons as her Majesty may appoint, to be applied by them to the following purposes, viz:—

"1st. To pay such stipend to each dignitary or non-residentiary prebendary as may be hereafter determined; such stipend in no case to be less than 20l.

"And, 2dly, To aid the increase of parochial ministrations generally throughout England and Wales, provided that such sums, out of the pro-

ceeds of the said fund, as may from time to time be voted to any diocese for such purposes, be distributed by a Diocesan Board, consisting of the Bishop, the Dean, and the Archdeacons.

And as it is desirable that a fund should be formed in each diocese, as far as practicable, for the augmentation of the poorer livings and the increase of parochial ministrations, it is proposed that such fund shall be formed in the first place by a suspension of certain stalls in the larger cathedrals, according to Schedule (C) appended to this paper, until the death or other avoidance of the now existing residentiaries, it being provided that such suspended stalls shall be filled up on or immediately after the death or avoidance of the last of the present existing residentiaries of each cathedral in which such stalls shall have been suspended.

And we would further suggest, that in aid of such fund a contribution be required from the net annual income of every dean and residentiary to be hereafter appointed (except as after excepted), according to the scale in Schedule (A); and that such caputal fund shall be disposed of by the Dean and Chapter of each such cathedral or collegiate foundation, for the following purposes only, with the approbation in each particular case of their visitor, or of the bishop of the diocese, in case he is not the visitor of such cathedral or collegiate foundation.

1st. The augmentation of livings in the gift of the chapter, wherever situated, in a certain proportion, according to the population, duties, &c. as may be agreed upon between the chapters and their visitor, or bishop, as aforesaid.

2dly. The augmentation of livings in parishes, where the chapters possess the great tithes, though the livings be not in their gift, upon the same principles and with the same approbation.

3dly. The increase of parochial ministrations generally throughout the diocese, and in those parishes in which the chapters possess property though not in the diocese.

We would propose, that all chapters in England and Wales in which the net annual income of each residentiary is less than 400l. per annum, shall be entirely exempted from contributions.

With respect to the chapters of Wales, we beg to suggest that they are so peculiar in their character, that no plan applicable to the cathedrals of England could be usefully applied to them; and we earnestly recommend that no further alterations be made in their constitution and management, than such as the bishops of the respective dioceses, in concurrence with their deans and chapters may deem expedient.

We are well aware that the plan above suggested, though ultimately as productive in annual income as that proposed in the fourth Report of the Commissioners, will, in some stages of its working, be less so; but we submit, that this partial disadvantage should not be set in opposition to the advantages of a plan which will maintain the cathedral establishments in their integrity and efficiency. We deem it further necessary to state, that we have not adverted to the clauses in the Bill adjusting the future incomes of deans and canons, as we feel satisfied that their operation would be found to be incompatible with the prudent and economical management of the funds of the larger chapters, and would ultimately reduce their members to the condition of stipendiaries. We venture to hope, therefore, that in estimating the comparative productiveness of the preceding plan, and of the plan proposed in the Bill, we may be justified in omitting all consideration of the additional annual income, which might be derived from this source.

We deem it important to suggest, that the residence-houses, if any, attached to the several stalls proposed to be suspended in certain cathedral or collegiate chapters, be placed in the custody and continue under the controul of the Dean and Chapter in each case, who shall receive any dilapidations legally to be demanded from the executors of the deceased residentiary, or from him, if he avoids the same during his life, and shall lay out the sum so received on the necessary repairs of the house; and

also shall have power to let the same, employing the rent in keeping up the house, and paying over the surplus thereof, if any, to the common caputal fund, or to any fund for the maintenance of the fabric of the cathedral; provided, that when the suspended stall is filled up, the residentiary succeeding thereto shall receive the house in the same state of repair, as he would have had a right to expect if he had succeeded the preceding residentiary in due course; and such repair shall be executed at the cost of the said Dean and Chapter out of the corporate income or fabric fund.

We have refrained from offering any suggestions respecting Ecclesiastical duties, both because we find no reference to them either in the fourth Report of the Commissioners, or in the Bill now before the House of Commons, and because we are aware that the circumstances of the chapters are so various, and the opportunities and facilities afforded to each of undertaking additional duties with advantage to the Church, are so different, that the subject requires a fuller consideration than we are at present competent to give it.

But it appears to us indispensable, that in any Bill brought into Parliament for the purposes above stated, powers should be given to chapters, in concurrence with their visitors, to provide for the regulation of residence during the proposed suspension of any residentiary stall; and it might be very useful that in such Bill further powers should be given to chapters, with the like concurrence, but subject to an appeal to the Archbishop of the Province, to take such measures for the regulation of their minor canons, the advancement of theological learning, the improved education of the people, or any other objects for the benefits of the Church, as may be deemed consistent with the sacred purposes of their foundations.

JOHN HUME SPRY, Prebendary of Canterbury.

GEORGE CHANDLER, Dean of Chichester.

GEORGE PEACOCK, Dean of Ely.

JOHN BULL, Canon Residentiary of Exeter.

WILLIAM VAUX, Prebendary of Winchester.

31st March, 1840.

SCHEDULE (A).

FINAL PRODUCE of the proposed CONTRIBUTIONS of the DEANS and RESIDENTIARIES of the different CHAPTERS of England and Wales, according to the preceding plan.

First Class of Chapters, which contribute nothing:—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. St. Asaph. | 5. Chester. |
| 2. Bangor. | 6. Ripon. |
| 3. St. David's. | 7. Southwell. |
| 4. Llandaff. | |

Second Class of Chapters, contributing 20 per cent. of the net Income of the Deans and Residentiaries.

From Deans.		From Residentiaries.	
	£ s.		£ s.
1. Bristol	166 0	6 Residentiaries...	498 0
2. Gloucester	198 0	6 ditto	594 0
3. Salisbury*	200 0	6 ditto	600 0
4. Peterborough	215 12	6 ditto	646 0
5. Lichfield†	234 16	6 ditto	704 0
6. Hereford*	238 8	5 ditto	596 0
	1252 16		3638 0

Third Class of Chapters, contributing 30 per cent.

From Deans.		From Residentiaries.	
	£ s.		£ s.
1. Worcester	375 12	10 Residentiaries	1878 0
2. Chichester*	376 4	4 ditto	752 8
3. Ely	379 4	8 ditto	1616 16
4. Carlisle	383 8	4 ditto	766 16
5. Winchester	385 4	12 ditto	2311 4
6. Manchester‡	397 16	4 ditto	795 12
7. Rochester	408 0	6 ditto	1224 0
8. Canterbury	409 12	12 ditto	2458 16
9. York§	410 8	4 ditto	820 16
10. Wells*	442 4	6 ditto	1326 12
11. Norwich	487 16	6 ditto	1463 8
12. Exeter*	518 8	8 ditto	2073 12
	4974 0		17388 0

* The deanery is assumed as a double prebend. See Second Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Appendix (A), No. 6.

† The deanery is assumed as a double prebend, and two-thirds of the separate estates of the dean and prebendaries are added to their corporate income. See Second Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Appendix (A), No. 11.

‡ Returns of the Ecclesiastical Revenues of England and Wales, p. 26.

§ The separate estates of the dean (1,800l. per annum) are assumed to be added to the corporate revenues.—Second Report of Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Appendix (A), No. 11.

* See Schedule (B).

Fourth Class of Chapters, contributing 35 per cent.

From Deans.	£ s.	From Residentiaries.	£ s.
1. Windsor*	788 18	12 Residentiaries	4733 8
2. Westminster †	849 16	12 ditto	5098 16
3. Lincoln*	1009 8	3 ditto	1514 2
4. Oxford	1016 8	8 ditto	4065 12
	3664 10		15411 18

Fifth Class of Chapters, contributing 40 per cent.

From Deans.	£ s.	From Residentiaries.	£ s.
1. St. Paul's*	1633 12	3 Residentiaries	2540 8
2. Durham	1824 0	12 ditto	10944 0
	3457 12		13484 8

Total Amount of Contributions.

	£ s.
From Deans	13348 18
From Residentiaries	49922 6

Total from Chapters ... 63271 4

SCHEDULE (B).

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of the ultimate Annual Produce to the FUND from the CORPORATE PROPERTY of each CHAPTER, according to the proposed Plan and the Bill now before Parliament.

	The Plan.	The Bill.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1. Bristol	604 0	830
2. Gloucester	792 0	990
3. Salisbury	800 0	1000
4. Peterborough	861 12	1078
5. Lichfield	938 16	1192
6. Hereford	834 8	596
7. Worcester	2253 12	3756
8. Chichester	1128 12	—
9. Ely	1896 0	2578
10. Carlisle	1150 4	—
11. Winchester	2696 8	5136
12. Manchester	1193 8	—
13. Rochester	1632 0	1360
14. Canterbury	2868 12	5464
15. York	1231 4	—
16. Wells	1768 16	1474
17. Norwich	1951 4	1626
18. Exeter	2592 0	3456
19. Windsor	5522 6	9016
20. Westminster	5948 12	7284
21. Lincoln	2523 10	—
22. Oxford	5082 0	2904
23. St. Paul's	4174 0	—
24. Durham	12768 0	13680
	£ 63271 4	£ 63420

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners in their Second Report, proposed to re-distribute the Corporate Revenues of the Old Foundations, giving two shares to the Dean, and one to each Canon, making no additions to them from their separate estates, except in the cases of Lichfield and York: should this proposition be persisted in, the preceding summary will stand as follows:—

	The Plan.	The Bill.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
1. Bristol	604 0	830
2. Gloucester	792 0	990
3. Salisbury	710 8	888
4. Peterborough	861 12	1078
5. Lichfield	938 16	1192
6. Hereford	704 4	503
7. Worcester	2253 12	3756
8. Chichester	939 12	—
9. Ely	1896 0	2578
10. Carlisle	1150 4	—
11. Winchester	2696 8	5136
12. Manchester	1193 8	—
13. Rochester	1632 0	1360
14. Canterbury	2868 12	5464
15. York	1231 4	—
16. Wells	1550 8	1292
17. Norwich	1951 4	1626
18. Exeter	2304 0	3072
19. Windsor	5149 18	8408
20. Westminster	5948 12	7284
21. Lincoln	2018 2	—
22. Oxford	5082 0	2904
23. St. Paul's	3266 8	—
24. Durham	12768 0	13680
	£ 60570 12	£ 62041

* The deanery is assumed as a double prebend. See Second Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Appendix (A), No. 6.

† Two stalls have been recommended by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to be appropriated to the rectories of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, and arrangements are proposed in the Bill (clause 24) for the further distribution of part of their revenues. In this calculation the constitution of the chapter is considered as unchanged.

‡ The incomes of the deans and residentiaries have been taken from the Appendix (A) to the Second Report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, which, though known to be in some instances inaccurate, furnished, upon the whole, the most authentic account of them which could be referred to.

No account is taken of the sum which would accrue to this Fund from the operation of Clauses 21 and 55 of the Bill, by which the incomes of all future Deaneries (those of Christ Church and Durham excepted) are adjusted to the respective limits of 1,000*l.* and 2,000*l.*, and of all future Canonries to the respective limits of 500*l.* and 1,000*l.*

SCHEDULE (C).

STATEMENT of the PRODUCE of the SUSPENDED STALLS, according to the proposed Plan.

		£.
1. Worcester	2 stalls	1252
2. Ely	1 ditto	632
3. Winchester	2 ditto	1284
4. Canterbury	2 ditto	1366
5. Exeter	1 ditto	864
6. Windsor	2 ditto	2254
7. Westminster	2 ditto	2428
8. Oxford	1 ditto	1452
9. Durham	2 ditto	4560
		£16,092

DILAPIDATIONS.

THE nature of the repairs which an incumbent is bound to do to the houses and buildings attached to his benefice is illustrated by the case of *Wise v. Metcalfe**, where the law on this subject was most elaborately discussed. It was an action against the executor of a deceased rector by his successor; and the question was, for what dilapidations he was liable. The rectory-house, it appeared, was an ancient structure, built with timber, and plastered on the outside, and had upon it the date of 1624; the barns were also old, but not of equal age with the rectory house. The dilapidations were estimated at 399*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* The principle upon which the estimate was made was, that the former incumbent ought to have left the rectory house, buildings, and chancel, in good and substantial repair, the painting, papering, and whitewashing, being in proper and decent condition for the immediate occupation and use of his successor; that such repairs were to be ascertained with reference to the state and character of the buildings which were to be restored, where necessary, according to their original form, without addition or modern improvement. It was proved, by several surveyors of experience, that they invariably estimated the dilapidations between the incumbent of a living and the representatives of his predecessor upon this principle.

If the rectory house, &c., were to be repaired in the same manner only as buildings ought to be left by an outgoing lay tenant, who is bound by covenant to leave them in good and sufficient repair, the expense of such reparation would amount to 310*l.* the painting, papering, and whitewashing, not being included.

If the former incumbent were only bound to leave the buildings wind and water tight, and in that condition which an outgoing lay tenant not bound by covenant to do repairs ought to leave them, the expense amounted to 75*l.* 11*s.*

For the plaintiff it was argued—that by construction of the canons and dicta in the text writers, the rector was bound to keep and leave the house, &c. in a state of repair, even as to painting, papering, and whitewashing, befitting a person of his revenue; that the premises ought to be left in the same condition as that in which they ought to be kept, and that it would not suffice for the deceased incumbent, to keep them merely wind and water tight. If so, it would be sufficient for his successor to keep them in the same state of repair; and the consequence would be, that they need never be in any better condition.

For the defendant it was contended—that the authorities did not distinguish between dilapidations and waste, and that the modes of proceeding by sequestration, deprivation, and prohibition, all contemplated and were exclusively applicable to cases of wilful misconduct or culpable omission; that the rector was entitled to the fair usufruct of the gradual consuming property; and 17 Geo. III. c. 53, was cited, by which the incumbent of a benefice, where there is no house, or the house is so ruinous that one year's produce of the living will not suffice to put it in repair, may, after having an estimate prepared, with the consent of the ordinary raise money to rebuild, by mortgage of the glebe, tithes, &c.

* 10 B. and C. 299 Mich. 1829.

Bayley, J., delivered the judgment of the Court, and said:—"We are not prepared to say that any of the rules suggested are precisely correct, though the second approaches most nearly to that which we consider as the proper rule. The law and custom of England, as stated in some of the earliest precedents*, is as follows:—*'Omnes et singuli prebendarii, rectores, vicarii, etc. pro tempore existentes, omnes et singulas domos et edificia prebendarum, rectoriarum, vicariarum, et reparare et sustentare ac ea successoribus suis reparata et sustentata dimittere et relinquere teneantur: et si hujusmodi prebendarii, rectores, vicarii, etc. hujusmodi domos et edificia successoribus suis ut premitatur reparata et sustentata, non dimiserint et reliquerint: sed ea irreparata et dilapidata permiserint: idem prebendarii, etc. in vitis suis vel eorum executores sive administratores, etc. post eorum mortem, successoribus prebendariorum, etc. tantum pecunie summam quantum pro reparatione aut necessaria reedificatione hujusmodi domorum et edificiorum expendi aut solvi sufficiat, satisfacere teneantur.'*

"From this statement of the common law, two propositions may be deduced: first, that the incumbent is bound not only to repair the buildings belonging to his benefice, but also to restore and rebuild them if necessary; secondly, that he is bound only to repair, and sustain, and to rebuild, when necessary. Both these rules are very reasonable; the first, because the revenues of the benefice are given as a provision, not for a clergyman only, but also for a suitable residence for that clergyman, and for the maintenance of the chancel; and if by natural decay, which notwithstanding continual repair must at last happen, the buildings perish, these revenues form the only fund out of which the means of replacing them can arise. The second rule is equally consistent with reason, in requiring that which is useful only, not that which is matter of ornament and luxury.

"It follows, from the first of these propositions, that the third mode of computation proposed in the case cannot be the right one; because a tenant, not bound by covenant to do repairs, is not bound to rebuild or replace; the landlord is the person who, when the subject of occupation perishes, is to provide a new one, if he think fit. And if the second proposition be right, a part of the charges contained in the first mode of computation must be disallowed, for papering, whitewashing, and such part of the painting as is not required to preserve wood from decay by exposure to the external air, are rather matters of ornament and luxury, than utility and necessity."

The learned Judge then confirmed his opinion by some authorities from the canon law, and concluded thus:—"Upon the whole, we are of opinion the incumbent was bound to maintain the parsonage (which we must assume upon this case to have been suitable in point of size, and in other respects to the benefice), and also the chancel, and keep them in good and substantial repair, restoring and rebuilding when necessary, according to the original form, without addition or modern improvement; and that he was not bound to supply or maintain anything in the nature of ornament, to which painting (unless necessary to preserve exposed timbers from decay), and whitewashing, and papering belong; and the damages in this case should be estimated upon that footing. It will be found, that this rule will correspond nearly with the second mode of computation, and probably will be the same, if matters of ornament and luxury are not taken into consideration."

The case was referred to the master, to ascertain the amount, and he directed judgment to be entered for 369*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* an amount between the first and second estimates.—*Gibbon's Treatise on the Law of Dilapidations and Nuisances.*

CERTIFICATES OF BURIALS OF DISSENTERS.

"Cartmel, Milnthorpe, Feb. 25, 1840.

"My Lord,—I beg respectfully to invite your Lordship's attention to the following case:—

"Some time ago, on occasion of the interment in the parish church-yard of the remains of a parish-

* 12 and 13 Hen. VIII. Rot. 126. 1 Lut. 116.

tioner, a member of the Church of Rome, when I, as officiating minister, demanded the certificate of civil registration, I was answered that the Roman Catholic priest, having 'buried' the corpse, had claimed that document, and it had been accordingly delivered up to him. I forthwith applied to the registrar-general to advise me whether the Protestant or the Roman Catholic pastor was entitled to the certificate. His answer was, that it was 'a case in which he was not officially authorised to decide.' The same Roman Catholic priest has recently possessed himself of another certificate in this parish, in a manner which I shall not at present describe. Hence your Lordship will perceive that this bone of contention is likely to remain between the ministers of the Established Church and the Dissenters, until some authoritative decision be pronounced. The Act of Parliament appears not to contemplate a double service, or the issuing of a duplicate certificate.

"I trust, therefore, that I am not asking too great a boon, when I solicit of your Lordship, as Home Secretary, that you will favour me with the opinion of the law officers of the Crown:—

"Whether in every case in which a corpse is interred in a church or chapel, or church or chapel-yard belonging to the Establishment, the officiating minister of such church or chapel is, or is not, the person legally 'required to bury' such corpse, and consequently entitled to receive such certificate, whether any other 'religious service,' as in the case now referred to, may or may not have been previously performed by any other person whatsoever.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
H. THOMPSON.

"The Right Hon. the Marquis of Normanby."

"General Register Office,
12th March, 1840.

"Rev. Sir,—Your letter to the Marquis of Normanby, dated Feb. 25, was transmitted by his Lordship to the Registrar-General, who directs me to acquaint you that he caused a copy of it, and of the communication therein referred to, as having been previously addressed to himself, to be submitted as a case to the law officers of the Crown: and I have now the honour of transmitting to you a transcript of the specific questions to which their attention was directed, together with their opinion thereon.

"I am, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS MANN, Chief Clerk.

"Rev. H. Thompson, Cartmel, Milnthorpe."

(Case.)

"1st. Whether the service performed at any funeral by a Roman Catholic priest or Dissenting minister is to be held as 'religious service' within the meaning of the 27th section of the Registration Act, and therefore entitling such priest or clergyman to the certificate of registration, and to perform such religious service at any interment in a church or chapel, or church or chapel-yard belonging to the Establishment? or,

"2nd. Whether in every case in which a corpse is interred in a church or chapel, or church or chapel-yard belonging to the Establishment, the officiating minister of such church or chapel is the person legally required to bury such corpse, and consequently entitled to receive such certificate, whether any other religious service, as in the case now referred to, may have been performed by any other person whatsoever?"

(Opinion.)

"We are of opinion, that the Act for Registering Births, Marriages, and Deaths does not in any degree affect the right to perform religious service at any interment in a church or chapel, or church or chapel-yard, and that in every case in which a corpse is interred in a church or chapel, or church or chapel-yard belonging to the Establishment, the officiating minister of the church or chapel is the person entitled to receive the certificate, whatever religious ceremony may have been performed by any other person whatever."

ROMAN CATHOLICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

As the Roman Catholics still continue to assert, or to intimate indirectly, that their numbers in Great Britain amount to about two millions, and as it is evident that this is an enormous exaggeration, made to serve a particular purpose, it seems desirable to ascertain, as near as may be, their real numerical strength.

By the returns made to Parliament last session, of the number of marriages solemnized in Roman Catholic chapels and Protestant Dissenting places of worship, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1838, it appears that the number of Roman Catholic marriages in England and Wales was 1,629. Now we know that marriage is made a sacrament in the church of Rome, and is not considered valid by her members unless celebrated by a priest of their own communion. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that in all cases where both the parties are Romanists the marriages are so celebrated. And in cases where one of the parties is a Protestant, it is the almost universal practice to celebrate the marriage according to both rites, in order to make it binding on the conscience of both parties. The number of marriages celebrated in Roman Catholic chapels may, therefore, be taken as being a fair criterion of the number of the Roman Catholic population.

Now it appears from the first annual report of the Registrar General, that the whole number of marriages in England and Wales, from Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1838, was 111,481; and that the whole amount of the population of England and Wales, in the middle of that year, amounted to about 15,324,720. This will give one marriage for 137½ persons; and applying this rule to Roman Catholic marriages we have $(137\frac{1}{2} \times 1,629 =) 223,967$ for the whole amount of the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales. These results agree most remarkably with an estimate which we formerly made from the number of Roman Catholic chapels in Great Britain, see Ecclesiastical Gazette, vol. i. p. 117, where, by estimating them at 500 to each chapel, we computed the number of Roman Catholics in England and Wales to be about 223,000. Instead, therefore, of amounting to two millions, the Roman Catholics amount to little more than one-ninth of that number; and their proportion to the whole population is little more than the seventieth part. It seems, however, that even this is a somewhat greater proportion than that of the latter part of last century. Bishop Porteus says (in his letter to the clergy of Chester) that the number of Papists as returned to the House of Lords in 1767 was 67,916, and in 1780 it was 69,376, making an increase of 1460. He states that the population was in 1781 estimated at eight millions, so that the Papists did not make a hundredth part of the whole.

FORM OF RETURNS FOR THE CLERGY LIST.

1. Name of Benefice, County, and Diocese.
2. Name of Incumbent, and Year of Admission, with name of Patron.
3. Names of Curates, Lecturers, &c.
4. Names of Clergy residing in the Parish without Ecclesiastical preferment or duty.

What we particularly wish is, to obtain the names of all the Curates, Preachers, Lecturers, &c. These have hitherto been unnoticed in any list, and there is no possibility of obtaining them with accuracy, but by such an application as this. We therefore hope that this large class of the Clergy will all feel sufficient interest in the project to transmit us their names and the rest of the particulars above, as soon as they conveniently can after the receipt of this request.

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, FRIDAY, MAY 1. (Sittings in Banco.)

JUDGMENT.—BURDER v. VELEY AND ANOTHER.

LORD DENMAN, at the sitting of the Court, delivered judgment in this long-pending case. His lordship said the case had come before that Court on demurrer to a prohibition directed to the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of London, requiring him not to proceed further against the plaintiff for the recovery of some part of a rate which had been imposed on the parishioners of Braintree, in Essex, by the churchwardens alone, notwithstanding the vote of the vestry, by which the rate was refused. This had raised the question, whether the churchwardens had the power to impose such rate against the declared will of the inhabitants in vestry assembled. In debating this question, the doctrine that by the custom of England the inhabitants were bound to repair the church and to enclose the churchyard had not been disputed. By the civil and canon law the parsons were obliged to repair the church, and it was so, in fact, in all Christian kingdoms, except in England, where, by the Parliamentary law of the nation, the parishioners were charged with the care of the repairs of the body of the church. This was legal truth undoubtedly, and was distinctly laid down in numerous authorities. Now, although the period of the earliest church rate did not appear to be shown, still they might assume that the expense required for that purpose had always been defrayed by means of a rate levied on the parishioners. Neither had that proposition been denied on the part of the plaintiff, nor on the part of the defendant, that the church rate was taken out of ecclesiastical cognizance, or that the churchwardens were not intrusted with the expenditure of that rate, or held liable to spiritual censure; but this case was one where the question arose as to whether churchwardens were empowered to impose that rate, and compellable, by the spiritual censure, so to tax their fellow-parishioners for the repair of the church. If they did not possess that power, and yet were subject to such liability, there would be a wrong without a remedy; a striking argument, no doubt, inasmuch as that was an anomaly which was abhorrent to the law of England. The wrong was the neglect of duty by the parishioners, but the remedy sought to be enforced by the proceedings in the Ecclesiastical Court was to punish the churchwardens for not taxing their fellow-parishioners, which was itself a wrong on the churchwardens, if they did not possess the power to tax them. The answer to this argument was, that the spirit of ancient times which established that law did apply its remedy, such as was found then, and was expected always to continue, amply sufficient to secure the reparation of the church. The proceeding by interdiction, which suspended the proceedings of ecclesiastical rites, punished a refractory parish, and the fear of its imposition prevented the necessity of recourse being had to any other method for the purpose of obtaining the funds required for the maintenance and support of the church. It was probable that the denunciation of such a punishment would have been sufficient and adequate for the intended purpose in ancient days, and therefore that that alone might have led to the prevention of flying to those means, the inefficiency of which had been proved by more recent experience. It was on the one hand said, that the denial of the right to regulate these matters by ecclesiastical authority alone involved the most dangerous results to the church, while on the other it had been asserted that the power and authority of the Ecclesiastical Court to compel the churchwardens to perform a duty to which their legal powers were inadequate, would involve them in consequences of the most serious and extraordinary kind. It was admitted that they were bound by law to repair the fabric of the church, and yet it was equally clear, that without the consent of the parishioners, or without the power in themselves to impose a church rate, they were left without means to perform the duty cast upon them. That argument was entitled to great consideration, subjecting, as it did, the churchwardens to vast personal

inconvenience and liability, since they might chance to be destitute of the necessary funds for the maintenance of the fabric of the church, and might be unable to supply by their own authority any of the wants of the church, the supply of which wants the church rates were legally applicable, and yet they would be liable to ecclesiastical censure if they did not supply those wants. If there were no church rates with which to repair the church, and yet the churchwardens were liable to be proceeded against for any injury which might be sustained by persons passing by through the falling of the walls of the church, they would, in fact, be liable to repair the church out of their own private resources. This was too great an injustice to imagine those parties to be subjected to by the provisions of the law. If there was any general practice for them to make advances for the reparation of the church, it was manifest that the law never could have intended that they should not be entitled to demand repayment. Were it otherwise, the law would be liable to be charged as oppressive and unjust. If the liability actually and really did exist, its existence would tempt the courts to imply a vested right in the churchwardens of England to tax the inhabitants, in order to obtain that reimbursement which would otherwise be denied them. There was no instance in the law of the churchwardens possessing any such vested right, while on the other hand it had been established by numerous authorities, that the churchwardens were liable only in respect of the money which they actually held in their hands. The principle of the ecclesiastical law with regard to the duty of these officers was, therefore, qualified by the supposition that the parishioners had provided them with adequate resources. The burden of proving or establishing the liability was in the present case thrown upon the defendant in prohibition. Now, in what way was that liability discharged? The law required it to be clear to demonstration that a tax was lawfully imposed before it would allow such a tax to be levied. The power asserted here to tax the parishioners was not clearly made out or established. Such a power had not been shown to exist by the words of any statute, by the common law, nor by custom. Neither was there anything to show that a church rate could be properly imposed on the inhabitants of a parish except by the inhabitants in vestry assembled. The expression in "Gibson's Codex" was to the effect that a church rate might lawfully be made and imposed by the churchwardens together with the parishioners assembled in vestry; but in that writer there was no declaration to be met with that it might be imposed by the churchwardens alone, without the consent of the parishioners. And although it had been distinctly laid down by Lord Chief Justice North, that the parishioners were punishable for not repairing the church, he had never stated that the churchwardens were bound to make those repairs with funds of their own, or that they had the powers in themselves to tax the inhabitants of a parish for such an object. Supposing such a power, however, existed in the churchwardens, it was impossible to conceive that it would not have been called into exercise before the present time, that it would not have happened that a churchwarden might desire to impose a rate where a rate had been altogether refused by the vestry, or a rate of an insufficient amount allowed. It might be imagined, however unlikely or improbable the supposition, that during the great and numerous contests between the people and the episcopal power in this country, when the parishioners had refused the rate, the churchwardens had taken part with the parishioners. Now even that supposition would not advance the argument in favour of the defendant in prohibition. The parish church must have been left without repair, and if the churchwardens were answerable and amenable to the spiritual court for the non-repair of the church, and at the same time enjoyed the power of imposing a tax on the inhabitants towards the necessary expenses of such repairs, nothing could have been more simple, or complete, or direct, than the proceedings which might then have been taken against the churchwardens. The rate must then have been imposed. Instead of adopting that course, however,—a course so entirely free from objection,—the bishops had pursued an unheard-

of and a new species of authority, under the name of a commission to levy rates; and they had done this to secure the performance of a duty which it was now contended that they might have compelled the churchwardens by the ordinary process of law to perform. Now if the mere necessity for doing an act could create the machinery by which it was to be accomplished, that commission would have been perfectly lawful. But it was not lawful. And if the bishops could have attained the object in view through the enforcement of the sole authority of the churchwardens, and in opposition to the will of the parishioners, as it was now asserted could lawfully have been done, the scandal of an unconstitutional attempt would not have been incurred. At that period, as well as at the great epoch of the Reformation, the subject had undergone frequent discussion, but in no instance had the existence of the power been broadly asserted by any of the learned text writers on ecclesiastical questions. The Court had most carefully looked into and considered all the numerous cases which had been cited in the course of the argument, but had found them for the most part to bear but imperfectly on the precise question in the present case, and therefore did not feel it necessary to comment upon them beyond those which had been made in the course of the discussion at the bar. There were, nevertheless, one or two cases which were exceptions to this rule, and which did require notice. These were the cases of "Maynard v. Bland," and that known as "Sir W. Wynn's case" from the Consistorial Court of Peterborough. In this latter case, it appeared that the vestry had been called together, and had refused to make the rate. The law was laid down by Sir W. Wynn, to the effect, that under such circumstances, if the parishioners did not make a rate, the churchwardens had a right to make it themselves. Now in the present case, which had come before Dr. Lushington, that declaration of the law had been commented on, and that learned judge had said, that sitting where he did, he felt bound by the superior authority of Sir W. Wynn, but at the same time he had adverted to it in such a manner, that in his opinion it was not to be maintained in point of principle. Well, the question thus undecided now came before the Court, and amounted in reality to neither more nor less than this, whether an ecclesiastical judge could make the law? If the conclusions of that judge were drawn from reasons and principles, they were liable, of course, to be considered in argument, and to have their proper force estimated and determined upon. It must, however, be confessed, that a doctrine so novel and important had never been promulgated with so little effort to conciliate opposing arguments. The point which had thus been arbitrarily settled had not been discussed at all. Neither reason nor authority had been vouched in its support, but the whole proceeding bore the appearance, and perhaps truly so, of being a proceeding of an *ex parte* nature. With all the respect that was due to the venerable person from whom that judgment had proceeded, this Court felt bound to declare that it did not appear to be justified in principle, or to rest on a well-settled basis or recognized authority. It had been conceived that in a subsequent case Lord Stowell had expressed a similar opinion, but, upon inquiry, such did not appear to be the fact. The conclusion, therefore, at which this Court had arrived was, that the Court Christian had been in error in overruling the defensive allegation put in by the parishioners, to the effect that the rate was a nullity, as it had been made against the wishes of the majority of the vestry, and had been made by persons who had no authority so to make it. The Court Christian, therefore, in proceeding to give judgment to enforce a rate illegal in its very formation, had clearly exceeded its jurisdiction, and prohibition must be awarded. This, then, disposed of the first point in the case. Well, then came the second point, which was that, even supposing the rate to be invalid, still a prohibition ought not to issue, because this was a matter on which the Court Christian had exclusive jurisdiction. This Court was thus called on to state the principle of the proceeding by prohibition. That principle was in itself clear, though the application of it might sometimes be difficult. It was this,—if any inferior court entertained a suit which

appeared in the outset on the face of the libel itself, or by any of the subsequent proceedings, to be beyond its jurisdiction, the courts of Westminster had the authority to interpose. His lordship then referred to several cases in support of this proposition. The argument, consequently, that in ecclesiastical matters the ecclesiastical courts alone had jurisdiction, and the common law courts none, was founded in error. The question then was, what defects authorized and required the courts of common law to issue writs of prohibition. In every case they must be of such a nature as to show a want of jurisdiction in a particular court to decide the specific matter brought before it. In whatever stage of the proceedings that want of jurisdiction was made apparent, either by the Crown or by a subject, the courts of common law were bound to interfere. Now, the erroneous construction of an act of Parliament was one of those cases; the imposition of a tax without lawful authority was another, and such a tax must a church-rate be regarded and considered, when made by parish officers, not only without the concurrence of the parishioners, but in opposition and defiance of their declared refusal to make the rate. This was not an irregularity which might be waved or cured, leaving the principal matter complete in substance, although somewhat informal in circumstances. Altogether it was invalid as a church-rate, and therefore the Court felt called upon to say, that the Court below had exceeded its jurisdiction, and that judgment must now be given for the plaintiff in prohibition.

CONSISTORY COURT, MONDAY, MAY 4.

THE OFFICE OF THE JUDGE PROMOTED BY HODSON AGAINST DILLON.

THIS was a question as to the right of the Bishop to revoke, without cause shown, a licence granted to the minister of a proprietary chapel. It arose on the admission of the articles in a suit promoted against the Rev. Dr. Dillon, for publicly officiating as a minister of the Church of England in Charlotte-street chapel, Pimlico, of which he is proprietor, and which is unconsecrated, without any licence or lawful authority for so doing, and contrary to, and in defiance of, the injunctions of the Lord Bishop of London. The articles alleged, that a licence having been granted to the reverend proprietor of the chapel on the 24th of July, 1829, it was revoked by the bishop on the 29th of February last, the instrument of revocation being duly served on Dr. Dillon, who was strictly enjoined to abstain from further officiating as minister in the aforesaid chapel; notwithstanding which, he had continued publicly to read prayers, preach, administer the sacrament, and perform ecclesiastical duties and divine offices according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England since the service of the citation in this cause.

Dr. ADDAMS, on behalf of Dr. Dillon, contended that, as the licence in this case had not been granted *durante bene placito*, it conveyed an absolute right to officiate as minister in this proprietary chapel, and was not revocable at the bishop's mere pleasure, without due course of law. Ordinary curates had a right of appeal under the statute, whereas, if the bishop had a discretionary power of revocation in the case of a minister of a proprietary chapel, he might subject a party without cause, not only to deprivation, but to degradation, for no incumbent is this or any other diocese would employ the defendant.

Dr. NICHOLL, in support of the articles, submitted that such a licence as this was revocable at pleasure, and in this case the bishop had done no more than his duty imperatively required.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said, the substance of the charge was, that Dr. Dillon, being a clergyman of the Church of England, had continued to perform divine service in an unconsecrated chapel, of which he was proprietor and minister, notwithstanding that the bishop of the diocese had by a notice duly served, revoked, or purported to revoke, the licence previously granted to him. The question he had to decide was, whether it was or was not competent to the bishop, under the circumstances stated, to revoke that licence. It did not appear from the articles that the bishop had any particular reason

or cause for revoking the licence; all that was presented to the Court was, an act done by the bishop, purporting to revoke the licence; and the only question therefore was, whether he had an absolute right, to be determined by himself exclusively, at his own discretion, to revoke such a licence granted by him. Under such circumstances he (Dr. Lushington) was not to impute to Dr. Dillon the having given good cause or reason for the act, nor to the bishop the having done it without any reason. On looking at the terms of the licence originally granted, he could not but regret that licences of this description should be worded with so little care and caution; not that the mode in which the licence was worded could affect the law of the case, but it was calculated to lead to mistakes. The licence contained no reservation, shewing that it was granted *durante bene placito*, or during good behaviour; and the question was, whether the bishop had a right of summary revocation. The principle on which the law stood was this—that no clergyman of the Church of England had any right to officiate in any diocese as such clergyman, unless he had a lawful authority so to do, which authority was conferred by the bishop in various ways—as by institution, in the case of a benefice; by licence, where the party is a perpetual curate or stipendiary curate. What was the nature of a proprietary chapel unconsecrated? and what was the nature of a licence granted by the bishop to the minister of such a chapel? Was he, on the ground of having granted such licence, estopped from remedy himself except by due course of law? The ancient canon law of this country knew nothing of proprietary chapels or unconsecrated chapels at all. The necessity of the times and want of accommodation in the churches and chapels in the metropolis and other large towns had given rise to the erection of chapels of this kind, and to the licensing of ministers of the Church of England to perform duty therein. The licence granted by the bishop on such occasions emanated from his episcopal authority; but he could not grant such licence without the consent of the rector or vicar of the parish, to whom alone appertained the cure of souls. In the present case the consent of the rector had been obtained to a non-descript authority to a minister of an unconsecrated chapel. The bishop conferring this licence by virtue of his episcopal authority, what was to prevent him from revoking it at any time he thought fit? Was this a licence not only good against him, but to prevail against his successor? It was a licence granted only from the exigency of the moment, and for no other reason whatever. Supposing, under New Church Building Acts, the number of consecrated churches and chapels to be augmented throughout the country, would not the necessity for these unconsecrated chapels cease; and could the grantee of such a licence as this continue to officiate in direct opposition to the bishop? It was unnecessary to examine the expediency of vesting such a power in the bishop; the question was, what was the law? It was incumbent upon those who asserted that it was in the power of the bishop to confer a permanent right as against himself, to show that such a power had been conferred upon him by the ecclesiastical law. He (Dr. Lushington) was of opinion that no such power had been granted to the bishop; that it was not even in the bishop's power to estop himself from remedy; but that he was bound, according to the exigency of the case, to revoke such a licence, if he thought the good of the church required it. No authorities had been cited on either side, and upon general principles, he was of opinion that the bishop had authority to revoke such a licence as this, according to his discretion; he had exercised that discretion—a discretion not examinable by this court, which had no alternative but to admit the articles.

On the Proctor for the defendant stating that he was not authorized to give an affirmative issue to the articles this day,

Dr. NICHOLL applied to the Court to appoint the Admiralty Court-days extra court-days for the Consistory Court during the term, in order to prevent delay.

Dr. LUSHINGTON said he should feel it incumbent upon him to use his best exertions to bring articles of this description to a hearing as speedily

as possible, because he thought (not attributing any moral offence to Dr. Dillon, of which he knew nothing) that it was a scandal to the Church that a clergyman of the Church of England should continue to officiate without lawful authority, and in defiance of the bishop's injunctions to the contrary.

The Admiralty Court-days were ultimately appointed additional court-days for the Consistory Court.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MAY 4.

CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA) BILL.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR stated, that the judges were in attendance to deliver their opinion on the questions propounded to them by their lordships on the 7th of April last, relative to the Canada Reserves Bill, and moved that they be now allowed to state their opinions; which having been carried in the affirmative,

Lord Chief Justice TINDAL read the opinion of the judges at length, of which the following is an abstract:—"That all the judges of England, except Lord Denman and Lord Abinger, had met at Serjeants' Inn, to take into consideration the several questions which had been proposed to them by their lordships, and, after discussion on the subject, they had agreed unanimously to the answers to be returned to those questions as follows:—To the first question, we are all of opinion that the words 'a Protestant clergy,' in the 31st George III. cap. 31, (sections 35 to 42,) are large enough to include, and do include, other clergy than clergy of the Church of England, and Protestant bishops, and priests, and deacons, who have received episcopal ordination. And to the second part of the question, 'if any other, what other?' we answer, clergymen of the Church of Scotland. With respect to the second question, we are all of opinion that the 41st section of the 31st George III. cap. 31, is entirely prospective, and that the power which it gave to the Legislative Council and Assembly of either of the provinces of Upper or Lower Canada is limited to future allotments and appropriations, and cannot be extended to affect lands which have been already allotted and appropriated under former grants. With respect to the last question proposed, we all agree in opinion that the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Upper Canada have exceeded their lawful authority in passing an Act 'to provide for the sale of the Clergy Reserves, and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof,' in respect to both the enactments specified in your lordships' question; and that any sale that has been or that may be made under the second of those enactments will be contrary to the provisions of the 7th and 8th of George IV. and therefore void."

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MAY 7.

GRAMMAR-SCHOOLS BILL.

Mr. G. W. HOPE moved that the following members be appointed a select committee on the Grammar Schools Bill:—Mr. G. W. Hope, Mr. Acland, Mr. Bruges, Mr. W. Baring, Sir W. Heathcote, Mr. Estcourt, the Earl of Lincoln, Sir E. Wilmot, Mr. Alston, Mr. Ainsworth, Mr. Hayter, Sir C. Lemon, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Mildmay, and Mr. J. Stewart; and that all petitions be referred to them.—Agreed to.

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

On Saturday, April 11th, being the last day of Term, a congregation was held for granting graces and conferring degrees, when the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—The Hon. Reginald Windsor West, Balliol coll.; William Miller, New College, Esquire Bedel of Law.

Bachelor of Arts.—William Shillito, University coll.

On Wednesday, April 15th, Mr. William Edward Dickson Carter, from Winchester coll. was admitted Scholar of New College.

On April 24, the following gentlemen were elected Fellows of Oriel coll.:—Mr. Thos. Brooking Cornish, B.A. of Trinity coll.; Mr. Albany Jas. Christie, B.A. Scholar of Queen's coll. on the Michel Foundation; and Mr. James Fraser, Scholar of Lincoln coll.

Congregations will be held for the purpose of granting graces and conferring degrees, on the following days in the present Term, viz.—

May, Thursday, 7. | May, Thursday, 21.
— Thursday, 14. | June, Saturday, 6.

No person will, on any account, be admitted as a candidate for the degree of B.A. or M.A. or for those of B.C.L. or B. Med. (without proceeding through Arts), whose name is not entered in the book, kept for that purpose, at the Vice-Chancellor's house, on or before the day preceding the day of congregation.

In a congregation holden on Wednesday, April 29th, being the first day of Easter Term, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Civil Law.—Hon. and Rev. Henry William Bertie, Fellow of All Souls' coll.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Francis Thomas New, St. John's coll. grand compounder; Edward Brabant Smith, Michel Fellow of Queen's coll. and Vinerian Scholar; Rev. John Saunders, Queen's coll.; Rev. Horatio Moule, Queen's coll.; Rev. Richard Henry Beaumont Lee, Lincoln coll.; Thomas Henry Sheppard, Fellow of Oriel coll.; Edward Arthur Litton, Fellow of Oriel coll.

In a Convocation holden in the afternoon of the same day, the Proctors of the last year resigned their offices, and the new Proctors, having been previously elected by their respective Colleges, were presented for admission to the Vice-Chancellor.

Senior Proctor.—The Rev. Edward Arthur Dayman, M.A. Fellow of Exeter coll.

Junior Proctor.—The Rev. James Frederic Crouch, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.

The former was presented by the Rev. George Dawson, M.A. one of the senior Fellows of Exeter coll.; the latter by the Rev. the President of Corpus. After making the parliamentary declaration, taking the oaths enjoined by the statutes, and being admitted by the Vice-Chancellor, the new Proctors nominated the following gentlemen to be Pro-Proctors for the ensuing year:—Rev. George Dawson, M.A. Fellow of Exeter coll.; Rev. John Ley, M.A. Fellow of Exeter coll.; Rev. Charles Balston, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.; Rev. Richard Gell Macmullen, M.A. Fellow of Corpus Christi coll.

The candidates for holy orders, whose names have been received by the Archdeacon of Oxford, are required to deliver to him, at Christ Church, their testimonials and certificates, on or before Saturday, May 25.

The examination of candidates for deacons' orders will commence on Monday, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

The examination of candidates for priests' orders will commence on Wednesday, June 10, at 12 o'clock.

Christ Church, May 5, 1840.

N.B. The Lord Bishop of Oxford requires from every candidate for holy orders, that notice of his desire to be present for ordination be delivered to the Archdeacon of Oxford six months previous to the day of ordination.

EXETER COLLEGE.—An Examination will take place on Monday, the 1st day of June, in order to election to three scholarships in this college; one open to all persons above the age of 16, and under the degree of B.A.; the second limited to sons of Clergymen, of the county of Devon under the age of 19, with preference to the kindred of the Rev. Thomas How, late Rector of Huntspill, Somerset; and the third open to persons born or educated in the county of Devon. Candidates are required to call on the rector, with the necessary certificates, on or before Saturday, the 30th instant. There will be an election to three fellowships in this college on the 30th day of June; two for natives of the counties of Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Middlesex, Hants, Kent, and Cheshire; and one for natives of the archdeaconry of Cornwall. Candidates are required to deliver to the rector certificates, by affidavit, of their birth within the counties or archdeaconry above-mentioned, together with testimonials from the college or hall of which they may be members, on or before the 23rd day of June. It is necessary that they should be of the standing of *Generis Sponsus* in the university.—May 6, 1840.

MERTON COLLEGE.—There will be an election to three open scholarships on June 24th. Candidates must have attained the age of 17, and not exceeded the age of 19 years. The examination will begin on Friday the 19th of June, and the certificates of baptism and testimonials of good conduct must be delivered to the warden on Thursday the 18th. In filling up one of the three vacancies, a preference will be given to the candidate who, being duly qualified in classics, shall pass the best mathematical examination.

ELDON LAW SCHOLARSHIP.—The trustees of the Eldon Testimonial request the members of the university of Oxford to take notice, that the fourth election of an Eldon scholar will take place on Tuesday, the 2nd of June next, at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street; previous to which day all applications must be transmitted to the honorary secretary, sealed up, and endorsed "Eldon Scholarship, Candidate's Application," and "with the candidate's name also endorsed." The forms of certificates and declarations required, together with the rules and regulations relative to such election, are deposited with the senior tutor of each college and hall, and with the registrar of the university.

THOMAS METCALFE, Honorary Secretary,
5, New-square, Lincoln's-inn, London.

May 5th, 1840.

TRINITY COLLEGE ELECTION.—There will be an election of three scholars on Monday, the 15th of June. Candidates must be above 16 and under 20 years of age; and will be required to present, in person, to the president, certificates of baptism and testimonials of conduct, together with a Latin epistle to request permission to offer themselves, at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning next, the 10th of June.

In a convocation holden on Thursday, May 7th, a letter from the secretary of the National Society, expressive of the cordial thanks of the committee of that body for the donation of 500*l.* recently voted by convocation in aid of the Society, was communicated to the house.

In the same convocation, the following gentlemen were nominated delegates of privileges for the ensuing year:—
Mr. Cornish, Fellow of Exeter college; Mr. Payne, Fellow of Balliol college; Mr. Sewall, Fellow of New College; Mr. Macmillan, Fellow of Corpus Christi college; Mr. Chaffers, Fellow of Braemore college.

In a congregation holden the same day, the following gentlemen were nominated delegates of appeals in congregation:—

The Rector of Exeter college; Dr. Jelf, of Christ Church; the Warden of Merton college; Dr. Wootton, of Balliol college; Mr. Donkin, Fellow of University college; Mr. Mules, Fellow of Exeter college; Mr. Griffiths, Fellow of Wadham college.

At the same time the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. Jacob Ley, Student of Christ Church, and the late Senior Proctor.

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Frederick Menzies, Fellow of Brasenose college; Rev. William Francis Picking, Demy of Magdalen college; Rev. William Henry Gunner, Trinity college; Rev. John George Hickes, Trinity college; Rev. John B. Wickes, St. John's college.

Bachelors of Arts.—Richard Kemp Bailey, New Inn hall; Charles Henry Monnell, Worcester college (incorporated from Trinity college, Cambridge), grand compounder.

The Lecturer in Anglo-Saxon has given notice of a Class to read Thorpe's *Annales*.

Yesterday, Mr. T. Z. Davies, Commoner of Jesus college, was elected Scholar of that Society.

At a meeting of the heads of colleges, on Tuesday last, the venerable Samuel Wilberforce, M.A. of Oriel college, and Archdeacon of Surrey, was chosen Bampton Lecturer for the year 1841.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice that the Examination for the Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships will commence on Wednesday, the 13th inst.

At a convocation on Wednesday, April 15th, the Ven. Francis Hodgson, of King's coll. and Archdeacon of Derby, was admitted to the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, by Royal Mandate.

On Monday, April 20, William Marsh, Esq. B.A. of Caius coll. in this university, was elected a Fellow of Trinity hall, by the Master and Fellows of that society.

On Wednesday, April 20, the Rev. Wm. Percival Bailly, M.A. Junior Fellow of Clare hall, in this university, was admitted a Senior Fellow of that society.

At a congregation on Wednesday, May 6th, the following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Masters of Arts.—Viscount Newport, Trinity coll.; Viscount Clive, St. John's coll.; Hon. G. Percy Sydney Smythe, St. John's coll.; Francis Leslie Pym, Trinity coll.

Masters of Arts.—James Hemery, Trinity coll.; Samuel Weston Wanton, St. John's coll.; Henry Orme Wood, St. John's coll.; Edward Selwyn, Catharine hall; George Arthur Clarkson, Jesus coll.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—Eardley Wilmot Mitchell, Queen's coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Harry Bennett Smith, Trinity coll.; Charles Lawford, Trinity coll.; Walter Cockburn, Trinity coll.; Charles Henry Wilson, Trinity coll.; George Charles Hawker, Trinity coll.; Edward Everett, St. John's coll.; Henry Maltby, St. John's coll.; Henry George Maul, St. John's coll.; Alexander Chirrol, Clare hall; Henry Claydon, Caius coll.; William Henry Child, Caius coll.; John Foy, Trinity hall; Frederic Williams, Corpus Christi coll.; William Bell, Corpus Christi coll.; John Sheldon, Catharine hall; Louis Alexander Beck, Jesus coll.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the Senate:—

To appoint Mr. Skinner, of Jesus coll. and Mr. Eyres, of Caius coll. Examiners for Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.

To affix the seal to a conveyance of three roods and three perches of land in Bradwell cum Hollins in Cheshire, part of the Hulase estate, to the Manchester and Birmingham Railway Company.

On the 30th ult. the following gentlemen were elected Scholars of Trinity coll.:—

Unwin Heathcote.
Geo. Percival Smith.
Alfred Martineau.
Thomas Robinson.
Thomas Richardson.
Isaac Blip Turner.
Charles A. Swainson.
Frederick Curry.
J. B. Gaborne.
Fred. A. Goulburn.
John G. Lonsdale.

E. H. J. Craufurd.
J. C. Turnbull.
John Bickerdike.
William Smith.
H. A. J. Munro.
Joseph F. Fenn.
B. F. Smith.
Benjamin Shaw.
Arthur Cayley.
George Denman.
Arthur Lowther.

On Saturday last, the 2nd inst. the Rev. John Oswald Roseth, M.A. Fellow of Christ's coll. in this University, on the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, was elected a Foundation Fellow of that Society.

On Wednesday last, Edmund Thompson, B.A. of Christ's coll. in this University, was elected a Fellow of that Society, on the foundation of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

DURHAM, APRIL 30.

At a convocation holden on Tuesday last, the following persons were admitted to the degree of M.A.:—Rev. J. Cundill, B.A. Fellow of the University; Rev. J. Mayne St. Clare Raymond, B.A.; Rev. J. W. Hick, B.A.; J. Skinner, B.A.; Rev. G. Hills, B.A.; W. T. Watson, B.A.; Rev. T. Garnett, B.A. Fellow of the University; Rev. J. Gibson, B.A.; Rev. C. S. Harrison, B.A.; R. Robinson, B.A.; Rev. F. Thompson, B.A.

The following persons were admitted *ad eundem*:—Rev. Rowland Webster, M.A. Lincoln, Oxford; Rev. Edward Hay, M.A. late Student of Christ Church, Oxford; Reginald Moberg, B.A. Balliol, Oxford.

The following Students in Arts were admitted to the degree of B.A.:—John Frederick Bligg, Meredith Brown, Charles Robinson, Thomas Charles Thompson, George Clifford Guise, William Greenwell, and Charles Salmons Jones.

The following persons were nominated by the Warden, and approved by the convocation, for their respective offices:—The Professor of Mathematics; the Lecturer in Chemistry; Sir John Reunle, Knight, Civil Engineer; Professor Morpes, of the University of Edinburgh; to be Examiners at the final Public Examination of Students in Civil Engineering and Mining for the present year. The Senior Proctor, J. Thomas, B.C.L. the Rev. W. Palmer, M.A. the Rev. J. Carr, M.A. to be Examiners at the Public Examination for the degree of M.A. and at the Public Examination for the degree of M.A. and first Public Examination of Students in Theology, for the present year. The Rev. George Townsend, M.A. the Professor of Greek, the Rev. George Pearson, B.D. to be Examiners at the Public Examination of Students in Theology for the present year.

ORDINATIONS.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Rochester, in the church of St. Margaret, Westminster, on Sunday week, the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons.—R. H. Ingram, M.A. Worcester coll. Oxford; C. A. Stevens, B.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; J. Thomson, M.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; W. Conway, M.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; C. H. Burton, B.A. Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge.

Priests.—W. F. E. Knollys, B.A. Merton coll. Oxford; J. M. Dixon, B.A. St. Edmund hall, Oxford; C. Laing, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; J. Jones, of Cowbridge School.

The Bishop of St. Asaph intends to hold an Ordination on Sunday, the 31st inst.

The Lord Bishop of Chichester will hold his next Ordination in the Cathedral, on Whit-Sunday, the 7th of June.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

METROPOLIS.

The following are the averages of grain, as made up to April 26:—

	Wht.	Bar-ley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
Imperial Weekly Average	68 7	39 11	25 4	37 4	42 9	42 6
Aggregate Average of the six weeks which regulates duty.	69 0	40 0	25 7	37 5	41 9	41 3
Duty on Foreign Corn	13 8	1 10	9 3	14 0	8 0	8 0

PROVINCIAL.

On Tuesday, the 28th April, 1840, the foundation stone of a new Church at Oldbury, near Birmingham, was laid by the Rev. George Sproston, Incumbent thereof, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. After the ceremony, the workmen employed at the Church, to the number of 28, were treated with a substantial dinner; some of the Committee and Clergy dined with the Incumbent; and in the evening the children of the school were regaled with tea and cake at the Parsonage. The whole passed off with general expressions of satisfaction and delight, to which the fineness of the day so very much contributed.

At the late Lady-Day Audit of the Governors of Oakham and Uppingham schools, the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, Vicar of Exton, and the Rev. H. de Foe Baker, Vicar of Greetham, were elected Governors. At the same time E. B. James, of Queen's College, Oxford, J. Hildebrand, of Clare Hall, and A. F. Padley, of Christ's College, Cambridge, late pupils in Oakham school, were appointed to general exhibitions, value forty pounds per annum.

New Church at East Hyde, Bedfordshire.—On Wednesday, the 22d of April, a very numerous company assembled on the ground at an early hour in the day to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of this edifice. The stone was laid by Mrs. Ames, assisted by the Rev. T. Sikes, the hon. secretary, and by Mr. Ferrey, the architect, the hon. secretary saying in behalf of Mrs. Ames, "We lay this, the foundation-stone of the church of the Holy Trinity, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

On Tuesday last, the 28th of April, the Bishop of Oxford, accompanied by Archdeacon Clerke,

arrived at the Governor's house in the Royal Military College, for the purpose of holding a confirmation at the Institution, for which the Rev. Dr. Wheeler, the chaplain of the establishment, had been engaged in preparing the gentlemen cadets for the last three months; and on Wednesday, the 29th, his Lordship confirmed about 100 of the young gentlemen in the college chapel, and concluded the ceremony with a most appropriate and impressive charge.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the town and county of Leicester to promote the diffusion of a National education, in the principles of the Established Church, was held at the Assembly Rooms, April 17. His Grace the Duke of Rutland was in the chair. The Report of the Committee was read, and proved highly satisfactory.—*Leicester Journal.*

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol has consecrated the new Church at Brimscombe, in the parish of Minchinhampton. His Lordship was attended by the Rev. T. Murray Brown, and the Rev. M. Blagden Hale, who officiated as Chaplain, and a large body of the Clergy. The Church, which is situated in a beautiful and picturesque part of the country, was erected by D. Richards, Esq., of Gatcomb Park, assisted by others residing in the neighbourhood, and is a fine specimen of the Saxon style of architecture, capable of holding 1000 persons; more than one-fifth of the sittings are free, being appropriated for the use of the poor.

Several interesting events in connection with the Established Church have taken place this week. On Tuesday last, Lichfield presented a very animated appearance. Dr. Bowstead, the new Bishop of the diocese, on that day paid his first visit to the Episcopal city, to take formal possession of his see. The ceremony of his enthronization was performed in the venerable cathedral, the Rev. Prelate being admitted to his chair by the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, in the name of the Dean and Chapter. This interesting spectacle was attended by a large body of the Clergy and the laity. In the latter part of the day an elegant entertainment was given to a select party at the Palace, who assembled in honour of his Lordship. On the following day, the Venerable Prelate proceeded to consecrate the new Church recently erected at Handsworth, upon a plot of land, the free gift of Mr. Crockett, of that place. A great number of the neighbouring Clergy were present at the ceremonial. Indisposition preventing the Bishop from preaching, an able sermon was delivered by Archdeacon Hodson, at the close of which a very liberal collection (45*l.*) was made. On Thursday his Lordship likewise consecrated another new Church, at Stone, on which a sermon was preached by the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson. The collection amounted to the considerable sum of 40*l.*—*Staffordshire Gazette.*

Durham Diocesan Church Building Society.—At the quarterly meeting of the Committee of this Society, held in Bishop Cosin's Library, in this city, on the 9th April, the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Wellesley in the chair, grants of 50*l.* each were voted to the new Church at Pelton, in the parish of Chester-le-street; and to the new Church at Coundon, in the parish of St. Andrew Auckland; also an additional grant of 20*l.* towards the enlargement and procuring new free sittings in the parish Church of Whittingham, in Northumberland. And at the quarterly meeting at Newcastle in January last, the Archdeacon of Durham in the chair, grants of 50*l.* each were voted towards building new Churches in the following places:—Collery, in the parish of Lanchester; Scremerston, in the parish of Ancroft; Windyrod, in the parish of Heworth; and Deptford, in the parish of Bishopwearmouth. The calls for aid from this society are now most pressing, its funds are exhausted, and the liberal support of all the friends of the Church is most earnestly requested. By the recent report of the Durham Diocesan Committee for the enlargement and building of Churches and Chapels, it appears that the subscriptions for the year 1839 amount to 583*l.* 10*s.* Of this sum, 15*l.* is given by the Bishop of the diocese, 178*l.* 10*s.* by the Dean and Chapter, 93*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* by the inferior Clergy, and only 60*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* by the whole body of the laity of the diocese.—*Durham Advertiser.*

Salisbury Diocesan Church Building Association.—The Quarterly Meeting of the General Committee was held on Tuesday, and very numerously attended. Archdeacon Lear took the chair. The Treasurer reported that he had paid 370*l.* since the last meeting, the amount of grants voted; and also 50*l.* towards Portland new Church, the amount of several small donations given especially for that Church. The balance in his hands at the several Banks, is now 1525*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.* Applications were received from the following places, and the grants specified (but subject to certain conditions) were made:—*40*l.** towards building the Parochial Chapel of Stanton St. Gabriel, in the parish of Whitchurch Canonioorum;—250*l.* towards the taking down and rebuilding, on a very enlarged plan, the Church in the parish of Holy Trinity, Shaftesbury. The result of this most laudable undertaking will be an addition of 321 free seats to the accommodation which the present dilapidated edifice affords.—45*l.* was voted towards repewing, with an entire re-arrangement of the pews, the parish Church of Urchfont; by means of which 90 additional seats, all of free, will be gained.—An application from the inhabitants of the hamlet of Worton and Marston, in the parish of Potterne, for aid towards erecting a Chapel of Ease in Worton, was met by a grant of 250*l.*—The Committee were unable to entertain an application for building a Chapel of Ease at Stower Provost, in consequence of the terms not coming within the prescribed Rules of the Association. A hope was, however, expressed that the Committee may hereafter be called upon to lend their aid in building an endowed and consecrated Chapel of Ease in that parish. The Committee gave an order for the payment of 35*l.*, the amount of a grant made towards re-pewing Stapleford Church. The Committee received the Report of the Treasurer and Secretary of "The Diocesan Association in aid of the Society for the Employment of Additional Curates in Populous Places." It appeared that 200*l.* had, by order of the Committee, been remitted to the Parent Society, and that a balance of 219*l.* 7*s.* the amount of last year's donations and subscriptions, now stood to the credit of the Treasurer. The Secretary stated, that Curates were supplied in two instances in this diocese, through the instrumentality of the Association. A donation of 50*l.* towards the funds of the Association, from Mr. Williams, of Bidehead, was recorded; an example which should be followed.—The Treasurer received an order to pay 200*l.* to the Treasurer of the Parent Society.—*Salisbury Herald.*

Diocese of Exeter.—It was stated in the House of Commons, two years ago, that nineteen-twentieths of the church-rates were paid by churchmen. The whole amount for that year was estimated at 800,000*l.*, of which 470,000*l.* was paid by Churchmen, 330,000*l.* by dissenters. In the same year the sum of 35,000*l.* was voted by parliament to disbanding teachers, and a further sum of 24,000*l.* towards the erection of dissenting meeting-houses, and the popish college at Maynooth. Out of these two last sums the Churchmen paid seven-eighths, or 43,000*l.*; therefore Churchmen are actually paying 13,000*l.* more in one year towards the support of dissent than the dissenters are paying towards the Established Church.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

Exeter.—The annual meeting of the Exeter Diocesan Association, was held at the Castle on Thursday, April 23, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in the chair. The Rev. J. T. Toye, one of the Honorary Secretaries, read a very ably drawn-up and satisfactory Report; from which it appeared that permanent grants have been made to several large parishes in the diocese, for the employment of additional curates to meet the spiritual wants of the increased population; and it was recommended that an additional grant for the ensuing year, be made to the Parent Society, should the Committee be of opinion that the funds will permit it. The annual subscribers have increased and donations amounting to more than 100*l.* have been received during the past and present years.—*W. of England Conservative.*

Laying the Foundation Stone of St. John's Church in Bowling Bradford.—On Tuesday last, the 7th April, the interesting ceremonial took place, of laying the foundation stone of a new

church designed to be erected, at the sole expense of the Proprietors of the Bowling Iron Works, in the township of Bowling, and parish of Bradford. John Green Paley, Esq., one of the partners and an active promoter of the good design, officiated in the laying of the stone. He was accompanied by the Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Scoresby, and twelve or fourteen other clergymen of the parish, in their robes—who with the resident partners, and many friends, went from Church Hill school room, where the clergy had assembled, in procession, to the site designed for the church.

The ceremonial commenced by singing. The Vicar then read an appropriate selection of prayers from the liturgy, with a very beautiful prayer for the founders of the proposed Church, taken from the consecration service. Prayers being ended, Mr. Paley, (accompanied by the Vicar, as officiating Minister) descended to the foundation, when, on receiving a silver trowel from the hands of the architect, Mr. Sharp, he went through the usual forms; the stone being lowered down into its place, and ceremonially fixed there by the blows of the wooden mallet.

Staffordshire, Stone.—Consecration of Christ Church.—The solemn and interesting ceremony of consecrating this new church was performed by the Lord Bishop of this diocese, on Thursday April 23. A considerable number of ladies, as also the gentry and clergy of the town and neighbourhood assembled in the National School, and walked in procession to the church. When the procession reached the Crown Hotel, the Lord Bishop joined it, supported on his right by Archdeacon Hodson, and J. Heeley, Esq., churchwarden, and on his left by his Lordship's chaplain, the Rev. H. Calthorpe, and Edward Taylor Dickenson, Esq., the other churchwarden appointed by the Bishop. The sermon was preached by the venerable Archdeacon Hodson, from Rom. xii. v. 16 and 17.

The Bishop then proceeded to consecrate the church-yard, which took place in the presence of a large concourse of spectators, in addition to the numerous congregation. The Bishop and Clergy then returned into the church and partook of the holy sacrament.—*Staffordshire Gazette.*

Westbromwich.—Consecration of the New Church at Handsworth.—The new church, lately erected near to the New Inn, Handsworth, was consecrated for divine service on Wednesday, April 22, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Lichfield. The sermon was preached by the Ven. Archdeacon Hodson. His lordship, at the conclusion of the service, proceeded to lay the foundation stone of Holy Trinity Church, near Spon-lane, Westbromwich. The friends to the cause of church extension, accompanied by the National and Sunday schools, assembled at the Dartmouth Hotel, at three o'clock, and proceeded to the site. On arriving at the ground, the schools, arranged in the area of the church, were surrounded by the clergy, subscribers, &c. A platform was reserved for the ladies. When all arrangements had been made, the urn containing the coins was deposited in the stone, and covered with a brass-plate, on which was an engraved inscription.—*Staffordshire Gazette.*

Lichfield.—Enthronement of the Bishop.—On Tuesday, April 21, the Lord Bishop of Lichfield was installed in the Cathedral Church. His Lordship was met at the front entrance by the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean, Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, and other dignitaries and authorities, when the oaths were administered by John Haworth, Esq., the Chapter Clerk. His Lordship was then conducted into the body of the church, where he was duly installed by the Venerable Archdeacon Hodson, the Canon Residentiary, the Dean assisting in part of the ceremony. The cathedral was crowded to witness the proceedings, a great number of the clergy being present, and also many ladies. The Rev. Henry Calthrop, his Lordship's chaplain, accompanied the Bishop. The Mayor and corporation afterwards waited upon the Bishop at the palace, and presented an address on his appointment to the see, to which his Lordship very graciously replied.

A meeting of the Diocesan Board of Education

was on the same day held in the Town Hall: the Lord Bishop presided. We understand it was determined upon to erect a school-room immediately upon the plan of Mr. Johnson, architect, of this city. Earl Harrowby and Lord Sandon, with their accustomed munificence, have given exhibitions for the encouragement of scholars under a course of education, as training-masters; and it is intended to appropriate a specified sum, the more effectually to promote the object of the board, in educating these young men.

Chichester Diocesan Association.—A quarterly meeting of the Committee of the Chichester Diocesan Association was held, on Thursday last, the 12th April, at the National School House. The Duke of Richmond (the Patron of the Association) took the chair. Grants of money were made towards the rebuilding of Iping and Falmer churches. The treasurer of the Association, John Hoper, jun. Esq. read an account of the funds belonging to the three branches of it—viz. the Church Building, the Clergy Aid, and the Education accounts. Afterwards, a most important and gratifying step was taken in the cause of sound and religious education; namely, the decision of the Committee upon a body of regulations previously drawn up for the management of the Diocesan Training School, which it had been before resolved to establish at the annual meeting of the Association in December last. This school, which certainly promises, by the divine blessing, to raise both intellectually and morally, the character of our National Schoolmasters is to come into operation at the early part of next month. The terms of the school are brought down to the sum of 15*l.* yearly, which is to include every expense except clothing, and the ordinary ages for admission fixed are from 15 to 22.

Cambridgeshire.—Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels.—The annual meeting in aid of the objects of the above society, was held at the Town-hall on the 26th of March.

The Vice-Chancellor, having taken the chair, briefly opened the business of the meeting by observing that they had met for the purpose of passing resolutions, having for their object the furtherance of the designs the society had in view; and although they might congratulate themselves that much had been done towards the accomplishment of that object, yet far greater exertions were still required, in order to secure the blessings of religious worship to the increasing population of this country.

The Secretary of the society (the Rev. E. Brown, of Emanuel College) then read a very favourable report of the society's operations.

Dorsetshire.—Marshwood, Dorset.—In this parish, which has been destitute of a Church for nearly the last two hundred years, the interesting ceremony of laying the first stone of a new one took place on Wednesday, the 25th day of March, in the presence of more than twenty of the neighbouring clergy, some of the gentry, and of more than 3000 of the inhabitants of the towns and villages around. The person with whom this blessed work originated was the late Mr. Richard James, of Hawkchurch, who was born in Marshwood; and it has been carried on and completed with the most untiring zeal, and the best christian spirit, by the new Vicar, the Hon. and Rev. W. P. Law.—*Salisbury Herald.*

IRELAND.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' FUND SOCIETY.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held on Friday, the 24th April, in the Examination Hall of Trinity College, Dublin, and the attendance upon the occasion was most respectable and numerous. The chair was taken, shortly after one o'clock, by the Lord Primate.

On the platform were, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishops of Elphin, Down, and Cashel; the Marquis of Downshire, the Earl of Clancarty, the Lord Dunsany, the Provost, the Right Hon. F. Shaw, M.P., the Dean of St. Patrick's, the Dean of Ardagh, Hon. the Dean of Leighlin, the Dean of Lismore, the Dean of Kildare, Hon. the Dean of Ossory, the Archdeacons of Armagh, Dublin, Emly,

Ardagh, Cork, Kildare, and Ossory; John M'Clin-
tock, Esq.; Judge Johnson; Mr. Sergeant Jackson,
M.P.; Henry Hamilton, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Thack-
eray, Rev. Dr. Elrington, Rev. Dr. Wall, Rev. Dr.
Wray, and a number of clergymen.

Letters of apology were received from the Earl of
Courtown (enclosing a donation of 20*l.*) the Vis-
count Powerscourt, Viscount Morpeth, the Bishops
of Meath, Limerick, and Killaloe, Judge Torrens,
Right Hon. T. Lefroy, G. A. Hamilton, Esq.;
Edward Litton, Esq., M.P.; Edward Pennefather,
Esq., Q.C.; Richard B. Warren, Esq., and Col.
Crichton.

The proceedings of the meeting were opened
with prayers, which were read by his Grace the
Lord Primate.

The Rev. Mr. Irwin read the report, which stated
that 51 applications had been sent to the committee
for additional curates; and that 22 grants had been
made. A full detail was then entered into of each
particular case in which aid was given, distributing
them into five classes; the 1st, where there was an
overwhelming population; the 2nd, where there was
an immense extent of territorial district; the 3rd,
where both these causes united, but in a minor
degree, to render the services of additional ministers
necessary; the 4th, where there was no ecclesiastical
provision whatever for the support of a clergyman;
and the 5th, where grants were made to
incumbents who were totally laid aside by illness,
and unable from the smallness of their incomes to
provide substitutes. The report then stated that
about 3,000*l.* had been collected throughout Ireland,
for the purposes of the society.

The resolutions were moved and seconded by the
Archbishop of Dublin and the Marquis of Down-
shire; the Earl of Clancarty, and the Bishop of
Down; the Right Hon. F. Shaw, M.P. and the
Rev. Dr. Singer, F.T.C.; Mr. Serjeant Jackson,
M.P. and the Hon. and Ven. the Archdeacon of
Emly; the Rev. Denis Browne, and the Rev. Dr.
O'Sullivan. On the motion of the Rev. Dr. El-
rington, Regius Professor of Divinity, the Lord
Primate left the chair, which was taken by the
Archbishop of Dublin; when thanks were moved to
the Lord Primate by the Bishop of Cashel and the
Lord Dunsany.

COLONIAL.

Trinidad.—During the visit of the Bishop of
Barbadoes to this Island, he has confirmed the
following number of persons:—

At Trinity Church, on the 9th.....	76
16th.....	70
At Belmont Chapel, Naparima, 10th	80
At the Indian Mission, Savanna Grande, on the 11th	55
Total.....	281

His Lordship embarked on the 17th February,
on board H. M. Ship *Athol*, for Grenada, St. Vin-
cent, and Dominica.

The Port of Spain Gazette, of Feb. 18th, says, on
Saturday last about 30 of the Members of the
Church waited, by appointment, at three o'clock
at Trinity Church, on His Lordship the Bishop;
who, after the business of the Vestry was concluded,
requested their attendance in the Vestry Room.
He then entered at some length into the progress
of the schools, and other matters connected with
the Protestant Church in this Island, since his last
visit in 1836. Then there were only about 200
scholars attending the schools, connected with the
Church of England: now, he was happy to say,
there were 1462.

There were at present in Trinidad, in connexion
with the Church of England, one Church (that of
the Holy Trinity, in Port of Spain) already in use,
and which building was opened for Divine service
in 1823. Also, fourteen temporary places of wor-
ship. There were two Churches nearly ready for
consecration, viz., one in Couva, and one in Chagua-
nas—the latter, indeed, would only be a Chapel
school, until a separate school-house should be
built, as was contemplated. Two Churches were
also in immediate contemplation, viz., one at San
Fernando, the other at Tacarigua.

There were also seven Chapel schools in con-
templation, viz., buildings which might serve for
Chapels on Sundays, or on Holydays. There were
now five school-houses which might be made Chapel
schools. In all, twelve school-houses, including
the five above-mentioned. There were also eight
temporary school-rooms lent or hired; making in
all twenty school-rooms. Also, two more school-
houses were intended immediately to be erected.
In the twenty school-rooms, or rather twenty-one,
for the Chacon-street school-house supplied two
school-rooms, there were

24 Day-schools, giving instruction to 1173 Children.	
3 Evening Schools	89 Adults.
6 Sunday Schools	200 do.
	1462

The deduction to be made for double enumera-
tion, in the case of Adults who attend both Sunday
and Evening schools, was exactly 62, leaving 1400
distinct persons under instruction in the various
schools.

The number of Clergy in Trinidad, when he
visited this island in 1836, was only one, with the
exception of the Rev. Mr. Evans, the Garrison
Chaplain. The number, he was now happy to say,
amounted to six. There were at present only three
parsonages, but the remaining clergy had an allow-
ance for house rent

JAMAICA.

At a general ordination, held by the Lord Bishop
of this diocese on Sunday, the 12th day of January,
1840, in the parish church of St. Andrew's, the
following gentlemen were ordained:—

Priests—

The Rev. Thomas Wharton, B.A., St. John's
College, Cambridge, and Island curate of the parish
of St. Thomas-in-the-East.

The Rev. Henry William Gegg, Island curate of
the parish of Hanover.

The Rev. Jacob Frederick Sessing, a missionary
on the list of the Church Missionary Society, sta-
tioned in the parish of St. George's.

Deacons—

Robert Robinson, B.A., Queen's Coll. Oxford.
Edward Husband, B.A. Sidney Sussex College,
Cambridge.

David Osborn.

Jan. 13, 1840.—His Lordship this day licensed
Mr. Robinson as a stipendiary curate in the above
rocks, the mountain district of St. Thomas-in-the-
Vale; Mr. Husband, as substitute of the Rev. Wm.
Broadley, Island curate of St. Dorothy, absent from
the island on leave; Mr. Osborn, as a stipendiary
curate at Darlaston, in the mountain district of
Westmoreland. Mr. Robinson and Mr. Osborn
have been sent out by, and are on the list of, the
Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign
Parts.

His Lordship is now engaged in making visita-
tion and confirmation tours through every part of
the island.

FOREIGN.

Deposition of the Patriarch of Constantinople.—
The Moniteur Ottoman, of March 14th, gives an
account of the trial and deposition of the Greek
Patriarch, which is both interesting and important.
Upon the complaint of the English Ambassador,
he was tried by a Turkish commission for having,
in his letters to the Bishops of the Ionian Islands,
endeavoured to excite disaffection and resistance to
the British Government. The commission having
had the letters produced, and having heard the
Patriarch in explanation, made a Report to the
Sultan; who, thereupon, deposed the Patriarch by
an Imperial Ordinance, as guilty of an abuse of
power. In the course of his examination, the
Turkish commissioners observed to the Patriarch,
“we are astonished to see in this letter of yours,
that ignorant priests should be preferred. What
advantage can be drawn from their ignorance?
Ought not instruction always to be considered pre-
ferable?” The answer of the Patriarch was, “we
are willing that priests and professors should be

taken from among well instructed men: but for
these four or five years our Orthodox schools in the
Ionian Isles having been closed, Orthodox children
have been obliged to pursue their studies under
Protestant and Lutheran priests: and it is wished
to name Orthodox priests from among the people
educated in these schools, which will end by altering
the Orthodox doctrine.

“Besides, as to priests, religion and faith being
sufficient, it is not absolutely necessary that they
should have very extensive knowledge. Our object
is, that men educated by priests of a Foreign re-
ligion, should not be considered worthy of the
Orthodox priesthood, however well instructed they
may be supposed to be. And that priests should
be chosen from among virtuous men, who think
according to the Orthodox religion. These irre-
ligious priests having penetrated into our schools
in the Ottoman empire, we have expelled them by
the support of His highness, the Sultan.”

On being asked, how he as a subject of the Porte,
could interfere in the political affairs of another
Government, and name priests without asking per-
mission? he replied, “In the Ionian Isles if a
Bishop does any thing contrary to the temporal
authority the Government can deprive him, but the
nomination of his successor, according to our re-
ligion, cannot take place until the Patriarch has
recognised and sanctioned the choice. If the pro-
posed Bishop is not judged worthy, the Patriarch
can refuse to recognise him, and can name another.
The Patriarch has never conferred on the popula-
tion of the Ionian Isles the right of naming the
Bishops. We cannot give our sanction in favour of
a Bishop, even when named by the Government,
if he does not appear to merit it; and the Govern-
ment cannot interfere when a Bishop is named by
us. In the Ionian Isles a metropolitan chosen by
the Government, could be named and confirmed by
it: force might be used at all times towards the
Priests and Bishops, and relative to such a case,
we have nothing to say; but as to the Orthodox
religion, it is the Patriarch who is its head.”

On this reply, the Turkish Commissioners made
the following pithy observations; “The deprivation
of a Bishop, and the right to nominate another,
seem to be inseparable the one from the other, even
as the action of the hand upon the movement of
the key in the lock.”

After the deposition of the Patriarch, the Holy
Synod elected Anthimos, Archbishop of Nicomedia,
as his successor; and the election received the im-
perial approbation.

Prussia.—*Frankfort*, April 16.—Michelis, for-
merly Chaplain to the Archbishop of Cologne, is
released from his confinement in the fortress of
Magdeburg, and the province of Saxony being as-
signed to him to choose his residence, he has fixed
upon Erfurt, where he is to be under the spiritual
superintendence of the Bishop of the diocese.
Michelis receives from the Government an annual
allowance till he shall have obtained a professor-
ship in the branch of science to which he is now
applying. Meantime he may be employed in his
present place of abode by his ecclesiastical supe-
riors, to do duty in the Church. We hear from
Darmstadt, that the Russian Crown Prince will pass
some time in the Grand Duke's family before he
goes to Ems, where the Empress of Russia is ex-
pected by the middle of June.

Berlin, April 23.—It is said that the Archbishop
of Posen has again applied to His Majesty for per-
mission to return to his diocese, repeating his as-
surances of unalterable fidelity; but it is to be
feared that his letter will have no better success
than former applications of the same kind, because
it contains no promise to return to a peaceable de-
meanour, infringing neither the rights of the state
nor those of any religious confession, which this
Prelate observed till the lamentable event of 1837,
and which gained him not only the respect of his
diocese, but of the Government. It is evident that
the King is inclined to exercise indulgence, rather
than rigour, as we see from many circumstances—
for instance, since his answer to the deputation of
Roman Catholics of Posen, and there was thought
the more reason to expect that the Archbishop
would at length take a step which is so necessary
for the good of his diocese.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO
CLERGYMEN.

Rev. E. Baines, late Vicar of St. Giles and St. Peter, Cambridge, an elegant silver inkstand.

Rev. J. Brown, of St. Andrew's, Norwich, a massive and splendid silver salver.

Rev. J. Evans, of Whitchurch, Salop, various pieces of plate, to the value of 100*l*.

Rev. J. Garbett, late Custos of Hereford Cathedral, and Vicar of St. John the Baptist, Hereford, a splendid piece of plate.

Rev. J. Hayes, late Curate of St. Michael's, Manchester, a pocket communion service and case.

Rev. G. L. Jenyns, a magnificent piece of plate, by the noblemen and gentlemen connected with the Bedford Level Corporation.

Rev. J. W. Maher, late Incumbent of Brighouse, Halifax, a handsome silver epergne and breakfast service.

Rev. J. Wilson, late Curate of Folkingham, a very elegant silver sugar basin and cream ewer.

Rev. A. Paton, late Curate of Frodsham, a silver tea-pot and cup.

Rev. W. R. Browne, late Curate of Motham, a handsome suit of robes.

Rev. R. Copleston, late Curate of Dawlish, Devon, a very handsome silver inkstand.

Rev. R. P. Llewellyn, Curate of Clepsing, Sussex, a very elegant Communion service, for visiting the sick.

Rev. H. Bishop, Incumbent of Ardleigh, Essex, a silver epergne and waiter.

Rev. W. Pollock, of Christ Church, Macclesfield, a purse containing 64*l*. 10*s*.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Atley, to the Rectory of Barrowden, Rutland. Patron, Marquis of Exeter.

Rev. J. Adeney, to the Curacy of Ramsey, Essex.

Rev. H. De Foe Baker, to the Rectory of North Witham, Lincoln, to hold, *pro tempore*, for the Rev. W. Newcomb. Patrons, the Trustees of the late Lord Downe.

Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, to the Curacy of Lymington, Devon.

Rev. T. S. Basnett, to the Vicarage of Rolleston, Nottingham. Patron, the Chapter of Southwell.

Rev. T. Bowstead, to the Chaplaincy of Shipton Union Workhouse.

Rev. E. Bellamy, to the Vicarage of Dersingham, Norfolk.

Rev. D. B. Bevan, to the Rectory of Brede, Sussex, on his own presentation.

Rev. T. Blackwood, to the Curacy of Newtonards. Patron, the Marquis of Londonderry.

Rev. J. Boyle, to the Perpetual Curacy of Brighouse, Halifax. Patron, the Ven. Charles Musgrave, Archdeacon of Craven.

Rev. T. M. Browne, M.A. to be Chaplain to the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

Ven. W. T. Parr Brymer, M.A. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Bath, to be Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of Wells.

Rev. Mr. Childs, to the Curacy of St. Blazey, Cornwall.

Rev. R. C. Clifton, M.A. to the Rectory of Somerton, Oxon.

Rev. S. Creswell, to the Vicarage of Radford, Nottinghamshire. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. R. Croly, to the Chaplaincy of Partis' College, Bath.

Rev. R. Errington, to the Curacy of St. Mary's, Lichfield.

Rev. John Field, to the Chaplaincy of the County Gaol at Reading.

Rev. W. C. Flint, to the Perpetual Curacy of Wellow, Nottinghamshire. Patron, the Earl of Scarborough.

Rev. Wm. C. Frampton, to the Rectory of Buckland Rippers, Dorsetshire.

Rev. A. T. Giffmor, to the Incumbency of Calry, Sligo.

Rev. H. Gubbins, to the Living of Clounelty and Clounough, Ireland.

Rev. J. C. Hare, M.A. to the Archdeaconry of Lewes. Patron, Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. J. Hayes, to the Incumbency of Christ Church, Harpurhey, near Manchester.

Rev. F. Hodgson, Archdeacon of Derby, has been elected Provost of Eton College.

Rev. Thomas Jenner Hogg, to the Perpetual Curacy of Stison. Patron, James Baxter, Esq.

Rev. O. Hollingworth, to the Vicarage of Stallsfield, near Charing, Kent.

Rev. J. B. Hildebrand, to the Thursday Evening Lecture of Kibworth, Leicester.

Rev. P. J. Honeywood, to the Rectory of Bradwell, next Coggeshall.

Rev. R. W. L. Jones has been appointed by the Vicar of Newcastle, to be Evening Lecturer of St. Andrews.

Rev. E. Labatt, to be one of the Earl of Enniskillen's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. J. A. Latrobe, to be Minister of the new church of St. Thomas, at Kendal, Westmoreland.

Rev. L. Lewellin, D.C.L. to the Precentorship of St. David's Cathedral. Patron, Archbishop of Canterbury, an option.

Rev. R. Lovett, to the Rectory of Trinity, Walscot.

Rev. S. Luscombe, to the Rectory of Chedzoy, Somerset.

Rev. H. McVill, to be Chaplain of the Tower. Patroness, the Queen, on nomination of the Duke of Wellington.

Rev. Joseph Mitton, to the Vicarage of Osmotherley, Yorkshire.

Rev. G. F. W. Mortimer, M.A. to the Head Mastership of the City of London School.

Rev. T. Baker, Morrell, to the Incumbency of the new district Church at Sibford, Oxford. Patron, Vicar of Swalecliffe.

Rev. Frederick Luttrell Moysey, to the Vicarage of Combe St. Nicholas, Somersetshire. Patron, the Dean of Wells.

Rev. T. S. Norgate, to the Rectory of Sparham, Norfolk.

Patron, Edward Lombe, Esq.

Rev. E. Robertson, to the Vicarage of Shorwell and the Rectory of Mottistoun, Isle of Wight. Patron, Stephen Dowell Esq.

Rev. C. R. Roper, to the Rectory of St. Olave, Exeter. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. Mr. Rylance, to the Living of St. John's, Newport, Ireland.

Rev. R. Simpson, to the Vicarage of Basford, near Nottingham. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. R. Smith, to the Curacy of Walton in Gordano, Somerset.

Rev. C. E. Smith, to the Vicarage of St. Mary, Bredin, Canterbury. Patron, the Rev. D. H. L. Warner.

Rev. C. F. Smith, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains of Viscount Combermere.

Rev. C. Stevens, to the Curacy of West Farleigh, Kent.

Rev. W. J. Travis, to the Rectory of Lidgate, Suffolk. Patron, Duke of Rutland.

Rev. G. A. Walker, to the Curacy of Leeds.

Rev. C. Whateley, to the new church of the Holy Trinity at Brimscomb, Gloucester. Patron, David Ricardo, Esq.

Rev. Mr. Whalley, to the Perpetual Curacy of Old Hutton, Westmoreland, vacant by the death of the Rev. George Theobalds.

Rev. Sidney Henry Widdrington, to the Rectory of Walscot St. Wit, Somersetshire.

Rev. Dr. Wolff, to the Curacy of High Hoyland, York.

Rev. George William Burrow Willis, to the Rectory of St. Leonard's, Devonshire. Patron, Mr. Samuel Willis.

Rev. Thos. Fielder Woodham, to the Rectory of Brancaster, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Yonge, to the Chaplaincy of Wolstanton and Burslem Union.

DEATHS.

APRIL 2, at the Rectory, Stanton-by-Dale, Derbyshire, in his 49th year, Rev. J. Dale Wawn, Domestic Chaplain to Earl Stanhope.

APRIL 3, Rev. J. Eddowes, 30 years Vicar of Belton, Leicestershire. Patron, the Marquis of Hastings.

APRIL 9, Rev. R. Carey, 45 years Rector of Barrowden, Rutlandshire; patron, the Marquis of Exeter; and Prebendary of York. He was 73 years of age.

APRIL 11, at Darlington-place, Bathwick, the Rev. Dr. Morell.

APRIL 13, Rev. C. Evatt, Rector of Monaghan, Ireland, aged 46.

APRIL 18, Rev. B. Bunbury, Curate of Rathfarham.

APRIL 18, at Durham, Rev. Luke Ripley, Vicar of Alnham, Northumberland. Patron, the Duke of Northumberland; and Rector of Ilderton, in the same county, and the same patronage.

APRIL 19, Rev. G. Shute, of Littleton, Worcestershire.

APRIL 23, Rev. J. Newman, 35 years Vicar of Chikerditch, Essex. Patron, Lord Petre; and 18 years Vicar of Witham, in the same county; patron, the Bishop of London.

APRIL 24, in his 42nd year, the Rev. Lewis Roberts, Rector of Llanddulas, Denbighshire. Patron, the Bishop of St. Asaph.

APRIL 26, in Keppel-street, Russell-square, London, Rev. J. Hillman Watkins, late Curate of Stisted, Essex.

APRIL 28, in the 64th year of his age, Rev. E. Bouchier, 40 years Rector of Baintfield, Herts.

MAY 1, at Stretford Cottage, near Leominster, the Rev. John Lingard, formerly of Atherstone, Warwickshire.

MAY 5, at his residence, Eton College, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. John Briggs, M.A. Fellow of Eton College, and Rector of Creeping, Suffolk.

Aged 85, Rev. W. Butlin, M.A. 58 years Perpetual Curate of Road, Northamptonshire, and 49 years Perpetual Curate of Hartwell, in the same county.

At Bognor, of apoplexy, the Rev. Joseph Sibley, M.A. Vicar of Eastone, Oxford. Patron, Lord Dillon.

At Bolton, Rev. J. Eddowes, formerly of St. John's college, in this university, vicar of that place, at an advanced age.

At Liddell Lodge, Rev. Wm. Irving, M.A.

Aged 74, Rev. G. Keatinge, Vicar of Mostim, Edgeworthstown, Ireland.

At Durham, Rev. Luke Ripley, Bursar of Durham university, and Rector of Ilderton, Northumberland.

Aged 65, Rev. Henry Hody Rogers, Rector of Pylle, Somersetshire.

At Cadiz, Rev. Henry Rycroft, youngest son of the late Sir Nelson Rycroft, Bart.

Rev. W. T. Charlton Staunton, Vicar of Aalackby, Lincolnshire.

Rev. James Staughton, 48 years Rector of Sparham and Foxley, Norfolk.

In the 64th year of his age, Rev. Charles Kenney Watkins, B.D. Rector of Penny Compton, Warwick. Patrons, President and Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

THE Publisher of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, in answer to several inquiries from the country, begs to state that the following are the terms for inserting Advertisements:—

Six lines and under	£0 9 0
Above six and under twelve ...	0 12 0
Per line above twelve.....	0 1 8
Half a Column.....	2 12 6
Whole Column	5 5 0

* * * An alteration has been made in the price of small Advertisements, in order to meet the wishes of Advertisers.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month. Its circulation is different from that of any other publication. Besides the sale to the Public, it is sent monthly to all the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, Heads of Colleges, &c., and to the resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Cambridge, will be disengaged at the end of this month, when he will be desirous to meet with a permanent Curacy, with a stipend not under 100*l*. per annum. He has had five years' experience in the Ministry. [668]
Address to the Rev. G. B. Bintry, near Gt. St. Andrew, Norfolk.

METROPOLIS CHURCHES' FUND.

Vice-Patron,

HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to this Fund will take place at 67, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, on Wednesday, the 3rd of June next, at which the attendance of the Subscribers and the Friends of the Church is most earnestly solicited. The Chair will be taken at 3 o'clock precisely. [674]
50, Leicester-square. WM. DODSWORTH, Secretary.

CAMBRIDGE REFUGE; for affording to Females who have been leading a sinful course of life, and express a desire of returning to the path of virtue, a temporary Refuge.

Managing Committee.

MR. WILLIAM ADAMS,
REV. THOMAS BOODLE, A.M. } Secretaries.
REV. G. COULCHER, A.M.
REV. FRED. HOSE, A.M.
REV. PROFESSOR SCHOLEFIELD, A.M.
REV. GEORGE SPENCE, LL.B. Treasurer.

This Institution has now been established about a year and a half, during which period its friends have been cheered, amidst some discouragements, with indications of success beyond their hopes. The present premises, engaged at first for a temporary experiment, are now inconveniently filled; and it has become absolutely necessary to provide enlarged accommodation to meet the cases which are presented from time to time to the Committee. In these circumstances the Committee have been encouraged by a munificent anonymous donation of Two Hundred Pounds to venture on the purchase of a very eligible site for building, immediately adjoining the new Church at Barnwell, so as to allow of the inmates regularly attending upon public worship without exposure to public observation. With much thankfulness for the success which has attended the commencement of their anxious undertaking, and desiring to proceed in faith and hope in its enlargement, they make an earnest appeal for pecuniary aid to those who have formerly been connected with the University of Cambridge, and to all who feel concerned for immortal souls perishing in sin, that they may be enabled to complete the purchase of the ground, and to proceed without delay to the erection of the Building.

The following sums are already appropriated to this object:—

	£	s.	d.
Adams, Mr. W...	...	...	25 0 0
Anonymous (by Rev. G. Ray, Minister of St. Mary the Less) ...	200	0	0
Boodle, Rev. Thomas (Secretary) ...	...	5	0
Christian, Mr. W. B., Trinity College ...	...	1	0
Coulcher, Rev. George (Secretary) ...	...	3	0
Dodd, Rev. Philip, Penhurst Rectory ...	...	5	0
Foster, Richard, Jun. Esq. Brooklands ...	...	10	0
Friend, A. by Rev. G. Langshaw, St. John's Coll. ...	25	0	0
Gaskin, Rev. Thomas, Jesus College ...	...	5	0
Gordon, Alexander, Esq. London ...	...	10	0
Gosset, Rev. T. S., Senior of Trinity College ...	...	5	0
Hemming, Rev. George, Little Parndon, Essex ...	2	0	0
Law, Hon. C. E., M.P. for the University ...	...	5	0
Malcolm, Mr. W. C., Trinity College ...	...	1	0
Martin, Rev. F. C., Trinity College ...	...	5	0
Owen, Mrs., Hills Road ...	...	3	0
Perry, Rev. C., Trinity College ...	...	25	0
Powys, Rev. L. C., Rector of Stalbridge, Dorset ...	...	5	0
Scholefield, Rev. Professor ...	...	5	0
Spence, Rev. George (Treasurer) ...	...	25	0
Thurtell, Rev. A., Calus College ...	...	5	0
Travis, Rev. W. J. ...	...	5	0
Turner, Rev. H. J., Henham, Essex ...	...	5	0
Wightman, Rev. Dr. Clare, Suffolk ...	...	1	0

Contributions will be thankfully received by any of the Committee; by Messrs. Mortlock, Bankers, Cambridge, and on their account by Smith, Payne, and Co. London: also by J. W. Parker, Cambridge Depositary, West Strand; and Messrs. Seely, 169, Fleet-street. [683]

NOTICE AND APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

IN the year 1835-6, a small sum of 430*l.* was raised by subscription amongst the benevolent of the mother country, for the purpose of building a Protestant Episcopal Church in the interior of the Township of Marche, Upper Canada, with the hope at the same time of its affording free seats to many families residing on the borders of the surrounding settlements. But on a nearer acquaintance with the topography of the country, the Rev. Mr. Padfield, then Rector of Marche, and Major-General Lloyd, who acted as secular Trustee, saw that the benefit to be derived would by no means be so extended as had been contemplated, in consequence of the distance the poor of Huntley would still be from the place of worship. It was, therefore, proposed by them, and most cheerfully acceded to by the emigrants themselves, that the farmers of both the above-named settlements should add their mite to the fund in hand, and, by so doing, enable the committee to erect in each place a handsome stone church 50 by 30 inside. That at Huntley, called Christ Church, was opened on the 10th of Feb. 1839, by the Rev. Wm. Harper, to a congregation of upwards of 300 persons. And one of the same dimensions, to be dedicated to St. John, is now in rapid progress on the site originally intended for it at Marche, which will afford the promised accommodations to the poor of the adjoining townships of Gouldburn and Napiesau. But the emigrants have, by their praiseworthy advances towards the accomplishment of this design, put it totally out of their own power to render the assistance which was reckoned on from them, in the purpose of erection of a Parsonage House. The recently appointed rector is consequently without a shelter of any sort in which to put his family.

The Christian public are thus once more called upon, and most earnestly solicited, to lend their aid in promoting the completion of this good work so happily begun.

The Rev. Wm. Harper and Major-Gen. Lloyd, whose residence on the spot will secure the temporalities, such as building, &c. being properly attended to, have been appointed Trustees, and have requested to have a book opened for subscriptions at the Bank of Messrs. Hoare and Co. 37, Fleet-street, London, where donations will be most thankfully received in behalf of "A Glebe House, to be built in the Township of Marche, Upper Canada." [558]

ECCLESIASTICAL PATRONAGE. [641]

TO BE SOLD, by Order of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England and Wales,

ALL that the RIGHT of PATRONAGE and PRESENTATION to the PARISH CHURCH of ST. MARY, in the Borough of Bury St. Edmunds, in the County of Suffolk. The said Right of Presentation is, by Order of the said Commissioners, to be Sold by Tender in the form which has been approved by the said Commissioners.

A Preacher and a Reader have been heretofore appointed for life in the nature of Curacies, but in order that the same may become a Benefice Presentative after sale, the Town Council have, under the authority of the Act of 2d Victoria, cap. 31, and with the consent of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury, executed a Deed of Endowment, by which it is provided that after such Sale and the death or resignation of either the Lecturer or the Reader (whichever shall first happen) the purchaser of the Right of Presentation shall have the right to appoint a person to be Minister or Perpetual Curate of the said Church, who shall be endowed with all surplusage fees and an annual stipend of 150*l.*

The average estimated income from various sources will be 370*l.* per annum, out of which a Curate will have to be maintained at a salary of not less than 80*l.* per annum.

The present Lecturer is in his 69th year, and the present Reader is in his 80th year.

Such persons as are desirous of making a Tender for the said Right of Presentation may receive a form of Tender, and Particulars, at the office of the said Commissioners, No. 5, Whitehall Place, London, between the hours of Eleven and Three, or at the office of Mr. Holmes, the Town Clerk of the said Borough, between the hours of Ten and Four, and the Tenders in duplicate sealed up, and directed to "The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England," marking them "Tender for the Right of Presentation to Saint Mary's, in Bury Saint Edmund's," must be delivered at the office of the said Commissioners, on or before the Fourth day of June next, and no proposal can be noticed unless made in the said form, and delivered at the office of the said Commissioners.

Applications for further particulars to be addressed to Mr. Holmes, the Town Clerk of Bury Saint Edmund's, where, and at the office of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, Copies of the Endowment may be seen.

Town Clerk's Office, Bury St. Edmund's, May 1, 1840.

ORGANS.

JAMES EAGLES, 4, HACKNEY ROAD CRESS-ENT, near Shoreditch Church, London, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of those Clergymen who are about to erect Organs in their Churches. Instruments of every description built, tuned, or repaired. [628]

N.B. Barrel Organs, from 40 Guineas, playing 30 Tunes, built on the newly revived but improved principle, of superseding the necessity of shifting the barrels from the Organ.

TUTOR.

A GRADUATE of the University of Cambridge, who would require some considerable time to prepare for Holy Orders, is desirous of obtaining a situation as TUTOR in a Gentleman's family with preference to a Clergyman's. He took a good place last January in Mathematical honours, is a Scholar and Prize-man of his College, and can produce highly satisfactory testimonials as to Classical attainment both from School and College, as well as of general conduct.

Address, R. E. F. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton Street, Strand. [694]

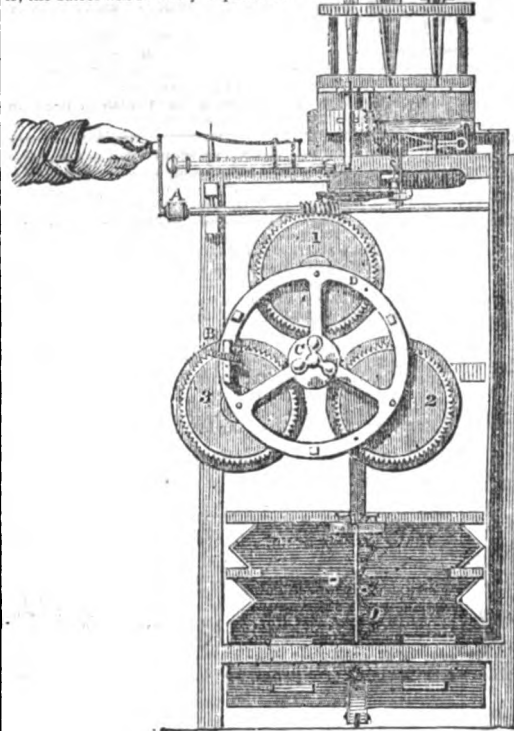
GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.

DIRECTIONS.

Lift the worm *A*, which will raise the key frame, and at the same time relieve the worm from the teeth on the barrel.

Draw the pin *B*, and then turn the spindle *C* of the iron frame *D*, either way, as may be required for the change of tune.

When the tune is fixed upon, insert the pin *B*, and upon dropping the worm *A*, the barrel will be ready to perform.



- No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 60 Guineas.
2. Ditto size larger ditto 75 ditto.
3. Ditto ditto ditto 90 ditto.

The Instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventor, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square. [407]

ARTICLED PUPIL WANTED in an Architect's Office, where a young gentleman would be enabled to obtain a general acquaintance with the practice of Architecture. Age not under 15. Apply (prepaid) to Messrs. Hodson and Gibbs, Solicitors, King's Road, Bedford Row. [547]

SACRED BARREL ORGANS, Manufactured by T. C. BATES, 6, Ludgate-hill, London. Ten tunes each (which may be chosen by the Purchaser) price 15*l.*; extra Barrel and Case, 3*l.* 2*s.*, in handsome mahogany cases, gilt fronts, 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 4 inches wide, 1 foot 1 inch deep. The power and compass of these organs are sufficient to lead the singing in family worship, or to teach children in public, parochial, or infant schools, or small places of worship.

Second size, 4 ft. 6 ins. high, 2 ft. 9 ins. wide £20
Third size, 6 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 ins. wide 25
Fourth size, 7 ft. high, 3 ft. 7 ins. wide 30
Fifth size, ditto, ditto, with double Diapason 35
Sixth size, 8 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, in Oak Cases 40
Seventh size, 9 ft. high, 4 ft. 6 ins. wide, in Oak Case 50
Also from £80 to £100.

AND AT HIS BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, 30, COLMORE ROW, BIRMINGHAM. [599]

NATIONAL SOCIETY for PROMOTING the EDUCATION of the POOR in the principles of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH throughout England and Wales. The GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will take place on WEDNESDAY, the 27th of May, in the Central Schoolroom, Sanctuary, Westminster, at Two o'clock precisely.

His Grace the Archbishop of CANTERBURY in the Chair; when the Report of the proceedings of the Society during the past year, as well as of the origin and progress of the several Diocesan and District Boards, will be read.

The General Meeting will be preceded by an Examination of the Children of the School at Twelve o'clock.

JOHN SINCLAIR, M.A. Secretary.
National Society's Office, Sanctuary, Westminster. April 30, 1840. [605]

The Clergy are respectfully invited to an inspection of these instruments, which will be found the best and cheapest of the kind yet manufactured. The main defects in the old instruments are, the uncertainty of the keys passing correctly over the pins arising from the brass bolt-work, which, however well manufactured, soon becomes rickety and imperfect in its action; the unavoidable damage to the copied heads of the barrels in passing them under the brass worm every time they are changed (from these causes alone the hobbling performance of the tune, so frequent in the ordinary barrel-organ, arises), the liability of damage to the pins on a barrel when changed; the noise occasioned by bolt-work at every change of tune, and the inconvenience and, in some instances, the impossibility of changing the barrels during divine service, in which case the range of tunes under command is so limited that, with the greatest care in the selection and distribution of the various metres to be set on the barrels, a change of them is almost always necessary in each service; for instance, in many churches it is the custom to commence with the Morning Hymn, and when this is the case, the barrels must be frequently changed, or none but the limited collection of tunes on one barrel will ever be heard during the service.

JOHN GRAY has, by his invention, removed all these defects so long complained of in the ordinary barrel-organs, and the truth of which every possessor of one will readily acknowledge. The annexed section will best explain the improvements.

The spindle of the iron frame *D*, being cut with an endless screw, a single revolution of it changes the tune on each barrel from the first to the second, and so on in succession, to the whole extent of them (thirty in number), a contrary revolution will, of course, produce a return to the first or any intermediate tune that may be desired, its number being ascertained by reference to an index on each barrel. No bolt-work whatever is necessary; and every change either of tune or barrel, is effected with perfect silence and the greatest ease. Upon raising the worm *A*, it is immediately arrested by a self-acting sling, and there held until relieved by the finger of the barrel turner after he has changed the tune or barrel, and at no time does any necessity arise for touching any part of the barrels with the hand; the possibility of damage to the pins (unless wilfully done) is therefore wholly removed.

Uniformity of plan enables JOHN GRAY to supply these instruments at even less cost than the ordinary barrel-organ, the whole of the mechanism being comprised in one package, and may be set up without the assistance of an organ builder, a matter of no little consideration when required at a distance from the Metropolis. The instrument is wholly independent of an external case, which may, if preferred, be made in the country.

The same unerring principle is applied to an organ of a higher class, for both Finger and Barrel

TO CLERGY LEAVING HOME.

A CLERGYMAN is desirous to have the Charge of a Country Parish for six or seven weeks, commencing from about June 20th, where he can have the use of a comfortable house.

Address (prepaid), For the Rev. M.A. No. 20, College Hill, London. [680]

A CLERGYMAN in full Orders, of Orthodox Views, holding an interchangeable Curacy which entails residence in London from June till the end of October, would not object to take Sunday Afternoon or Evening Duty in London, or the immediate neighbourhood, for the whole or part of that period. He could also assist in the weekly occasional duties of a parish. Highly respectable references can be offered.

Address (prepaid) to the Rev. M. A. Post-office, Maidenhead. [680]

THE ANNUAL SERMON of the HOME and COLONIAL INFANT-SCHOOL SOCIETY will be preached by the Rev. EDWARD BICKERSTETH, Rector of Watton, at St. John's Chapel, Bedford-row, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th inst. at Seven o'clock.

The Committee take this opportunity of gratefully acknowledging the following recent donations and subscriptions in aid of their funds, viz.:

Her Grace the Duchess of Beaufort	£ 5	John S. Reynolds, Esq.	£ 50
C. R. L. Bevan, Esq.	50	Capt. H. Hope	10
Chas. J. Bevan, Esq.	10	John Pugh, Esq.	25
A Thank-offering	50	John Labouchere, Esq.	10
John Bridges, Esq.	50	A. G. Z. per Messrs. Nisbet and Co.	10

Donations and Subscriptions are received at the Institution; at Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co.'s, bankers, Birch-lane; or at Messrs. Nisbets, Berners-street; Seelys, Fleet-street; Suter's, Cheapside; by the Treasurer, John Bridges, Esq. 24, Red Lion-square; or any member of the Committee.

Letters to be addressed to the Honorary Secretary, John S. Reynolds, Esq. Home and Colonial Infant-school Society, Gray's-inn-road, King's cross. [667]

NEW CHURCH, BRIGG, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE Town of Brigg, stands at the extremity of the Parish of Wawby, and contains about 2,500 inhabitants.

The Parish Church of Wawby is in the Village of Wawby, distant more than a mile and a half from Brigg; and the population of the Village is about 750.

From the circumstances of the Parish and Living of Wawby, the Additional Curates Society have made a Grant, by which the Services of a Curate have been obtained.

There has hitherto been only a small Chapel of Ease in the Town of Brigg, affording room for 250 sittings, of which only 50 are free;—a number wholly disproportionate to the population.

To remedy this great deficiency, it is proposed to build a new Church in the place of the present Chapel, which shall be capable of containing 600 sittings on the ground-floor, of which more than one-half are to be free and unappropriated. The expense is estimated at £2,500.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received at the Lincoln Bank, at Brigg, or at Lincoln, or may be sent to the Lincoln Bank, through Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, London.

The following Subscriptions have been already received:—
The Master and Fellows of Clare Hall, Patrons... £500
R. C. Elwes, Esq. with a Piece of Ground adjoining the present Chapel ... 50

Rev. J. R. West,	£.	s.	Dudley C. C. Elwes,	£.	s.
Vicar ...	100	0	Esq. ...	10	0
J. Nicholson, Esq. ...	50	0	Messrs. Smith, Ellison, and Co. ...	20	0
Robert Owsen, Esq. ...	200	0	Rev. Sir C. Anderson	10	0
Rev. J. Sparke, Curate	100	0	Rev. E. Harrison	5	0
Rev. C. Cotterill ...	25	0	B. H. Paterson, Esq.	5	5
P. Holgate, Esq. ...	25	0	Frederic Garfit, Esq.	5	0
Mr. Danber ...	50	0	Mrs. Marshall	5	0
Rev. P. H. Douglas ...	100	0	Rev. C. J. Barnard	10	0
Rev. F. W. Lodington,			Mr. Loyal	5	0
late Fellow and			Mr. Leggett	5	0
Tutor of Clare Hall	25	0	Mr. Horncastle	5	0
Rev. C. Perry, Fellow			Mr. Dawson	5	0
and Tutor of Trinity			Mr. Marston	5	0
College ...	10	0	Mr. J. H. Marston	5	0
A Friend ...	10	0	Mrs. W. Nicholson		
Mrs. Owsen ...	10	0	and Sons ...	5	0
John Hett, Esq. ...	10	0	James Sparke, Esq. ...	5	0
Mr. Mason ...	25	0	Mr. Roberts ...	5	0
Mr. Booth ...	25	0	Mr. Robinson ...	5	0
Messrs. Hildyard ...	30	0	With other smaller		
Mr. Bennett ...	10	0	Sums amounting to	40	0
Mr. Ellis ...	10	0			
Mr. Marr ...	10	0			

TO THE CLERGY.

GENTLEMEN,—We beg to call your attention to the Prices below, to assure you that each Article sold by us for the best, is the finest of its kind to be found in the Market, and to ask your patronage, being confident that if the economical expenditure of your incomes, and Articles of first-rate qualities are of the least consideration to you, that we shall be favoured with your Orders.

Congo	s.	d.	Twankay	s.	d.
Finest ditto	4	8	Hyson Kind	5	0
Finest ditto	5	8	Real Hyson	6	0
Souchong	5	8	Cowslip ditto	7	0
Finest ditto	6	0	Young Hyson, 5s. 8d.	6	0
Goqua's Mixture, a			Finest ditto, true		
perfumed Tea in 1 lb.			Ouchain	6	6
lead packages	6	0	Fine Gunpowder, 7s.	7	6
			Finest ditto, small		
			pearl leaf	8	0
Jamaica Coffee	1	8	Ground Cocoa	0	10
Cuba ditto	2	0	Finest ditto	1	0
Mocha ditto	2	6	Cocoa Nibs	1	2
Finest old ditto	2	9	Chocolate Paste and		
			Powder	1	8
East India Rice per			Pearl Sago, per 112 lbs.	28	0
112 lbs.	20	0	East India Arrow Root,		
Patina, ditto finest	28	0	per lb.	0	10
Carolina, ditto	42	0	Jamaica ditto	1	4
Brown Sago	24	0	Bermuda ditto	1	9
			Jamaica Ginger	2	6
Black Pepper, per lb.	1	4	Barbadoes	0	10
White ditto	2	8	Caraway Seeds	0	8
Cayenne ditto	5	0	Fine Mustard	1	2
Pimento	1	0	Finest ditto	1	6

N.B. Compare prices.—All Orders must inclose cash; or a reference in London, which if approved of, the Goods will be forwarded, and payment must be made upon the receipt of the Goods; the above being ready-money prices.

HANDFORD and DAVIES,
61, HIGH HOLBORN,
Opposite Great Turnstile.

AT HAMPSTEAD SCHOOL, MIDDLESEX, conducted by a Clergyman, Fellow of his College in Oxford, who was placed as a SECOND CLASSMAN at his Degree. Young Gentlemen are educated and prepared for the Universities, the Public Schools, &c. on the following Terms:—

For Pupils under 12 years of age, 60 Guineas.
Above 12 years, 80 Guineas per Annum.
Private Pupils preparing for the Universities, 150 Guineas.

For the Prospectus, and further Particulars, apply at Messrs. Hatchards, 187, Piccadilly; Messrs. Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row; or Messrs. Taylor and Walton, 28, Upper Gower-street. [616]

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

WANTED, A FAMILY, capable of conducting a VILLAGE NATIONAL SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT, consisting of a Boys' Girls', and Infant School, which together will contain about 200 Scholars. A Dwelling-house and Stationer's Shop are attached to the Schools: also a quarter of an acre of garden-ground, well planted with thriving fruit-trees. The emoluments, exclusive of the profits derived from the shop, vary as the number of the scholars and the amount of the annual subscriptions, and these depend on the ability with which the establishment is conducted. Some knowledge of music is indispensable, and a good voice to conduct the singing in the Infant School Department. The attendance of the Mistress is required in the Girls' School in the afternoon only to teach Needlework, &c. The appointment would suit a respectable widow, having a son and daughter properly qualified. None but Members of the Established Church need apply. Letters (prepaid) addressed to Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Booksellers, Piccadilly, London; Mr. Stacey, Bookseller, Norwich; Mr. Skele, Bookseller, Yarmouth; or Mr. Deck, Bookseller, Ipswich, stating the number of the family of the applicant, the age of each, and particulars of qualifications, &c. with references, will be attended to. [653]

A CLERGYMAN, resident in a central County about 80 miles from London, wishes to EXCHANGE duty for a few months with any Orthodox Clergyman in the Western part of London, who has a house large enough for a family, and is desirous of retiring for a time into the country. The house proposed for this temporary exchange is in a very healthy and romantic situation, large and well furnished, particularly in respect of books, and has attached to it an excellent garden, well stocked with vegetables and fruit; and is also in a highly respectable neighbourhood. Should the London situation be approved, and exchange of duties be objected to, the Clergyman advertising would have no objection to take the Town duty unconditionally for two months. Address T. C., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street, Strand. [640]

THE Officiating Minister of a Church, frequented by a congregation of the highest respectability, in a fashionable watering-place (not by the sea), is desirous of meeting with a Clergyman of sound orthodox principles, and possessing a good voice, who would be willing to undertake the charge of his Church for five or six Sundays, commencing on the 7th of June next. The use of the advertiser's house would be at the service of the gentleman undertaking the duty. There are three full services every Sunday, but there would be an Assistant Clergyman who would read morning and evening, and take the afternoon sermon.

Such testimonials would be required as could be shown to the Bishop of the Diocese, whose sanction is necessary to a temporary arrangement. Address, the Rev. L. R. care of Mr. Todd, Constitution Walk, Gloucester. [699]

A SECOND CURATE is WANTED immediately to share the duties of a Yorkshire Parish, where the Incumbent is absent from ill health, and where there are daily Prayers in Church, and Scripture Readings in Cottages. Population 1800. Stipend 100l. Lodgings may be obtained, and a Title given. Address Asthenes, Sydney, Gloucestershire. [675]

TO THE CLERGY.

THOSE CLERGYMAN who approve of the plan for establishing a School for their Sons, (vide Ecclesiastical Gazette, Feb. 11th, page 165, and April 14th, page 213,) and have not already signified the same, are requested, at their earliest convenience, without pledging themselves to any particulars, to forward their names to the Rev. G. E. Plater, Charlton in Dover. [669]

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN of extensive practice, resident near the Coast, in the County of Sussex, is anxious to meet with a respectable pupil. Every care will be taken to promote his moral and professional advancement. Satisfactory references will be given and required. Apply to Frederick Sanger, Esq. Alfreton, near Lewes, Sussex; or the Rev. C. Day, No. 35, Tredegar-Square, Stepney, London. [666]

A GENTLEMAN who intends leaving home about the end of June, for six weeks or two months, would, during his absence, be happy to let his house, which is situated in a beautiful part of the country, with extensive pleasure-grounds and garden. A gardener will be kept, and two servants left in the house. The milk of two Cows and the use of a Phaeton if required. To a Clergyman, who would take charge of a Parish, with a population of about 100, and single duty, the terms would be more reasonable than to a Layman. Address (post paid) D. H. E. Post Office, Hereford. [656]

YORK DIOCESAN TRAINING AND MIDDLE SCHOOL.

THE situation of MASTER to this Institution is now open for the application of Candidates. The Master must be in Orders, and a Graduate of one of the Universities, and will be required to undertake the general superintendence of the School, and the inspection of the District Schools in connection with the Diocesan Society. Salary, 200l. per annum.

Applications, with testimonials, to be addressed (prepaid) to the Rev. J. Browne, Bishopthorpe, near York. [677]

PRIVATE PUPILS.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, who obtained high honours at the University, and has recently been presented to a small Living near the Sea-coast, in Kent, is desirous of receiving into his house Four Pupils to educate with his own sons. Terms, from 50 to 80 Guineas per annum. For name and address, apply to Messrs. Harvey and Darton, Stationers, Gracechurch-street, London. [565]

A CLERGYMAN, who would take easy duty from the 9th of June to the middle of July, may have in exchange the use of a comfortably furnished House, with attendance, within a few yards of the sea. Address, (prepaid) Rev. M. A. Eastern District, Post-office, Brighton. [672]

PRIVATE TUITION, BRIGHTON.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A. who receives four private pupils to prepare for the Universities, &c. has Two Vacancies. The Advertiser graduated with honours at Oxford, and has had much experience in tuition. Address, (prepaid) Rev. M. A. Eastern District, Post-office, Brighton. [673]

CLERICAL ASSISTANCE ON THE COAST.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, long accustomed to the charge of a populous parish, and whose references are of the highest respectability, would be glad to undertake duty near the Sea-coast for about Two Months, from the second week in July, and would consider the use of a good sized furnished parsonage-house a sufficient remuneration. Address (prepaid) to H. R., Mr. West's, No. 3, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's. [687]

AUTUMN AND WINTER DUTY.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, who is anxious for change of air and residence in a dry, warm situation, would be happy to take charge of any parish so circumstanced, from the beginning of the month of August to the end of the winter, if required. Address, Rev. J. W., Mr. Robinson's Offices, 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square.

FOR EXCHANGE, a LIVING near a Cathedral town, with a Minor Canonry attached; the net income upwards of 300l. a-year; the population small. The Incumbent would not object to take a Living of lower income in an agricultural neighbourhood, provided there is a Parsonage-House.

FOR EXCHANGE, a most desirable BENEFICE, income about 800l. exclusive of an excellent Residence, Grounds, Stabling, &c. in a healthy situation, on a high road, within 40 miles of London; surrounded by gentlemen's seats, and near a considerable town. The Incumbent would prefer a Living, with a large population, in or near the Metropolis, or in any neighbourhood where the air is mild.

NEXT PRESENTATION, for SALE. The Presentation to a valuable RECTORY, in a Midland County, near the line of a railway: the situation healthy, society in the neighbourhood good; within a short distance of several large towns. Income nearly 600l. a-year. Incumbent aged 83.

Applications for any of the above to be made (if by letter, prepaid) to Mr. Robinson, Surveyor, Auctioneer, and Agent for the Valuation and Transfer of Ecclesiastical Property, and for the Commutation of Tithes, No. 11A, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square. [686]

MR. VALPY is commissioned to offer the following:—

The NEXT PRESENTATION of a RECTORY, in the most beautiful and salubrious part of Devon, near a Market Town and the Sea, of about 450l. per annum, with an excellent House, almost new, subject to the life of the present Incumbent, aged 49.

The NEXT PRESENTATION, with prospect of early possession, of a very desirable LIVING, about 90 miles north of London, value nearly 1,000l. per annum, with an excellent House and Grounds. The gentleman to be presented must not be under 40 years of age.

The NEXT PRESENTATION to a small LIVING, about 100 miles from London, of about 100l. per annum. The present Incumbent is 80 years of age.

EXCHANGE.—A Clergyman, about 40 years of age, holding a Living of upwards of 600l. per annum, without a house, is desirous of exchanging it for a Living of about 450l. per annum, with a good House. Near a railroad preferred.

CURACY.—A Gentleman holding a small Living, with very easy duty, in the neighbourhood of a delightful City, with a superior House and Grounds, is desirous of Meeting with a Clergyman of property who would accept the Curacy, with the House completely furnished, and the Stabling and Grounds attached, paying a small annual sum for the use of the furniture.

CURACY.—The Curacy of a very comfortable small Living, within an easy distance of London, and in a delightful neighbourhood, may be shortly obtained, with a TITLE TO ORDERS, by any Gentleman of property who would pay for the use of the furniture of an excellent House and Grounds a sum not exceeding the amount of the stipend. Apply (if by letter, free) to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, 36, Bedford-street, Strand. [671]

WANTED, immediately, a **CLERGYMAN**, of decided piety, to take part in the Duties of an Agricultural Parish, situated in a beautiful part of one of the Midland Counties. Stipend, 80*l.* per Annum; or, a Title may be had, should a suitable candidate offer.
Address, Y. Y. Post-office, Worcester. [679]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, with one child, the Incumbent of an inland parish, being recommended to the Sea side for the benefit of his health, would be willing to take the duty (if single) of a small parish on the coast of Hants, Sussex, or Kent, during three or four months from the 1st of June, in lieu of the use of a comfortable furnished house, garden, &c. Should this meet the views of a Clergyman wishing to travel or leave home, confidential communications (prepaid) may be directed to the care of D. F., Post-office, Windsor, Berks. [652]

A CLERGYMAN, in a beautiful part of Kent, being obliged to resort to the Sea from about the 10th of June to the 24th of July, will be happy to offer to a Clergyman without Children, the use of a comfortable House, Garden, and Servants, as compensation for undertaking the charge of his Parish during that time. An Exchange of House and Duties with a Clergyman residing on the Coast, would be preferred.
Direct Rev. J. B., Cranbrook, Kent. [676]

WANTED, DUTY on the CONTINENT, or on the SEA-COAST, by a **CLERGYMAN**, of seal and experience, who can give the highest references.
Address, Rev. L. C. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street, Strand. [622]

A CLERGYMAN, in full Orders, and of Orthodox principles, is willing to undertake the charge of a Parish by the Sea-Coast, where the Duties are light, for three or four months during the Summer. The use of a good House and Garden will be esteemed a remuneration. [623]
Address to A. B. Mr. Jew's, Bookseller, Gloucester.

WANTED, a **CLERGYMAN**, to undertake the Duties of a Parish in Warwickshire, during the greater part of the Months of June and July—the Stipend will include the use of a good Parsonage-house, and other conveniences.
Address, A. B. at Messrs. Coombe and Crossley's, Booksellers, Rugby. [631]

THE Assistance of a **CLERGYMAN**, of sound Church Principles, and diligent in the performance of his pastoral duties, is required in a Parish, where the Population exceeds 4000, and the distance is 28 miles from London. The Stipend is 100 Guineas.
Address to "The Rev. an Incumbent, to the care of Messrs. Stephens and Norton, Booksellers, Bell Yard, Lincoln's Inn." [601]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of Orthodox Principles, who is not entirely dependent on his profession, wishes for a **CURACY** in the Country, with a House either at a rent, or as part of the salary. His age is rather more than 30, and he can offer satisfactory references and testimonials.
Address, prepaid, to G. P., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street, Strand. [621]

TO THE CLERGY.

A CLERGYMAN, who will be disengaged from his present occupations on Sunday, June 29, and five following Sundays, would be happy to undertake the duties of a Parish in the Isle of Wight, or any part of the Coast of England, in return for the loan of the Parsonage House, during that time. Family only four persons, including himself and one servant. Any Clergyman desirous of being from home for a similar period during the Summer, would find this offer a favourable opportunity.
Address (prepaid), Rev. C. F. R., Messrs. Combe and Crossley, Booksellers, Leicester. [563]

CURACY WANTED.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, in full Orders, of independent fortune, of orthodox principles, wishes to obtain a **CURACY** (likely to be permanent), in a small Country Village. Situation healthy, with a tolerable house. A large stipend not an object: glebe land not objected to in lieu of stipend. Population not exceeding 500. Within 80 miles of London. Most satisfactory references and testimonials can be produced.
Address (prepaid) Rev. T. T., Messrs. Brooks and Hedger, Surveyors and Land Agents, 28, Old Bond-street. [556]

THE CURACY of a small parish, with the Parsonage House well furnished, most conveniently and agreeably situated for any Clergyman who takes a few Pupils, two hours' drive from town, and 500 yards only from a great Turnpike-road, may be had, and for a continuance. Strict inquiries as to character are expected to be made by any applicant, and will be made by the advertiser. A good garden goes with the house, and the surplus fees will be given, but no salary. Population 540.
Apply (prepaid) to A. B. C., Fores's Library, 3, Spur-street, Leicester-square. [588]

CURACY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a **CURACY** in the Diocese of York. The advertiser, who is just disengaged from the duties of a Town Curacy, is of strictly orthodox sentiments, and can give most satisfactory references and testimonials. A preference would be given to a town.
Address T. T. L., Post-office, Selby. [609]

WANTED, by a Graduate of Cambridge, a **CURACY**, with a **TITLE FOR ORDERS**. A Midland County would be preferred. A comfortable situation is the principal object of the Advertiser.
Address, Rev. Mr. D., Post-office, Grantham. [615]

A MARRIED GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE, in Priest's Orders, who has the highest testimonials to offer, is desirous of meeting with a **CURACY** in the Country. The Diocese of Canterbury would be preferred.
Address (prepaid) to the Rev. A. B., care of Mr. MacPherson, Bookseller, Middle Row, Holborn. [648]

CURACY.

WANTED, by a Clergyman in Priest's Orders, a Graduate of Oxford, accustomed to full parochial employment, a **COUNTRY CURACY**, where the population does not exceed 1000.
Address Rev. M. R., No. 11, Portland Square, Bristol. [649]

CURACY WANTED.

A N UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN is anxious to meet with a **CURACY**, in the Diocese of York or Lincoln, upon which he may enter at Midsummer, or July next. Testimonials unexceptionable. [629]
Address (prepaid) Rev. Y. Z., Post-office, Colchester.

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, in full orders, and a Fellow of a College in Oxford (to whom emolument is not an object), wishes to meet with a **CURACY**, either for a definite or indefinite period; he can produce the most satisfactory references and testimonials.
Address, prepaid, Rev. X. X. Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church Yard. [644]

CURACY WANTED.

A N UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN would be happy to take any Gentleman's Duty during his absence from home, for the use of the Parsonage House.
Address, prepaid, Rev. O. O. Mr. Varty's, Strand. [643]

A GRADUATE of Cambridge is desirous of obtaining a **TITLE FOR ORDERS**. Emolument is not sought for; the advertiser being anxious of rendering his services useful. Apply by letter, B. F. Collings's Library, Bath. [690]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A N INCUMBENT of a large Church in the outskirts of an important Sea-port town, possessing many local advantages, wishes TO EXCHANGE with a Clergyman holding a living in an Agricultural part of the country. The value and all other particulars will be given in answer to letters addressed to "B. C., to the care of Mr. Ormady, Church-street, Liverpool." But the advertiser can only treat with Incumbents whose age is 35 and upwards, and whose livings are worth at least 200*l.* per annum, with a good house, and a population not exceeding 1000. [610]

TEMPORARY EXCHANGE OF DUTIES.

THE UNMARRIED INCUMBENT of a small Parish, three hours distant from London and Oxford, wishes to meet with a Clergyman who is willing to Exchange Duties, for two or three months ensuing.
The desideratum of the Advertiser is a Picturesque Country, not far from the Sea.
Address, Rev. M. M. T., Winalow, Bucks. [624]

THE INCUMBENT of a RECTORY, within 35 miles of Town, of the annual value of about 250*l.* with a newly-built House, wishes to EXCHANGE for one of about the same value, or a Perpetual Curacy in or within twelve miles of Town. The population is under 70, with single duty: if the population of the other should not be very large, a small sacrifice of income would not be objected to.
Address, prepaid, to Rev. A. B., Mr. Smith's, 12, Grafton-street, Soho-square. [625]

TO THE CLERGY.

A CLERGYMAN being desirous of leaving home for two months, from the beginning of July, offers the use of a commodious and newly-furnished Parsonage House, with Coach-house and Stable, and a good Garden, in return for the services of a gentleman in full orders. The Parish is small, and situated in the neighbourhood of Oxford.
Address, prepaid, Rev. S. R. C. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office. [645]

EXCHANGE OF LIVINGS.

THE Incumbent of a **LIVING**, about 14 miles from London, about to be commuted at 350*l.* per ann. without a house, is desirous of EXCHANGING for one of greater value with a house. Population small; duty single; surplus fees about 2*l.* per annum.
Address, prepaid, stating full particulars to the Rev. W. Smith, Post-office, Ramsgate, Kent. [690]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

A LIVING, without a House, but with Glebe, value 300*l.* a year, near the Sea, and a favourite Watering-Place, for EXCHANGE. Some sacrifice would be made in income, especially for one with a comfortable house. Applicants requested to state their age. Also,
WANTED, DUTY in a sphere where the full Truths of the Gospel can be declared. London or its vicinity preferred.
Address (prepaid) W. A. C. Post-office, Hastings. [637]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

THE VICAR of an Agricultural Parish in North of England, 40 years of age, is desirous of CHANGING his living for one of the same or less value, a mild climate and sheltered situation in the South. Living in question, with an excellent house and grounds contiguous to the church, is pleasantly situated in a healthy country. The net annual value, as recently commuted (clear of rates), is about 1000*l.* and the population under 1000. The county of Sussex, Surrey, or Hants, would be preferred. References will be given and required.
Communications to be addressed to L. S. at Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly. [620]

NEXT PRESENTATION.

THE NEXT PRESENTATION to a Rectory in the North of Lincolnshire, of the Annual value of 265*l.* is offered for SALE by Private Contract. The Tithes have been recently commuted.
Application may be made to Henry Grantham, Esq. Sturton, near Brigg; or at our Offices, Nicholson and Hart, Brigg, March 18, 1840. [559]

EXCHANGE.

THE INCUMBENT, who is also the Patron of a Rectory valued and assessed at 242*l.* per annum, but capable of great improvement, wishes TO EXCHANGE the Advowson and Presentation for a next Presentation only, but to a Living of greater value. House good; Population small; Locality pleasant and healthy; Railway Station near; and within a ride of two hours of London.
Rev. X. Y., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. [581]

TO BE SOLD, the PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of a VICARAGE, in the East Riding of the County of York, five miles from the sea. Population under 1000. Duty single. Income 120*l.* per annum. Incumbent in his 80th year.
Apply (if by letter, prepaid) to Mr. Drake, Solicitor, Bedale, Yorkshire. [591]

CHURCH PREFERMENT.

TO BE DISPOSED OF, the NEXT PRESENTATION to a Rectory in the County of Oxford. The Tithes produce a net income of upwards of 230*l.* per annum. There is a garden and orchard attached to the Parsonage House, which is within a mile of a very excellent Market Town on the banks of the Thames, about 45 miles from London, and within two miles of a station on the Great Western Railway. The age of the present Incumbent is 79.
For further particulars, application may be made by principals, or their Solicitors, to Messrs. Lake and Walker, Solicitors, New Square, Lincoln's Inn. [590]

THE NEXT and immediate PRESENTATION to a **LIVING**, worth upwards of 150*l.* per Annum, in a healthy and beautiful Town of one of the Midland Counties, to be disposed of by Exchange for a Presentation, where possession will be early or otherwise; population 300, duty single, no Glebe-house, but a convenient residence may be rented.
Address, prepaid, R. C. to be left at the Office of the Ecclesiastical Gazette. [646]

A N UNDERGRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE, accustomed to Tuition, wishes to obtain a TUTORSHIP, either in a Family or School, for five months, commencing with the 10th June next.
Apply, by letter, prepaid, X. Post-office, Hitchin. [647]

A CLERGYMAN, residing in LIVERPOOL, wishes to LET his HOUSE, for three or four months, from the first of June next. It is situated, out of the smoke of the town, in an airy and elevated part of Everton, overlooking the Sea, and within a walk of the Bathing station on the Bootle shore. The House is well furnished, with good dining-room, drawing-room, five bed-rooms, &c., and a small garden attached. Rent, Three Guineas and a Half per week.
Address to "Clericus, Post-office, Everton, Liverpool." [630]

ADVOWSON for SALE, with the prospect of a VERY EARLY POSSESSION. The parish is situated on an eminence within the beautiful vale of Tamara; the society is well-educated, and firmly attached to the established Church; the roads are excellent; the annual value 230*l.*
Address, F. G. Post-office, Tamerton. [656]

PREFERMENT WANTED.

WANTED to PURCHASE in the COUNTRY, with immediate Possession, an ADVOWSON, of the yearly value of from 400*l.* to 500*l.*, or NEXT PRESENTATION to a **LIVING**, of the value of from 500*l.* to 600*l.* per Annum. Principals only will be dealt with.
Address, with full Particulars (prepaid), to X. Z., Post-office, Spilsby, Lincolnshire. [618]

TO LADIES WITH FAMILIES.

A CLERGYMAN, who receives one or two pupils, on liberal terms, wishes to take charge of a LITTLE BOY, as a remuneration for the board and education of his daughter (about ten) in a Church of England family, where vital practical religion is the first thing taught for. Or his lady would receive one or two little girls to educate with her at home, and, if required, accommodate them during vacations.
Address, with particulars, &c. (paid) A. B. Post Office, Bath. [697]

SPIRITUAL DESTITUTION of the PARISH of BETHNAL GREEN, London.—The Parish of Bethnal Green, containing a population of 70,000 souls, with accommodation in the Churches for scarcely 5000 persons, and without a sufficient number of Clergymen for pastoral superintendence, or of Schools for the Instruction of Children, is in a state of spiritual destitution, which should excite the Christian sympathy of all those who take an interest in the present welfare and eternal happiness of their fellow-creatures.

An earnest appeal is now made to the Public, with the approval of the Bishop of the Diocese, for the purpose of dividing the parish into ten additional districts, and providing each with a Church, a Resident Minister, and Schools.

TREASURER—WILLIAM COTTON, Esq.

SECRETARIES—Rev. BRYAN KING, M.A.; Rev. HENRY MACKENZIE, M.A.

Amount required for the above object	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Amount of subscriptions already advertised	27,360	15	10½	75,000	0	0
Grant from her Majesty's Commissioners for building additional Churches—500l. each Church	5,000	0	0			
Grant from the Metropolitan Churches Fund—1,000l. for each Church	10,000	0	0			
Grant from the Corporation of the City of London—1000l. for each Church	1,000	0	0			
				43,260	15	10½

Amount still required ... £31,739 4 1½

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Peter Borguis, Esq. a Site for a Church.

Captain Sotheby, R.N. ditto.

Abdy, Rev. J. C.	25	0	Boucher, J. G. Esq.	25	0
A. B.	1	0	Bradford, Capt. E. C.	5	0
Arbuthnot, J. A., Esq.	10	0	Burney, Rev. Charles	2	0
A. C.	5	0	Butler, Major Robert	5	0
A Friend of the Church per G. Greenwood, Esq.	100	0	Butt, Thomas, Esq.	2	2
A Friend	1	1	the Duke of	100	0
A Friend, per Mrs. Müller	1	1	Brice, A. A. Esq.	2	0
A Friend, per Messrs. Rivington	20	0	By Friends	2	0
A Yorkshire Conservative, 2nd donation	25	0	C. D. per Rev. B. Hayley	6	10
Acton, Miss	10	0	Cameron, Rev. A. A.	2	0
Acton, Miss	5	0	Canterbury, his Grace Archbishop of	100	0
A Curate	1	1	Carstairs, Miss	25	0
A Yorkshire Conservative, 3rd donation	50	0	Cauton, Rev. T. H.	2	2
A. F.	5	0	C. E.	1	0
A Parishioner of St. Vedast, Foster-lane	1	0	Clarke, Miss	50	0
A Well-wisher to the Cause	0	14	Clayton, Miss	1	0
Angerstein, Miss	3	0	Cleaver, Rev. J. F.	10	0
Abraham, Captain	1	0	Cole and Mullens, Messrs.	20	0
A Friend, per Messrs. Williams and Co.	10	0	Collected at the Church of St. Vedast at St. Michael-le-Querne, Foster-lane, Cheap-side, after two sermons preached by the Rev. Henry Melville and the Rev. Thos. Dale, on Sunday, Dec. 29, 1839. 319l. 15s. 2d.		
A Lady, per Messrs. Stevenson and Co.	100	0	Collected in small sums by a Lady	3	10
A Ditto, per Messrs. Drummond	10	0	Collection by Miss L. Burgess	11	3
A Ditto, per Rev. Jas. Mayne	0	10	Collected by W. H. Hoare, Esq. viz.:		
A Ditto, per Messrs. Rivington	2	0	Miss Hoare	5	0
A Ditto, per Rev. B. Hayley	3	0	G. Noel Hoare, Esq.	5	0
A Lady from Trinity Church, St. Mary-le-bone, by the Rev. Dr. Penfold	2	0	Hon. and Rev. Francis J. Noel	1	0
All Saints' District, per the Duchess of Beaufort	5	0	Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel	1	0
Amos, John, Esq.	10	10	Sir Jas. Hamilton, Bt.	1	0
Anonymous, per W. H. Hoare, Esq.	1	0	Rev. J. E. Shadwell	2	0
AClergyman's Daughter	5	0	Rev. Wm. Tyrrell	1	1
A Little Girl	0	5	Rev. J. Anderson	2	0
Bayning, the Hon. and Rev. Lord	25	0	Rev. R. Anderson	1	0
Best, Rev. Nath.	5	0	Rev. F. Reade	1	1
Bexley, Rt. Hon. Lord	50	0	Sir Thos. Blomfield, Bt.	1	0
Blore, Edw. Esq., services as Architect to the Church to be built by donation from the "Rev. J. W. and his Sister S. H."			Rev. W. Du Pre	1	0
Boardman, Major-Gen. E.	1	0	H. S. Thornton, Esq.	5	0
Brownlow, Right Hon. Earl	25	0	J. Deacon, Esq.	2	0
Bradford, Major J. Y.	10	0	Major-Gen. Marshall	1	0
Blickertheth, Rev. E.	3	0	Richard Cahill, Esq.	1	0
Booth, W. J. Esq.	2	2	John H. Briggs, Esq.	1	1
Bosquet, Hon. Mr. Justice	10	0	Hon. Mrs. Childers	1	0
			Francis C. Fitzroy, Esq.	1	0
			Richard Bevan, Esq.	2	0
			Sir T. Baring, Bart.	2	0
			John Baring, Esq.	1	0
			Lawrence Peel, Esq.	2	2
			Marquis of Thomond	1	0
			A Lady	1	0
			A Lady	1	0
			Rev. Walter Kelly	1	0
			Anon.	1	0
			Dr. Powell	1	0
			In small sums	134	1s. 6d.

Cambridge, the Venerable Archdeacon, 2nd year	221	0	Jones, Archdeacon H. C.	210	0
Casson, John Lees, Esq.	10	0	Kemble, E. B. Esq.	70	0
Clissold, Rev. A.	100	0	Kershaw, Mr.	5	0
Carter, Mrs. A. Service of Communion Plate for the first Church.			Lewgrew, Rev. James	20	0
Clever, Misses	6	0	Llandaff, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of	25	0
Collected in small sums at Great Yeldham, Essex	1	2	L. M. H.	1	0
Collected by Mrs. H. Greenwood	1	10	Langley, C. jun. Esq.	5	5
Cookson, Rev. Chris.	3	10	Leycester, Miss	5	0
Courthorpe, G. C. Esq.	10	0	Leycester, Miss E.	2	0
Corporation of the Trinity House	105	0	Lister, M. B. Esq.	10	10
Cotesworth, Powell, & Co., Messrs.	10	10	Lord, James, Esq. (an.)	1	1
Cotton, Mrs. I.	10	0	Lucas, Thomas, Esq.	5	5
Clifford, J. Esq.	25	0	Lyall, William, Esq.	52	10
Currie, Leonard, Esq.	3	0	Madan, Fred. Esq.	25	0
Croft, Sir John, Bart.	5	0	Madan, Miss P. F.	20	0
Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. S.	2	2	Margoty, E. Esq.	10	0
Curling, William, Esq.	50	0	Marsh, Rev. W.	1	0
Blackheath	50	0	Martin, Admiral Sir T. B.	2	0
Curry, Rev. H. T.	5	0	Maurice, Rev. P.	10	0
Downey, Hon. W. H.	2	10	Maurice, Miss M.	1	0
Dalton, Rev. C.	10	0	McDouall, Col.	2	2
Davidson, Chas. Esq.	1	0	May the Bethnal-green plan be adopted in similar districts	100	0
Deane, Rev. G. H.	3	3	Meacher, J. Esq.	9	0
Dickie, John, Esq.	25	0	Mieville, Fred. Esq.	2	2
Clapham Rise, per the Rev. Dr. Rice, Christ's Hospital	50	0	Mills, Mr. J.	1	0
Denison, Mrs. E.	1	0	Mills, Mrs.	1	0
Donn, Miss Harley	30	0	Mills, J. F. Esq.	10	10
Doxat, Alexis J. Esq.	20	0	Mitchell, — Esq.	10	10
Duffield, Miss Hester	5	0	Morier, John, Esq.	25	0
Duffield, Miss M.	5	0	Morrice, Walter, Esq.	2	2
Du Pre, James, Esq.	5	0	Moxey, J. Esq.	1	0
Durrell, T. V. Esq.	10	0	Musicians, the Worshipful Company of	10	10
Dutton, Hon. J. T.	25	0	Neale, W. Esq.	10	10
Dyke, Sir Percival	25	0	Nicholls, Rev. B. E.	5	0
Hart, Bart.	25	0	Oakeley, Mrs. Louisa J.	50	0
Editor of the Record	5	0	Offering made at Margaret Chapel, with signature K. E. forwarded through the Lord Bishop of London, per the Rev. F. Oakeley	20	0
Exeter, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of	10	0	Palmer, Miss	1	0
E. C. F. per Mr. Stratton	20	0	Patteson, Hon. Mr. Justice	30	0
Faris, Mrs.	1	0	Parker, Rev. William	5	5
Farquhar, Sir W. R. Bt.	20	0	Paynter, John, Esq.	21	0
Finch, Rev. W.	2	0	Pearce, C. T. Esq. (ad.)	10	10
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Foyster, Rev. H. S. (additional)	10	0	Pfeil, R. A. Esq.	10	0
Francis, Henry, Esq.	5	0	Perry, Rev. Charles	10	10
Frere, Rev. I. (additional)	10	0	Phillips, Mrs.	7	0
Frere, Mrs.	10	0	Powell, Miss Maria	3	0
G. A. K.	0	0	Powell, Nathaniel, Esq.	10	0
Gibbs, G. H. Esq.	20	0	Poynder, John, Esq.	1	1
Gilbert, Rev. P. P.	2	0	Prodger, Rev. Edwin	5	0
Gladstone, John, Esq.	50	0	Ranken, Charles, Esq.	20	0
Glyn, Sir R. P. Bart.	10	0	Ranken, Miss Mary	10	0
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Harrison, Benj. Esq.	50	0	Richards, Mrs.	15	0
H.	10	0	Richardson, Sir John	50	0
Haldimand, Geo. Esq.	200	0	Richardson, C. G. Esq.	2	0
Hall, A. H. Esq.	5	0	Richardson, L. Esq.	5	0
Hankey, Thomas, Esq.	10	0	Robertson, Rev. J. C.	5	0
Hankey, Mrs. Thomson	10	0	Robertson, Rev. J.	1	0
Hankey, Thomson, Jn. Esq.	10	0	Robinson, W. R. Esq.	50	0
Hanson, J. Oliver, Esq.	5	5	Rose, Mrs. F. F.	5	0
Harding, Miss Jane Bower	10	0	Ruddock, Rev. R.	5	0
Hatchard, Mrs.	1	0	Rushout, Hon. Anne	2	0
Hawkins, Mr.	5	0	S. per S. H.	50	0
H. C. C. per Messrs. Cockburn & Co.	5	0	Scott, Mrs.	2	0
Hesthote, Rev. C. I.	5	0	Simpson, George, Esq.	10	10
Helps, Thomas, Esq.	5	0	Salisbury, the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of	5	0
Hedley, Robert, Esq.	10	0	Salomons, David, Esq.	5	5
Henderson, Rev. T.	5	0	Seymour, Right Hon. Lady Robert	5	0
Hoare, Messrs	200	0	Shephard, Joseph, Esq.	10	10
Hoare, Charles, Esq.	50	0	Sherborne, the Right Hon. Lord	20	0
Hoare, H. Merrick, Esq.	50	0	Smith, Mr. W. H.	5	0
Hoare, W. Henry, Esq. in addition to 50l. to the Metropolis Churches Fund	50	0	Smith, J. W. Esq. (additional)	25	0
Hoare, Rev. R. P.	1	1	Smith, Rev. Percy	1	1
Hoare, Mrs. Samuel	21	0	Sotheby, Major F. S. (additional)	5	0
Hodgson, Rev. H.	25	0	Sterry, Henry, Esq.	5	5
Holdsbip, J. Esq.	1	0	Steven, Robert, Esq.	5	0
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Holland, Miss	50	0	Tatham, Miss	1	0
Hopkinson, Sir C.	5	0	Thank God for a good Year	25	0
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Hussey, Rev. R.	2	0	Thomson, Guy, Esq.	10	10
I. H. F.	20	0	Three Ladies	3	0
Ingram, Robert	5	0	Tindal, the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice	5	0
J. A. M.	10	10	Trotter, Miss	15	0
James, Rev. T.	1	1	T. S.	60	0
Jeffreys, Rev. John	10	0	Turnbull, Rev. T. S.	10	10
Jenkins, Rev. Henry	1	1	Two Ladies	2	2
Jervoise, Rev. Sir Samuel Clarke, Bart.	100	0	Twining, Mrs. Ann	10	0

Tyrell, Sir John, Bart.	210	0	Cabell, B. B. Esq.	210	0
W. E.	5	0	Cox, R. S. Esq.	10	0
Waldegrave, Hon. Captain W.	2	10	Copeland, Alderm.		
Waller, Sir J. Wathen	10	0	2nd donation	5	0
Waller, Rev. Richard	2	0	Doxat, Alexis, 2nd donation	5	0
Watson, Matthew, Esq.	10	10	Davies, J. E. Esq.	5	5
Watson, Sir Frederick	5	0	Dulafeld, J. Esq.	20	0
Weguelin, T. M. Esq.	20	0	Farre, Miss	2	0
W. G. P.	1	0	Gillett, G. Esq.	5	5
Wilson, T. Esq. 2d don.	5	5	Habbornid, R. Esq.	10	0
Wigram, Lady	50	0	Hart, Mrs.	1	0
Wilkinson, Rev. Alfred	5	0	Hine, Captain	5	5
Wolverley Charity, the Trustees of the, the Freehold of a Site for a Church, Parsonage houses, and Schools.	50	0	Hine, V. G. Esq.	5	5
Do. do. for the Church	50	0	Hine, Mrs.	2	2
Mr. Teal, his Leasehold Interest in the site for the Church.			Hutton, Mr.	1	0
Wright, Peter, Esq. (additional)	10	0	Kelly, Thos. Esq.	5	5
Wyatt, T. H. Esq. (an.)	1	1	Legh, Mrs.	20	0
			Legh, Rev. E. D.	5	0
			Legh, J. F.	1	0
			Legh, Miss	1	0
			Legge, Hon. & Rev. H.	5	0
			Mackenzie, A. Esq.	5	0
			Oliver, J. Esq. 2nd donation	20	0
			Paynter, W. Esq.	5	0
			Pearse, Geo. Esq.	5	5
			Prior, Mr. and Mrs.	2	2
			Povah, Rev. J. V.	5	0
			Ridley, Sam. Esq.	1	0
			Rowed, Henry, Esq.	10	10
			Tunno, E. R. Esq.	20	0
			Upton, A. J. Esq.	5	0
			Warner, S. Esq.	5	5
			Watkins, Mrs.	1	1
			Watkins, Thos. Esq.	5	0
			Wood, John, Esq.	1	1
			Cash, anonymous	206	4 10
				£463	5 10

Collected by the Rev. M. W. Lusignan, at the Church of Allhallows the Great, on Sunday, March 29, 1840	4	12	0
Collected by S. H. Sterry, Esq.	8	0	6
Collection in Christ Church, Newgate-street, after a Sermon by the Lord Bp. of London	299	5	10
Sent in consequence of the Sermon	164	0	0
Total	£463	5	10
As follows:			
Ashley, Rt. Hon. Lord	5	0	0
Bentley, Jas. Esq.	25	0	0
Carroll, Sir G.	10	10	0
Communications may be addressed to the Honorary Secretaries, the Rev. Bryan King, No. 9, Bethnal-green; or to the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, Bancroft's Hospital, Mile-end-road; or No. 3, Crosby-square, Bishopsgate-street.			

Donations towards the above mentioned object will be received by William Cotton, Esq. the Treasurer; by Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co. No. 62, Lombard-street; Messrs. Coutts and Co. No. 59, Strand; Messrs. Drummond, No. 49, Charing-cross; Messrs. Hankey, No. 57, Fenchurch-street; Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co. No. 16, St. James's-street; Messrs. Hoare, No. 37, Fleet-street; Messrs. Jones, Loyd, and Co. Lothbury; Sir Charles Price and Co. King William-street East; Sir Claude Scott, Bart. and Co. No. 1, Cavendish-square; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, No. 1, Lombard-street; Messrs. Snow and Co. No. 217, Strand; Messrs. Twining, No. 216, Strand; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co. Birchin-lane; and also by the following Booksellers:—Mr. Burns, No. 17, Portman-street, Portman-square; Messrs. Hatchard and Son, Piccadilly; Messrs. Nisbet and Co. No. 21, Berners-street, Oxford-street; Messrs. Rivington, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Waterloo-place; and Messrs. L. and G. Seeley, Fleet-street. [576]

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATENT OF TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronized by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth-brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An improved Clothes-brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much improved Flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Horse-hair Gloves and Bands. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large importation of fine Turkey Sponges; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 130, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover Square. [545]

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES, &c. [570].

THE CLERGY are most respectfully informed, that they can be accommodated with Full Dress Canonicals, for Her Majesty's Levees, and other occasions; to be had of Palmer, Clerical Robe Maker, 115, Chancery-lane. N. B. Clerical Gowns, Surplices, Hoods, &c. &c. always on sale. Orders from the country immediately attended to.

ADVOVSON.

TO BE SOLD, THE NEXT PRESENTATION and PERPETUAL ADVOVSON of the Rectory of Westley Waterless, in the County of Cambridge, five miles from Newmarket, and thirteen from Cambridge. The house is substantial and modern, with Coach-house, Stable, and other convenient offices, all newly erected. The Tithes have been commuted for 350l. and there are 20 acres of Glebe, valued at 40l. a year. Population under 200; duty single. The present incumbent is about 66. Applications, (if by letter, post paid) to be made to Messrs. Bridges and Mason, Solicitors, Red Lion Square, London.

WELLS DIOCESAN COLLEGE.

THE BISHOP OF BATH AND WELLS having long contemplated the foundation of a Diocesan Collegiate Institution, in order to the training of Candidates for Holy Orders, in conformity with the cherished desire of our Reformers, that, between the Academic Degree and entrance into the Ministry, there should be a course of preparatory instruction, has decided on the execution of such a plan, in connection with his Cathedral City, and has appointed the Rev. J. H. PIERCE, A.M. late Principal of Codrington College, Barbadoes, to be Professor of Theology, at Wells.

The Institution was opened on the 1st of May.

The Students to be required to bring with them their College Testimonials.

The Students to attend the daily Lectures of the Professor, and to be present at the Morning and Evening Services of the Church.

The Students, with permission of the Parochial Clergy, to be to visit the sick and aged, and to acquaint themselves, by frequent attendance at the Wells Central School, with the National System of Education.

During residence, the Students to be considered amenable to the superintendence, and under the paternal care, of the Professor.

A testimonial with reference to the Christian mind and character, as well as the competency in learning, of each Student, to be delivered by the Professor to the Bishop, before such Student can be admitted a Candidate for Holy Orders.

The instruction received by the Students from the Professor to be free.

The course of Study to be subject to the approval of the Bishop.

Further information may be had by applying to the Rev. Professor PIERCE, Wells.

Palace, Wells, 1840.

[612]

BOOKS.

Just published,

ESSAYS on the CHURCH: MDCCCLX. With an Epistle Dedicatory to the Lord Bishop of Oxford. By A LAYMAN.

R. B. Seeley and W. Burnside, 54, Fleet-street. [698]

This day is published, price 12s. 6d.

WOODS' ALGEBRA, Tenth Edition, with an Appendix, comprising Notes, Additional Propositions, Examples, and Examination Papers. By THOMAS LUND, B.D., Fellow and Algebra Lecturer of St. John's College.

A few copies of the Appendix will be sold separately, price 7s. 6d.

Cambridge: Pitt Press. Sold by J. & J. Deighton; T. Stevenson; R. Newby, Cambridge: and B. Fellowes, Ludgate-street, London. [697]

Immediately, Second Edition, price 3s. 6d.

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY. What is Queen Anne's Bounty? The question asked and answered with reference to the Acts and Neglects of the Ecclesiastical Commission, by FREDERICK A. GLOVER, A.M. Rector of Charlton-in-Dover.

This Edition contains, in Appendices, many Acts of Parliament, passed in different reigns, on the subject of the Vicar's right to adequate maintenance from impropriate Livings, with a great variety of legal and other documents bearing on the subject. Also a Schedule, exhibiting at one view the amount the Impropriators receive in upwards of an hundred cases, which Mr. Glover has been able to obtain, the sums they pay in lieu of the "congrua portio" to which they are subject, with the sum each Living has received from the Bounty Fund.

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Simpkin and Marshall.

[689]

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Of whom may be had,

SIX LETTERS to a BROTHER CURATE on PROFESSIONAL TOPICS. [550]

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Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.	Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.	Age next birth-day.	£100 due at Death.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
14	1 10 4	30	2 6 4	46	3 14 10
15	1 11 0	31	2 7 6	47	3 17 6
16	1 11 8	32	2 8 8	48	4 0 4
17	1 12 6	33	2 10 0	49	4 3 8
18	1 13 4	34	2 11 6	50	4 7 4
19	1 14 2	35	2 13 0	51	4 11 4
20	1 15 0	36	2 14 8	52	4 15 8
21	1 16 0	37	2 16 6	53	5 0 2
22	1 17 0	38	2 18 4	54	5 5 0
23	1 18 0	39	3 0 2	55	5 10 4
24	1 19 0	40	3 2 2	56	5 16 0
25	2 0 2	41	3 4 0	57	6 2 2
26	2 1 4	42	3 6 0	58	6 8 6
27	2 2 6	43	3 8 0	59	6 15 0
28	2 3 10	44	3 10 0	60	7 1 6
29	2 5 0	45	3 12 4		

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE;

OR MONTHLY REGISTER OF

THE AFFAIRS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, AND OF ITS RELIGIOUS SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.



No. 24.—VOL. II.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1840.

PRICE SIXPENCE.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTICES.

The Archbishop of York has given notice of his intention to hold an Ordination at Bishopthorpe on Sunday the 14th of June.

The Lord Bishop of London will hold an ordination at St. Paul's Cathedral on Trinity Sunday.

The Lord Bishop of Lincoln will hold his next ordination in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, on Trinity Sunday, the 14th of June.

The Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol will hold his next ordination on Trinity Sunday, at St. Margaret's Church, in Westminster.

The Lord Bishop of Hereford will hold his next ordination on Sunday, June 28th, in the Cathedral Church of Hereford.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester will hold his next General Ordination, on Sunday the 12th July.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon will hold his next ordination at Ripon on Sunday, the 19th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester will hold his next ordination at Worcester, on Saturday, the 25th of July. The candidates are to forward their papers (prepaid) to Henry Clifton, Esq. Worcester, on or

before the last day of June, and to attend at the palace for examination at eleven o'clock on the mornings of Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th of July.

The Lord Bishop of Norwich will hold his next ordination at Norwich on Sunday, the 26th day of July. The examination will take place on Wednesday, the 22nd of July next.

The Lord Bishop of Salisbury will hold his next Ordination on Sunday, September 20. Candidates for Deacon's Orders are required to be at the Palace, Salisbury, in order to a Preliminary Examination, on Thursday, July 23rd, having previously obtained the Bishop's approval of their respective Titles for Orders. It is not necessary for them at this time to bring with them any papers. Candidates for Priest's Orders are required, as are also those for Deacon's Orders, to send their papers to the Bishop's Secretary, J. Burder, Esq., 27, Parliament Street, London, at least three weeks before the day of Ordination.

THE present Number of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE completes the second year. We are sure that such of our Subscribers as have put down their names according to the current years of the GAZETTE, will only need to be reminded that another year's subscription is now due. The amount may now be sent by post to the publisher at less expense and trouble than by obtaining a post office order; and, if inserted in a slit card, it cannot be shaken out of the letter; or it may be paid to any of the agents whose names have been mentioned in the GAZETTE.

In the July Number we propose to give a title-page and index for the second Volume.

We request that all communications relating to the transmission of the GAZETTE by post, may be addressed to the Publisher and not to the Editor. By this means some delays which have taken place will be avoided for the future.

The following persons have been appointed agents for receiving subscriptions for the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE:—

Mr. Thomas Patch, Bookseller, Dorchester.

Mr. William Perkins, Bookseller, Haverford West.

Mr. Peter Burn, Bold Street, Liverpool.

The ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the SECOND TUESDAY IN EVERY MONTH, and may be obtained at sixpence per number, or six shillings per annum, by ordering it of any Newsmen in the Kingdom.

It is also sent regularly every month, free of all charge, to the Resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

Advertisements will be received at the Office, in Southampton-street, until the Saturday previous to the day of Publication.

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ERRATUM.

Bayly, Rev. F. T. J., Brookthorpe.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

67, Lincoln's Inn Fields.

JUNE, 1840.

The Rev. Dr. RUSSELL, in the Chair.

At the General Meeting of the Society held on Tuesday, the 2d of June, 1840, the Secretary reported, that the Standing Committee had taken into their serious consideration a letter addressed to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury by the Lord Bishop of London, on the subject of the formation of a fund for endowing additional Bishoprics in the Colonies.

In this letter, his Lordship proposes the following plan:—

"1st. That a fund should be formed, by voluntary contribution, for the endowment of Bishoprics in the Colonies and distant dependencies of the British crown.

"2dly. That this fund should be held in trust, and administered by the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church.

"3rdly. That, as a general principle, grants should be made for the endowment of Bishoprics, to meet a certain proportion of the whole amount required for such endowment, raised in the Colonies themselves.

"4thly. That the money, set apart from the fund for the endowment of a Bishopric, should be laid out at the earliest opportunity, in the purchase of land within the Colony.

"5thly. That contributions may be made specifically, for the endowments of particular Bishoprics."

The following extract from the Bishop's letter was read to the meeting:—

"With respect to the proposed fund, I feel a confident hope that a very large amount of money will be contributed by the members of our Church towards an undertaking so necessary for the accomplishment of the great ends of her institution. To the attainment of so important an object, we may reasonably expect that the great Church Societies will contribute liberally from the funds entrusted to their administration. No subscriber to the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, or to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, will grudge a large contribution from their respective funds for a purpose so directly bearing upon the objects of those associations."

The Standing Committee therefore recommended, with the sanction and approval of his Grace the President, and the Lord Bishop of London, that a Special Meeting of the Society should be held on Wednesday, the 10th instant, for the purpose of considering the expediency of making a grant of money in aid of this object: and the Secretary stated that the Committee had agreed to recommend to the Board, that the sum of Ten Thousand Pounds should be placed at the disposal of the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Church, towards the endowment of the proposed Bishoprics in the Colonies and dependencies of the British empire.

It was agreed, accordingly, that a Special Meeting be held on Wednesday, the 10th of June, at Two o'clock, and that his Grace the President be respectfully requested to take the chair on the occasion.

The Secretary reported, that the following motion, made by the Rev. J. D. Hales at the last General Meeting, and referred to the Standing Committee, had been taken into their consideration:—

"That all Clergymen subscribing annually One Guinea to the Foreign Translation Fund be at liberty to apply for Bibles, New Testaments, Common Prayer Books, Homilies, and all authorised formularies of the United Church of England and Ireland (as by law established), on the terms of the Society, provided such publications be intended for their own use and distribution, or for sale to the poor, or for the use of charitable institutions, with which they are locally or parochially connected;"

And that the Committee did not think it expedient to recommend the adoption of the measure proposed."

With regard to the Tenth Memorial from five Clergymen in Essex, on some of the Society's Tracts, which was referred to the Standing Com-

mittee at the last General Meeting, with a request that they would consider it, and report thereon if they should think fit; the Secretaries informed the Board, that the Committee had considered the Memorial, but did not think it necessary to make any recommendation upon it.

The Hon. and Rev. Arthur Perceval brought forward the motion of which he had given notice at the last General Meeting. Mr. Perceval was allowed by the meeting to add to his motion the concluding words, printed in italics.

"That an humble Address be presented by this Board to the Archbishops and Bishops of the English Provinces, requesting them, if it shall seem good to them, to prepare and suggest to this Board such regulations for the conduct of this Society in the departments of Tracts and Foreign Translations, as shall seem to them most expedient; and that the Standing Committee be instructed to prepare and present such Address."

The Rev. Henry Coddington seconded this motion.

Mr. William Cotton moved, by way of amendment,

"That the subject be referred to the consideration of the Standing Committee; and that, having obtained the sanction of his Grace the President, the Committee report to this Board what measures it may be desirable to take for the better general administration of the affairs of the Society in the departments of Tracts and Foreign Translations."

The amendment was seconded by the Dean of Chichester.

Much discussion having taken place, the Mover and Seconder of the amendment were allowed by the Board to withdraw their motion.

The Mover and Seconder of the original proposition then withdrew their motion, with the permission of the Board.

The Secretary stated, with reference to a complaint made at the last meeting by the Rev. Wm. Palmer, whose speech has since been published, that the alteration in Bishop Wilson's prayer, annexed to the Instruction for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, by which the words "All Christian Churches" were changed to, "All the Reformed Churches," is not attributable to the Society, as was alleged; inasmuch as one of the members of the Society has in his possession a copy of the work containing the autograph of Bishop Wilson, dated October 22nd, 1751, in which the reading is the same as in the present copies.

The Secretary also stated, with reference to another complaint made by the same member, that the proposal respecting the omission of the clause "and from the Son," from the Nicene creed, in the Arabic version of the liturgy, was a mere suggestion made with great deference by an individual member, that it was deemed inadmissible by the Foreign Translation Committee, and by his Grace the President, whom the Committee felt it their duty to consult; and that the reasons for their decision were perfectly satisfactory to the member who made the suggestion.

The Rev. A. M. Campbell withdrew the following motion, of which he had given notice at the last General Meeting:—

"That at the General Meetings of the Society no member be allowed to read a written address to the meeting."

A letter was read from the Rev. Jas. Cochran, dated Lunenburg, in Nova Scotia, requesting aid from the Society in behalf of two new churches, now in progress in the country parts of his mission. He says:—

"One is situated at Upper La Have, and is externally finished, and has been used since December for Divine Service. Numbers gladly attend my ministrations there, but they are generally poor; and though the friends of the Church have done, and are still doing, their best, I fear we shall be unable to finish the building without further assistance from the benevolent at home. The other is just commencing at New Germany, and, if the Lord enables us to rear it, will be literally a 'church in the wilderness,' being situated in the midst of the forest, thirty-three miles from this place, and where, as yet, no place of worship of any description has been erected.

"I trust the Venerable Society will not consider a grant from their funds towards our present object at variance with their grand design of 'promoting Christian knowledge.'

"It will be most encouraging to the poor people and to him that ministers among them. I am emboldened in my suit in behalf of these two congregations, by hearing of the Society's grant of 100*l.* to the new church in the neighbouring parish of Chester."

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia strongly recommended this application; and stated his opinion that if the sum of 50*l.* could be granted to each of the two churches, it would be well bestowed.

The Board agreed to grant 50*l.* to the churches at Upper La Have, and New Germany respectively.

A letter, of which the following are extracts, read from the Lord Bishop of Madras, dated Bangalore, 21st March, 1840:—

"I have been anxious for some time to address our Venerable Society; but continuing health, in addition to the daily increasing labors of my office, and perhaps want of matter sufficiently interesting, have hitherto prevented me.

"I will begin by giving a brief account of my stewardship, in pecuniary matters.

"Of the 500*l.* so kindly placed by the Society at my disposal, I have expended and promise about 200*l.*

"I subscribed 50*l.* towards the erection of a church at Madras, solely for a native congregation, whom I have placed under the care of the Rev. Christian Aroolappen, a native Clergyman, and by me last June, and one of the most experienced clergymen that I have ever known; full of faith and discretion, and rich both in the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and in the far rare gift of faithfully and correctly teaching, and explaining them to others. I have the highest confidence in this excellent man, and heartily pray that we have a hundred such among us. I am very desirous that a parsonage-house should be erected for him in his church, which might be done at a trifling expense; but I do not feel justified in applying of the Society's money to such a purpose without special permission to do so. The church of John the Baptist will be a very pretty building, and, as I have already observed, the first church erected at Madras for the sole use of a native congregation.

"The Rev. George Trevor, one of the clergymen at Bangalore, having raised a local subscription, and erected with most praiseworthy zeal, an excellent taste, a beautiful little church for a native congregation, I have given 50*l.* on the part of the Society, towards the expense of the building. I hope in a few days to consecrate St. Paul's church at Bangalore.

"One of my schemes for the religious and moral improvement of the native character and conduct is the erection, at Madras, of a school for high-caste. At present the growth of Christianity there is sorely hindered by the total absence of means of giving a Christian education to the high-caste; the girls who attend our schools are almost exclusively from the lowest orders. If we succeed in educating even fifteen or twenty of high-caste at the presidency, we should produce as many men of similar caste with Christian views, and thus domesticate Christianity among the high-caste. The benefit in a few years would, with God's blessing, be incalculable. I hope to be able to build a school-room at my own expense; and I should be glad to learn if our Venerable Society would give some small grant (we do not require much) towards the maintenance of some scholars. This establishment, if I succeed in establishing it, will be under the immediate pastoral care of the Rev. Christian Aroolappen, and will be visited by Mr. Spencer, and other ladies, at Madras.

"I have given away, or promised, about 10*l.* more, for the assistance of the schools in different parts of my large diocese.

"Our Society may be desirous to know my present opinion on the prospects of Christianity in Southern India, and whether a year's experience has changed or materially modified my earlier impressions. It has not; my opinion remains the same."

"I am satisfied that Christianity is making progress—slow, but sure progress—in this diocese, notwithstanding the many and great difficulties in its way, and whatever may be the impression to the contrary among those who judge by mere outward appearances. I do not say that the natives manifest a warmer desire to receive the Gospel,—would that I could say it!—but the ground is evidently being broken up for its reception. The Hindoo of the present day is, in one most essential point, very different from his forefathers: he is becoming daily more indifferent to his own superstitions, because he becomes daily more awake to the priestcraft of the Brahmins. And surely it is a matter of deep interest to the Christian philanthropist, to see the rooted prepossessions—the first love—of these poor people thus evidently shaken; and it encourages him in the blessed assurance, that, at God's good time, his whole heart's desire for them will most certainly be accomplished.

"Hitherto one of the chief obstacles to the successful progress of missionary labour in the East has arisen from the fact, that we have not merely to write new ideas upon minds where scarcely any thing has been written already, but to clear away a mighty mass, not only of prejudice, but of organized systems of falsehood, before we can reach the heart, in order to write there a single word of truth. This I think God's gracious providence is now gradually effecting for us, by thus conspicuously weakening the stronghold which the Brahmins formerly possessed over the affections and the fears of the other classes; for I verily believe, that the Hindoo, at present, neither loves his priest nor fears him. A way, then, however narrow and crooked, is thus opened to Christianity, which was not visible to the earlier servants of our blessed Lord in India; and the prudent and watchful missionary will not be slow to profit by it.

"These observations apply with still greater force to Ceylon. The Cingalese is of a more teachable spirit than the native of the continent, because the chains of caste are not so heavy upon him. If then I am cheered by what I see and know in India, my hopes for Ceylon are still more lively: it is far more manageable, on account of its comparatively small extent; and education, if properly conducted upon a sound and practicable plan, must have an effect there which at present you would look for in vain in India, both because it is easier to bring home to the Islanders, and because in my opinion they are in a better state of mind for receiving it.

"I think, therefore, that in Ceylon every encouragement should be given to the clergy, at all the chaplain-stations, to enable them to bring up the native children in sound Church-of-England principles. The people there are ripe for this, being sufficiently advanced in Christian knowledge to judge for themselves, which is the best way of learning the Gospel.

"Southern India and Ceylon, then, have a strong and, on some accounts, a peculiar claim on our Christian sympathy; and I am satisfied that those claims will never be disregarded by our Venerable Society, to whose prayers and brotherly assistance I earnestly commend my diocese and myself."

The Secretary stated that the Bishop of Madras had been requested by the Standing Committee to act as seemed best to his lordship in the matter to which he had referred in his letter.

A letter was read from the Rev. T. R. Redwar, Berbice, of which the following are extracts:—

"The tide of emigration seems at length to be setting into this country. This calls for vigilance and increased activity on the part of the clergy, and we may calculate on an increased circulation of the books and tracts of the Society. The great benefits afforded to the parochial clergyman by the truly valuable Christian Knowledge Society are well known in England; but in these colonies they are incalculable, where booksellers' shops are rare, and the prices demanded for what they furnish exorbitant. Once establish a committee here abroad, then follows the depository, and at once you are supplied with all that is required for schools, and with much besides that is most valuable and indispensable for the parochial clergyman in his routine of duty throughout his parish. Whether engaged in duty at the font, the altar, the sick room, or the grave,

a tract from our depository can be found suited to the condition of those who attend on our ministrations, and, if placed at these moments of excited feelings in the hands of our people, may impress upon them what we have been labouring to impart, or else turn to good account the impressions already made by our beautiful Church services. Valuable indeed to us is our Venerable Society, and powerful is the appeal which she makes to all true children of the Church of England, whether at home or abroad, to support her interests and extend her usefulness. Would that her appeals were always duly responded to. But there is an increasing spirit of attachment to our Zion daily manifesting itself here, for which I thank God, and take courage."

The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, in a letter dated Bermuda, 26th March, 1840, says:

"I have very thankfully to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th of December, and to beg that you will have the goodness to express to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge my grateful sense of their liberality, and my assurances that their grant shall be faithfully and carefully applied to the purposes for which it was assigned.

"I feel myself much strengthened on entering on the arduous labours which await me in Newfoundland, by the kind promises of assistance which I have received from the Society, and shall be most happy to be in the least degree instrumental to carrying into effect their benevolent intentions.

"I earnestly pray that God may continue his richest blessing to all your proceedings."

A letter was received from the Rev. J. Endell Tyler, and the Rev. Dr. Short, stating that schools for the poor are much wanted in a large district north and south of Great Queen-street, London, and that measures are in progress for the establishment of three schools; namely, an Infant school, a National school for girls, and a National school for boys; capable, in the whole, of receiving six hundred children. A lease of premises suitable for the purpose has been obtained on moderate terms: the requisite alterations and repairs will commence at Midsummer; and the Schools, it is hoped, will be opened at Michaelmas. For the accomplishment of the plan, an outlay of at least one thousand pounds will be necessary; and some assistance was asked from the Society, as occupying extensive premises in the parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields.

It was agreed to grant 50*l.* in aid of this object.

A letter was read from the Rev. Thomas Woodward, Secretary to the Church Education Society for Ireland, inclosing a resolution of thanks, signed by the Lord Archbishop of Armagh, for the grant of books recently made by the Society for the use of the schools in connexion with that institution.

A letter of acknowledgment from J. M. Strachan, Esq. for a grant made in behalf of Western Australia was read.

Several other letters of acknowledgment were laid before the meeting.

Books were granted for several new churches.

Several grants of books and tracts were made.

The following donations were announced:—

	£.	s.	d.
From an old Subscriber and most sincere Well-wisher	50	0	0
"Arrears from 1827 to 1838"	11	11	0
Reading Committee, by C. Blandy, Esq.	40	0	0
Malta Committee, by Rev. J. T. H. Le Mesurier	25	0	0
Oundle Committee, by Rev. J. Miller	25	0	0
Bourn Committee, by Rev. J. Dodsworth	20	0	0
Hitchin and Baldock Committee, by Rev. G. Blomfield	20	0	0
Ipawich Committee, by Rev. R. J. C. Alderson	20	0	0
Wood, R. R. Esq. of Fulham	10	0	0
Sleaford Committee, by Mr. W. Payne	10	0	0
Scarborough Committee, by Rev. J. Irvin	10	0	0
Henley Committee, by W. Parker, Esq.	10	0	0

Legacies announced:—

Rev. James Cutler, late of New Sarum	2,000	0	0
Charles Baker, Esq. late of Sennicott's, near Chichester, for the benefit of the Mission Schools at Vepery	200	0	0
Thomas Poord, Esq. late of Canterbury	50	0	0

Seventy-four members were admitted at this meeting.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.

4, Trafalgar Square, June 5th, 1840.

UPPER CANADA.

THE Bishop of Toronto held his first general ordination on the 12th April last, when four candidates were ordained deacons, and four deacons were admitted to the order of priests.

Since his Lordship's elevation to the see, no fewer than eight clergymen have been placed on the Society's Missionary list for Upper Canada, and in a recent dispatch he has recommended five others for adoption by the Society.

Still, however, more labourers are required, and the Society will be happy to receive applications from any clergymen, or candidates for orders, duly qualified, for the important duty of missionaries in British North America.

TO THE REV. THE SECRETARY.

Baldock Rectory, Herts, May 30th, 1840.

Rev. and dear Sir,—In complying with your request that I would give you an exact account of the steps I have taken in forming a Parochial Association in aid of "the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," I beg first to state that I was induced to take the matter in hand from a deep and mature conviction, that the establishment of such associations is the one grand means of promoting the welfare of the Society, inasmuch as the general establishment of them in every parish would bring the Society to the very homes, so to speak, of all true Churchmen, and thus effectually cause it to take root and extend all over the kingdom, to a degree which can hardly be effected in any other way.

Thus impressed with the immense importance and value of parochial associations, I proceeded as follows:—My parish contains about 1,900 inhabitants, consisting of almost all classes of persons. I felt that it was the duty, and would be the privilege of all to become members of the association; and I therefore procured from you a sufficient number of copies of the unanswerable "Reasons why every member of the Church of England, whether rich or poor, should join the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts," and of the Society's Handbill, No. 9. The "Reasons" (a tract) I inclosed in the Handbill, in the form of a letter, and addressed one to almost every householder in the parish. After an interval of a few days, during which I concluded these valuable and convincing papers would be read, I caused copies of some of the "Quarterly Papers," and of the Paper No. 4, to be placed in the pews of the church, and on Sunday, March 22, I preached two sermons, in which I enforced, as strongly as I could, the Christian's obligations to support missions, and the especial claims of the Society, earnestly appealing to all classes of my parishioners to join in this good work, according to the ability which God had given them; distinctly informing them that the amount of individual contribution was not so much to be considered, as that every member of the Church, whether young or old, rich or poor, should heartily unite in doing what he could for the Society. I proposed that the Association should consist of all who should subscribe to it, either annually; quarterly, or monthly, fixing one penny per month as the lowest contribution, I stated my readiness to receive subscriptions, if sent to me, or that I would call upon the inhabitants for them; and that as to the penny monthly subscriptions, I would receive them at the National School on the day on which I attend every week to receive the deposits of the Clothing Society for the poor. In answer to these appeals, some subscriptions were sent to me on the next and following days of that week; after which, I waited upon those persons who had not sent, and I am thankful to state that I received a cordial welcome and ready contributions (varying from 1*l.* to 2*s.*) from all to whom I thus applied—parents, children, and servants; and I was heartily thanked by many for bringing this important matter before them. Indeed, I have not met with a single refusal. At the school, several of the labouring class came forward most cheerfully and liberally, and I yet expect further contributions, making up, I doubt not, the sum of 30*l.* per annum from this parish. This result is

altogether most gratifying to me; for it has pleased God to bless my endeavours beyond my anticipations, convincing me that the Church is deeply rooted in the affections of the people, and that all that is now wanting is to give to the members of the Church an opportunity of thus showing, in every parish, the interest they would readily take in extending the kingdom of our God and Saviour upon earth.

Rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully,
JOHN SMITH.

Donations received in May, 1840, for the Society's General Designs.

	£.	s.
A sincere Well-wisher to the Society ..	50	0
William Gray, Esq. Castle Cary ..	30	0
J. C. Sharpe, Esq. 19, Fleet-street ..	30	0
Messrs. Willis, Sons, and Co. 3, Crosby-square, £5. 5. annual, and ..	21	0
Charles Ranken, Esq. Dulwich ..	20	0
Malta District Committee of S. P. C. K. ..	15	0
Miss Hunter, 36, Southampton-street, Covent-garden ..	10	10
S. J. Capper, Esq. Adelaide-place, London-bridge ..	10	10
Henry Tritton, Esq. Lombard-street ..	10	10
W. Cook, Esq. 22, St. Paul's Churchyard ..	10	10
O. Hanbury, Esq. 60, Lombard-street ..	10	10
G. H. Gibbs, Esq. 47, Lime-street ..	10	10
W. Gibbs, Esq. Ditto ..	10	10
Messrs. Kembles and Trower, 10, Mincing-lane ..	10	10
Mr. Alderman Venables, 4, Arlington-st. ..	10	10
Messrs. Moss and Co. 9, Mark-lane ..	10	10
S. Neave, Esq. Old Broad-street ..	10	10
Mr. Alderman Magnay, 181, Upper Thames-street ..	10	10
J. Labouchere, Esq. Birch-in-lane, £5 annual, and ..	10	10
R. H. Mitchell, Esq. ..	10	10
Thos. Baring, Esq. Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. ..	10	10
W. Soltan, Esq. St. Helen's ..	10	10
W. Long, Esq. 28, Queen-street, Cheapside ..	10	10
Lord Teignmouth ..	10	10
Rev. J. Patteson, Stalbridge ..	10	10
Alex. Hall Hall, Esq. Portland-place ..	10	0
Robert King, Esq. White Lion-court, Cornhill ..	10	0
Rev. W. T. Turner, Henham, Essex ..	10	0
Rev. W. Gordon, New Timber Rectory, Brighton ..	10	0
R. R. Wood, Esq. Fulham ..	10	0
Rev. W. P. Johnson, Aston, Derby ..	10	0
E. F. by Rev. G. J. Haggitt ..	10	0
A Lady, by Rev. T. P. White ..	10	0
Rev. Mr. Turner, Barnwell, Bury St. Edmunds ..	10	0
W. S. Marshall, Esq. New City Chambers ..	5	5
Rev. R. Watkinson, Wakes Colne, Essex ..	5	5
J. O. Hanson, Esq. Great Winchester-street ..	5	5
Thos. Bate, Esq. Hagley ..	5	0
W. Bennett, Esq. Faringdon ..	5	0
Rev. E. Bouverie, Colehill ..	5	0
Rev. James Flamank, Gwennap ..	5	0
D. Le Marchant, Esq. 7, Harley-street ..	5	0
Mrs. Bourchier, Bright Waltham ..	5	0
X, by Rev. Mr. Sparkes, Barrow ..	5	0
Henry Currie, Esq. Cornhill ..	5	0

Legacies received.

Mrs. Sarah Bullen, New Windsor, £50 (less duty) ..	45	0	0
Right Rev. T. F. Middleton, D.D. Bishop of Calcutta, £500 and Interest (less duty) for Bishop's College ..	452	15	11

Legacy bequeathed.

Rev. James Cutler, New Sarum (free of duty), payable after the death of his sister, Elizabeth Cutler ..	3,000	0	0
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NATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE Annual General Meeting of the National Society, for promoting the Education of the Poor in the principles of the Established Church, was held at the Central School, Westminster, on Wednesday, the 27th May, 1840.

His Grace the Lord Archbishop of CANTERBURY in the chair.

There were present his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh.

The Lords Bishops of London, Winchester, Bangor, Gloucester, and Bristol, Hereford, Lichfield, Lincoln, Llandaff, Norwich, Ripon, and Nova Scotia.

The Lords Bexley, Bayning, Courtenay, Chichester, Sandon, Teignmouth, &c. Baron de Teantville, Baron A. de Willinger.

Deans of Chichester, Hereford, &c. Archdeacons, Newcombe, Goodenough, &c. Hon. S. Wortley.

Baronets, Sir T. D. Acland, M.P., Sir Charles Farnaby, Sir John B. Johnstone, Sir George Sinclair, M.P., Sir T. R. Glynn, Sir Minto Farquhar, Gen. Sir Moore Disney, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Justice Coleridge, Right Hon. H. Goulburn, M.P., T. D. Acland, Esq., M.P., S. Heathcote, Esq., M.P., W. E. Gladstone, Esq., M.P., John Round, Esq., M.P., R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P.

Captains, Close, Evans, &c. &c. Doctors, Walmsley, Fitzherbert, Penfold, D'Oily, Spry, Mills, Dealtry, Russell, Griffith, Rowland, Short, Crawley, Aldis, Benson, &c.

Reverends, H. H. Norris, H. H. Milman, J. Jennings, H. E. Manning, W. Johnson, A. M. Campbell, E. Proders, J. V. Povah, &c. &c. &c.

W. Cotton, Esq., W. Davis, Esq., G. F. Mathison, Esq., Joshua Watson, Esq., S. F. Wood, Esq., &c.

Hon. Misses Vansittart, Lady Sophia Hoare, Lady G. Wortley, Lady Ann Beresford, Hon. Mrs. J. Talbot, &c. &c. &c.

After the examination of the children attending the Central School, the following report was read by the secretary, the Rev. John Sinclair, M.A.:

"The Committee of the National Society, in presenting this twenty-ninth Report of their proceedings, cannot but express their satisfaction at the increased attention generally given throughout the empire to the cause of education among the poor. In former times, it was made perhaps too much a question how far the children of the labouring poor were fit subjects for school-instruction; and there were not wanting persons of high estimation in the republic of letters, who did not disguise their opinion, that to enlighten the labouring classes would only serve to engender discontent, and that ignorance was 'the only opiate for their relief under the unavoidable drudgeries of their condition.' For more than a quarter of a century, your Committee have been contending against these prejudices; which have now so completely passed away, that the question is happily no longer, whether the people shall be educated, but what kind of education they shall receive.

"On this latter question, however, a great variety of opinions prevails, chiefly from the difficulty of determining to what extent religious instruction should be imparted. Some persons have contended that religious instruction should be omitted altogether in schools for the poor, or should be taught only at extra hours, not by the master, but by the parochial clergyman, assisted by the ministers of the various denominations to which the parents of the children respectively belong. This method, however, would afford so little security for the teaching of religion at all, and would introduce so much discrepancy, and so many errors and contradictions, that it has only been as yet recommended by a small but active number of sanguine theorists. Others again contend, that religious instruction should be confined to the reading of the holy Scriptures, without note or comment, or any attempt to fix a particular sense upon the passages under consideration. But without urging that it is not the words, but the meaning of the Bible, which can alone make men wise unto salvation, it will be remembered that the Apostle, speaking of the education of a young convert, expresses satisfaction, not that he had merely read, but had 'of a child known the holy Scriptures.' A third class contend that religious instruction should be limited to historical facts, and those general doctrines in which all sects in this country happen to agree. All sects, it is alleged, may thus receive a Christian education in common. Any plan, however, of education, upon this principle, would exclude a large proportion of the doc-

trines, rules, and ordinances pronounced by Christ himself indispensable to the Christian system. The Divine Author of our faith well knew, what his experience must bring home to us, that a vague indefinite religion has little or no hold upon the conscience, and that it must be clear and definite, permanently to impress the heart.

"For this reason, the plan adopted by the Committee of England includes full religious instruction, as children are capable of receiving it. Instead of excluding religion from the school, or teaching words only, or in merely vague inoperative generalities, our Church enforces it in her catechism as in her art and liturgy, perfect and entire, without compromise or mutilation, after the apostolic model. A complete outline is given, filled up so far as circumstances admit, of the faith and morals, the discipline and ordinances, of Christianity.

"The Church of England, in this department her duty, has recourse, as regards the poorer members of the community, to the agency of the National Society, which was for this purpose incorporated by the Crown. Thus accredited by temporal Head of the Church as the instrument of popular education, including in its Committee Management all the higher ecclesiastical authorities and practically regulated by them in all its proceedings, the Society may, with strict propriety, be regarded as the organ of the Church in the work of training up the children of the poor in a way that they should go.

"In the prosecution of its labours, the Society has been most efficiently assisted by a number of affiliated associations; and the object of this Report will be to show what has been done, or is now doing throughout the kingdom, either by the National Institution, or by diocesan and district Boards, the extension as well as improvement of mass education.

"The former of these two objects, that of raising the education of the people, has hitherto occupied the attention of the Society, which many years was almost the only public body which application could be addressed for as building schools. The amount of its funds is certainly not in proportion to the magnitude of the object contemplated, that of providing schools all England and Wales; yet so faithfully and so liberally were the means at its disposal bestowed, and expended, that a very large amount of work was speedily the result. The number of scholars brought into union up to the year 1833 was attended by 323,555 scholars. So numerous and urgent were the demands for assistance in mass education, and so unquestionable were the results arising from even the expenditure of small sums on this object, that, in the year 1823, a royal charter authorising parochial collections throughout England and Wales, was for the first time issued in behalf of the institution. In the year 1824, 1837, this interposition of royal favour was renewed, and in 1830, the then minister of the Crown vailed on Parliament to vote the sum of £100,000 for educational purposes, which sum it was determined by a treasury minute to appropriate, and on the recommendation of this Board, and put on that of the British and Foreign School Society.

"This arrangement, though not perhaps altogether unobjectionable, was acquiesced in by the Church, and contributed to accelerate the progress already given by the Society to the cause of mass education. During six successive years a sum of the same amount was regularly passed among the current expenses of the state, and an expense naturally arose in the minds of all parties, that annual bounty would be continued,—that this charge upon the public revenue would be permanent to remain. No suspicion could reasonably be entertained either that the grant would be discontinued or intercepted by objectionable conditions; year, however, produced an unexpected and happy change. The amount of the parliamentary grant was increased to 30,000; but the sum annexed to it, by those to whom the disbursement was confided, diverted it from the channel in which the larger portion of it had previously flowed. In former years the terms annexed to grants for school building had reference to the tenure of the school-

substantiality of the edifice, the audit of accounts, and the return of periodical reports by the managers when called for. But by the minute of Council, upon which the last grant was made, it was resolved that the right of inspection should be reserved, in order to 'secure a conformity in the regulations and discipline established in the several schools, with such improvements as might from time to time be suggested by the Committee.'

"To the inspection by a state officer thus insisted on, the clergy and managers of schools were decidedly averse, on grounds not only of expediency, but of principle. They had no dislike to inspection. Neither they, nor the Committee of the National Society, ever wished the state of their schools to be concealed from public view. On the contrary, their schools were always open to all visitors for examination; and the Committee, in particular, showed themselves desirous that, in the case of schools aided by public money, the most searching inquiries should be made, and the most authentic and satisfactory reports laid before Parliament. They presented such a report to government on the 23d of July last, having previously, on the 19th of the same month, stated to the Committee of Council their willingness to repeat such inquiries from time to time, through the agency of the diocesan Boards, and make similar reports thereon, as soon as they should be furnished with adequate pecuniary means. Of this proposal no notice was taken by the Committee of Council. Their lordships indeed were persuaded to cancel, for the present year, the latter portion of the minute above quoted, which required 'conformity with such improvements as they might from time to time suggest;' but they could not be prevailed upon to abandon the former part of their resolution, although respectfully urged, instead of insisting upon an exclusively secular and state inspection, to accept an inspection 'derived from and connected with the authorities of the Church.' Their lordships had already shown that they did not consider themselves bound by the minute in question; and it was hoped that when they saw how seriously their own plan of state inspection, if persisted in, would retard the progress of popular education, by discouraging and embarrassing its most zealous promoters, they would have taken into consideration, whether reports through inspectors appointed by the authorities of the National Church, might not be made in a manner satisfactory to Parliament. It was hoped that the indisputable evidences continually given by this Society, of its desire to enlighten the people, would have disarmed all suspicion. The Committee of Council, however, have hitherto adhered to their original determination, modified for the present in the manner stated. Thus it has happened, that your Committee, instead of pointing out the advantages of their own system, have been reduced to the necessity of enlarging upon the objections to the plan proposed by their lordships.

"The correspondence of your Committee with their lordships on the subject, is already before the public, and need not therefore be repeated in this Report. The point principally to be here adverted to is, the effect necessarily produced by the failure of these negotiations upon the funds of the Society. When your Committee considered the case of numerous applicants, who, from zeal in the good cause, had involved themselves in debt, and incurred personal liabilities in expectation of public aid, which they were prevented by conscientious scruples from accepting, it was impossible to refrain from interposing for their relief. The form in which it was deemed advisable to afford this relief, was by a loan to the amount of the public grant expected on the old conditions, and actually offered by the Privy Council upon the new and objectionable terms. Above all things, however, it was desirable that the Society should not occupy the invidious position of inducing any applicant, by pecuniary offers, to refuse the benefactions of the state. It was necessary that the parties interested should act for themselves, and feel that in their rejection of the proposed aid from government, they were making a sacrifice to their own views of right. Accordingly your Committee stated, in a communication to the Council Office, bearing date the 23d October, 1839, 'that they were unwilling to stand between the bounty of Par-

liament and the claims of applicants to a participation therein, and would leave the decision in each case to the judgment of the parties respectively interested.' The Committee stated also, that they would 'make good any guarantee, or promise of aid, as soon as it became due,' without reference to the acceptance or rejection of public money by the claimant. To those who asked what the National Society would do for them, in case they refused the public money, it was replied, that they must first decide for themselves on the question of refusal, and then make known to the Committee their decision. In some cases, the parties, so far from having been urged to refuse by the National Society, stated that they could not clearly make out what were the wishes of the Society, and begged to be informed distinctly what it was desired they should do. Several Boards of great influence in the country wrote in express terms, urging the Society to more decided measures; and one or two applicants, observing the conciliatory tone of the Society's communications to the Committee of Council, made the actual inquiry whether the two parties had not 'come to an amicable understanding upon the subject of inspection?'

"So general, indeed, was the aversion among the members of the Church to the required government condition, that out of 204 applicants for government aid, to whom offers were made, only 49 accepted it. Even of this small number 14 have since declined; not in consequence of any influence exerted, or any communications made by your Committee, but chiefly in consequence of perusing the instructions of the Privy Council to their inspectors, which, as they conceived, clearly showed what great influence those officers would necessarily acquire, and to what purpose that influence might be applied*.

"The terms on which loans were granted by your Committee were highly favourable to the borrowers, but were not fully explained till the parties, rejecting the Privy Council offer, had left themselves with no resource but in the bounty of the Society. A considerable number, after adopting this latter alternative, declared that from dread of debt even to a friendly creditor, they would prefer, before a loan, a grant to a smaller amount. Indeed, one party still refuses a loan, though his claim to it has been acknowledged by the Society, and still waits in hope that some grant will be awarded him.

"The almost universal repugnancy of churchmen to state-inspection has caused, as was to be expected, a large demand upon the funds of the Society. The number of cases in which loans have been advanced is 159; and the total sum thus disbursed 16,751*l*.

"This expenditure of the Society in loans has not prevented your Committee from attending as much as usual to other objects, nor from incurring considerable expenses in new lines of operation. Grants for building schools to the amount 9,559*l*. have been made in 125 cases, and accommodation provided for 21,980 children. To these grants should be added the sum of 2,835*l*., advanced as an additional contribution in the case of 92 schools, which otherwise were in danger of being left incomplete. In the above calculation is included the sum of 6,169*l*., the amount of certain grants which, according to the statement in a note appended to the Report for last year, were subjected to revision; so that the total amount of grants during the last two years has been 29,145*l*.

"Notwithstanding the numerous grants made during the year by your Committee, applications of the most pressing kind continue to be transmitted almost daily to the office of the Society. In these documents facts are stated showing the absolute necessity of unabated, or rather of increased

beneficence, among the friends of sound popular education. Appeals of the strongest kind are made from various quarters by the clergy to your Committee for aid in building Church-schools, as means no longer to be dispensed with for arresting the headlong progress of infidel and anarchical corruptions.

"In summing up the operations of the Society during the past year for extending education, your Committee must not omit to mention that, since the last annual meeting of the Society, schools in no fewer than 154 different places—sometimes two or more in each—have been taken directly into union; besides those that have been united indirectly through the diocesan and district Boards. Of these a more particular account will be given in the Report for next year.

"Proceeding next, as was proposed, to the subject of educational improvement, your Committee may first advert to inspection under Church authority, as a measure eminently conducive to that end. It is agreed by all persons conversant with inquiries of this kind, that inspection conduces, and is perhaps even necessary, to the permanent efficiency of schools. The only question between the Society and the Committee of Council was, from what quarter the inspection should proceed,—from the Church, or from the State. The great difficulty which has always embarrassed this question, is to determine how inspection may be economically and at the same time effectually carried on. For, on the one hand, if clergymen were prevailed upon to inspect, gratuitously of course, the schools in their neighbourhood, the examination might sometimes be found wanting in efficiency; while, on the other hand, if professional examiners were appointed to visit annually all schools throughout the kingdom, the expense would be insupportable. It is hoped that, in the plan recommended, and in part adopted by your Committee, the objections to each of these two methods will be obviated, at the same time that their advantages are combined. An annual examination by one or more of the neighbouring clergy, and occasionally by the rural dean or archdeacon, will, in most instances, be provided for under the authority of the bishop; and will become more efficacious in proportion to the experience of the examiners and the general progress of educational knowledge. These clerical examinations, annually repeated, will in most cases supersede the necessity of more frequent inspection by the officers of the Society than once in three years.

"The nature of the inspection which your Committee wish to institute, may be collected from the printed instructions to the Rev. Edward Field, M.A. of Queen's College, Oxford, the first individual nominated to this office. Mr. Field, by appointment of the Bishop of Salisbury, is now employed in the inspection of that diocese, whence he will proceed with a similar appointment to that of Winchester. Other dioceses have expressed a desire to possess the same advantage, and consequently your Committee will soon have the gratifying duty of making similar appointments.

"Among the measures adopted, and with some success, by the Society, none perhaps is better fitted to promote improvement in education, than the maintenance of a central or model school, in which masters and mistresses may learn the art of tuition. On the retirement of the Rev. William Johnson, M.A. of whose diligent and faithful services for many years honourable mention has been so often made in the Reports of the Society, the Rev. George Moody, M.A. was appointed to the important office of succeeding him in the mastership of the central or model school. Under the zealous and efficient care of the latter, the boys' school has been progressively improving; and is remarkable, not only for the regularity of attendance among the pupils, but also for their good order and general improvement. The course of instruction has been lately extended by the introduction of grammar and geography.

"With a view to the still further advancement of the model school, a well-qualified assistant-master has been appointed, and two or three young persons have been engaged as school-apprentices. The female department continues under the same superintendence as during past years; and your Com-

* Immediately after the publication of the instructions, a letter, from which the following is an extract, reached the office of the Society:—

"The Committees of the several schools named below, have resolved to decline the offers made by the Committee of Council, and to rely upon the aid which your Society may be able to give them. Whatever of doubt or hesitation remained on the minds of any of them was removed on my publishing to them the 'Instructions' given by the Council to their inspectors, a copy of which had been sent to me with other clergymen."

Here follows a list of six schools.

mittee have to return their acknowledgments to those ladies who have, with so much useful benevolence, given their time and attention to this important duty. The number of persons instructed this year in the national system has been as great as the Committee have had the pleasure of recording in any former Report: thirty-four masters and forty-eight mistresses have been received on probation, and trained for the service of the Society; while not fewer than twenty-nine masters and thirty-nine mistresses, previously appointed to schools in the country, have been admitted for instruction; making a total of one hundred and fifty.

"Besides imparting the art of teaching by means of the model school, your Committee have long been of opinion, that an institution was necessary for communicating the knowledge or materials to be taught. With this view they opened, early in the year 1838, a boarding-house for females in Tufton-street, which, with some recent additions, is capable of accommodating thirty persons, and has, in general, been full of young candidates for the office of schoolmistress. In January last, your Committee opened a similar institution for preparing youths to undertake the duty of schoolmasters, under the superintendence of the Rev. Thomas Stone, M.A. These arrangements, however, are only preliminary to the establishment of a training institution on a much larger scale, adapted to the wants and the wealth of this great country. The chief impediment to the execution of the design has been the difficulty of obtaining a site for the proposed edifice in an eligible situation, and of suitable extent. Hopes were entertained that a sufficient space of ground in the vicinity of the present institution at Westminster might have been procured from Government; but the negotiations of your Committee for this purpose with the Lords of the Treasury and the Committee of Council, after having assumed for some time a promising appearance, have not yet come to a successful termination. Your Committee have also entered into correspondence with the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and are desirous to express the satisfaction afforded them by the readiness of that venerable body to provide them, if possible, with the accommodation required.

"Among other methods of educational improvement for some time employed by the Committee, is that of supplying temporary masters or mistresses to vacant schools, or to schools where the master or mistress was ascertained to be not duly qualified; in which latter case the incompetent teacher was called up to Westminster to acquire the requisite proficiency. The number of temporary masters and mistresses sent out during the last year was thirty-seven. The Committee hope hereafter greatly to extend this method of advancing education, by retaining in their service a certain number of teachers, whose sole employment it shall be to organise and remodel schools throughout the kingdom. A large school, well organised upon this plan, would be a model to the whole surrounding district. And indeed, during such visit from an efficient temporary master, the managers of neighbouring schools might find great account in sending their masters to receive instruction.

"One more subject to be considered in connexion with improvement, is an arrangement for obtaining returns from time to time of educational statistics from every parish. The importance of such returns, not only to the Society, but to the Church itself, as well as to the Government, need not here be enlarged upon. To know, in each instance, what has been done, as well as what is still wanting, for the instruction of the people, is the most important introductory step towards ensuring the welfare, civil and religious, of any country. A schedule has been prepared, by which it is hoped that clear and full information may be afforded at a small cost of time and labour to the individual who supplies it. The Committee do not of themselves venture to impose on any clergyman the task of filling up a form of this kind, but leave it to be done on the recommendation of the several dioceses. Their wish is, that whatever be the form of parochial return selected, it should be generally adopted and permanently established: generally adopted, that it may form the basis of a report for the whole king-

dom; and permanently established, that the educational returns once made, may, like the annual returns of taxation, be supplied ever afterwards without difficulty.

"Various other methods might be mentioned, by which the Committee propose, as opportunities occur, to advance the cause of national education; but as the object of this Report is retrospective, and is intended rather to record measures in operation, than such as are only contemplated, the Committee proceed at once to narrate the proceedings of the diocesan and district Boards.

"The constitution of diocesan Boards is, as might have been expected, various, and adapted to local circumstances, according to the views of each diocesan, as well as of such intelligent and influential individuals as he may have chosen to consult. They partially differ in regard to the qualification of their members, to their degrees of advancement, their plans of operation, and the terms of their connexion with subordinate Boards. But these varieties of organisation have no tendency to disturb the harmonious action of the whole machinery, or to interfere in any shape with its usefulness to the country. For all diocesan Boards stand in one and the same relation to the Parent Institution, and all likewise in a corresponding relation to each other. Whatever diversity exists, refers only to the internal arrangements of each diocese under the legitimate controul of its own bishop. With these internal arrangements the National Society claims no right whatever of authoritative interference.

"Since, however, a general wish has been expressed by the Boards in various dioceses, to be guided and assisted by the Society in drawing up rules, and arranging plans of operation, your Committee resolved upon the appointment of some individual for this purpose, who, from his acquaintance generally with the subject of popular education, and in particular with the Society's views and wishes, might be competent to the office. They have, with this design, selected Thomas Tancred, Esq. M.A., a member of their Committee of Inquiry and Correspondence, to visit the several Boards and confer with them, especially upon the subjects of inspection, training institutions, parochial statistics, pecuniary aid, and its application. It is obvious that much benefit to the cause will result from the communications of an experienced agent, explaining in each place what has been effected in other quarters, and unfolding without reserve the general views of the Central Institution.

"The object of every Board, whether it be the organ of a diocese or of a district, is, so far as the poor within its influence are concerned, precisely the same with that of the National Society with reference to the whole kingdom. The object is to awaken a disposition in the rich to impart bountifully, and in the poor to receive gratefully, the means of education; to impress on wealthier places the duty of assisting others in less fortunate circumstances, thus equalising, as far as possible, the benefits diffused; and to provide with Christian wisdom and integrity that the instruction given shall be of a proper kind, and shall include an elementary knowledge of all the principles necessary to prepare the young as well for time as for eternity. Every Board, therefore, in urging its own claims upon the public for support, necessarily feels that in so doing it is urging still more strongly those of the National Society. And further, as every diocesan Board must be solicitous that local Boards should co-operate with it, consult it in regard to all external affairs, and form no extra-diocesan connexions except by general consent; so with regard to extra-ecclesiastical relations, the National Society confidently anticipates complete unity of counsel on the part of the diocesan Boards, and cordial readiness to act in conjunction with it on every question that involves the interests of the whole Church.

"The subject of inspection has been already noticed among the general operations of the Society. It may here be added, that various Boards have expressed a desire to participate in the advantages of this measure. Applications have been made for an Inspector from Winchester, Worcester, Lichfield, and Buckinghamshire, under the sanction of the several bishops. Other Boards are preparing to make similar requests; and great numbers of the

clergy and managers of schools in different quarters have expressed their earnest wish to receive a similarly constituted examiner. It is with great satisfaction that your Committee contemplate the friendly confidence with which their offer of inspectors has been received throughout the country. The diocese of Chester, which, from its vast population, would require the constant services of an inspector, intends to follow up the recommendations of your Committee upon this subject, by appointing a permanent officer of this description, whose labours shall be always at its command, whether for examining or for organising schools.

"The importance of training-schools is another point in education universally admitted. Accordingly such institutions have already been established at Chester, Exeter, Oxford, Chichester, Lichfield, Gloucester, and Norwich; others are in contemplation at Canterbury, York, Cambridge, Wells, Winchester, Salisbury, Bristol, Lincoln, and Durham. The whole term of study in these establishments usually extends to three years, at an annual charge seldom exceeding 20*l.* for each pupil, which defrays the expenses of maintenance and lodging at the house of the Principal, who is in every instance a clergyman. In certain cases exhibitions, commonly of 10*l.* a year, have been founded to encourage and assist promising young students; and in some instances it is proposed to bring into operation the 77th canon of our Church, by which the bishop of any diocese is empowered to give a licence, certifying the bearer to have been 'found meet as well for his learning and dexterity, as for sober and honest conversation; and also for a right understanding of God's true religion.' One effect of this judicious measure will be, to raise in public estimation the rank of a parochial schoolmaster, and make the situation more attractive to persons of competent attainments and general respectability. A further advantage will be, that the diocese which supports the training institution will more easily retain within its own limits the masters it has educated, who will naturally remain under the protection of the bishop by whom they have been licensed. A security of this kind affords additional motives to the Board for the establishment of training-schools; otherwise, if one diocese expended its funds in training masters, and another in increasing their salaries and improving their condition, the masters would of course transfer their services to the quarter which would best reward them.

"Another subject which has engaged the attention of all the diocesan and district Boards is that of educational statistics. Queries have been issued to the parochial clergy, under the authority of the bishop, to which answers have in general been promptly and carefully given. Experience, however, will point out many improvements, both as regards the facts to be ascertained, and the mode of ascertaining them. Much information that might at first sight appear important, may not afterwards prove to be of any great practical utility, and questions which to the individual who puts them seem impossible to be mistaken, may turn out to be susceptible of various meanings. The different experiments, however, which have been made in different places during the course of the past year, must have produced as much experimental knowledge as would have resulted from a long series of trials in any single place. Still it would be desirable, as has been suggested in the early part of this Report, that one uniform system of parochial returns should be generally introduced, and finally established. The cordial co-operation of the Boards and of the clergy in this great work is confidently hoped for.

"Some local Boards have adopted in their parochial returns a method, which, if perfected and generally extended, would have peculiar advantages. Each clergyman undertakes the task of writing a short account of the circumstances of his parish, with respect to education, to be printed in the annual report of the Board. Such returns, if care were taken in every instance by the clergyman to explain what are the existing means of education, and what further means are required, with the actual cost of the one, and the probable amount of the other, would be most interesting and valuable. The expense, however, of printing so vast a work could be only borne by the public.

"With respect to school-building, there is a diversity of practice in different dioceses, some allotting a larger, and some a smaller portion of their funds to this object, and some omitting it altogether, under an impression, probably, that it is best provided for by the National Society itself, taking as it does, from a central position, a comprehensive survey of the wants of the whole kingdom.

"Besides these objects, the pursuit of which is common to the parent Society and its affiliated Institutions, there are other wants attended to in some cases by the latter, which the former has not yet attempted to supply. Certain boards, for example, make grants towards increasing the salaries of masters and mistresses, towards building school-residences, towards bestowing prizes and rewards both on masters and pupils, as well as towards providing school-books, school-libraries, and school-materials of every kind. It is important in such cases that the boards should endeavour to call forth as much as possible the liberality of the applicants for assistance, by requiring, as in the case of building schools, a certain proportion of the sum wanted to be raised within the parish.

"While increased attention was given for many years to the education of the lower orders, and while, for the upper ranks, improvements were introduced into the system of our Universities, the instruction of the middle class had been comparatively overlooked or neglected. The Society, therefore, as stated in the last report, obtained legal advice with reference to the terms upon which, consistently with its charter, middle or commercial schools could be received into union. But although the fact was, by this means, ascertained that the Society could receive such schools directly into connexion with itself, hitherto it has delegated this charge to the local boards, which, from their vicinity to particular seminaries, would have more immediate and frequent opportunities of exercising wholesome influence. Different boards have exerted themselves in different degrees for this purpose, according to the peculiar circumstances in which they have been placed. The importance of the object is, of course, strongly felt by all. But in some counties the readiness manifested by managers of middle schools to give the required pledge, that instruction shall be afforded on Church of England principles, and the institution be open to the visits of the parochial minister, has been much greater than in others. Many schools were, as might be expected, carried on upon what are sometimes termed liberal principles, that is, without any marked preference for one religious system rather than another; and apprehensions seem to have been entertained that some of the scholars might be withdrawn, if more decided measures were taken, and a more complete course of religious teaching adopted. Sometimes, also, groundless fears were entertained of unnecessary and arbitrary interference on the part of local boards, and the fact was overlooked, that the only object of any board must be to advance the interest of any institution in union with itself and with the Church. Notwithstanding these occasional prejudices, a number of middle schools have put themselves under the patronage of the boards, others are preparing to follow their example, and, in certain instances, where the deficiency could not otherwise be supplied, the boards themselves have established institutions of this kind under the superintendence of efficient masters. Various methods have been resorted to for the last-mentioned purpose, but in no instance has any considerable expense been incurred. Either some existing school has been purchased and enlarged, or a new building has been erected; but funds in both cases have been supplied rather by way of loan than by actual grants. Frequently the plan of proprietary shares has been adopted, by which means a number of individuals in the middle ranks of life become personally interested in the prosperity of the establishment. Other parties have been induced to come forward from motives of public spirit, under the conviction that such institutions cannot fail of being nationally and permanently useful; that they will raise progressively the character of the middle classes, expand their intellect, elevate their taste, improve their morals, call forth their religious feelings, and attach

them to the ordinances and discipline of their Church. To every friend of sound Christianity it must be a source of pure and fervent satisfaction that this good work has been well begun, is going on successfully, and promises, under God's blessing, to be happily completed.

"There are two or three remaining subjects to which the Committee cannot but advert before concluding this report. One is the resignation of their late secretary, the Rev. J. C. Wigram, M.A., who, for so many years, with unwearied zeal and great ability, gratuitously carried on the business of the Society. In him the Society has lost an officer to whom they owe a debt of gratitude not easily repaid.

"Another point deserving special observation is the energy exerted by the subscription committee in collecting funds to advance, at this important and difficult crisis, the objects of the Society. That committee originated in a meeting at Willis's Rooms, on the 28th of May last, his Grace the President of the Society in the chair, when certain noblemen and gentlemen undertook the office of stimulating the public to liberality in the cause of sound Christian education. The labours of that committee have never relaxed since its formation, but have, on the contrary, increased with the increasing exigency of the times. The result is, that no fewer than 15,310 promises of aid to the Society have been obtained, including 789 noblemen and gentlemen of landed property, and 4,099 clergymen. To the chairman of that committee, Lord Ashley, as well as to the noblemen and gentlemen who have assisted in this arduous work, every friend to sound Church-education must acknowledge deep and lasting obligation.

"In connexion with the subject of subscriptions, your Committee cannot but refer with the highest satisfaction to the liberal donation of 500*l.* voted unanimously, in convocation, towards the objects of this Society, by the University of Oxford. Munificent as this grant is, your committee are disposed to value it less on its own account, less even as an example to other corporate bodies throughout the land, than as conveying evidence of sympathy and approbation from an authority which includes so much of the learning, the intelligence, and the piety of England.

"Among the most satisfactory events of the past year, is the connexion formed by your Committee with the Church Education Society for Ireland; an institution which, sanctioned by the primate, and supported by the great body of the diocesan authorities and of the Clergy, as well as by the most influential of the Protestant nobility and gentry, will, under Providence, be an effectual safeguard to the religious principles of the rising generation in that kingdom.

"At the beginning of this report, a remark was made upon the increased attention now given by all ranks throughout the empire to the subject of popular education. It may here be added, that there is danger lest the best of causes should be injured by injudicious modes of dealing with it; lest this great question should be regarded more in a political than a religious light,—lest there should be greater readiness to discuss than to give, to produce arguments than to make sacrifices, to pass resolutions than to contribute donations for the enlightenment of the people;—your Committee, therefore, would strongly and affectionately urge all persons who have hearts to feel, and wealth to bestow, not to leave undone a duty which every motive, patriotic as well as Christian, binds them to perform. To offer the poor such an education for their children as shall at once be safe, appropriate, and effectually useful, calculated to prepare the young mind for moral virtue here, and for happiness hereafter, is a legitimate exercise of influence on the part of the higher classes, who are called upon to provide, with parental solicitude, for the well-being of their inferiors. To the exercise of this influence they are further prompted by instinctive interest in the condition of their own posterity. Let it be considered what kind of generation a wise parent would desire to be contemporary with his own offspring: not surely a race in utter ignorance and barbarism; not a race of semi-infidels, intellectually cultivated, yet ignorant of God; not a race nominally Christian, yet alienated from

Christ, either perverting His doctrine, despising His law, disowning His sacraments, or assailing His Church. Let the small cost also to individuals be computed, at which a great amount of good may in this department be effected. So trifling a sum as ten shillings for each child, provided with school accommodation, is, in general, sufficient to decide the question whether a school shall or shall not be erected. Of no other institution, however valuable or well conducted, can a similar assertion be made. It is difficult for any reader under this impression to peruse the list of contributions from different parishes in consequence of her Majesty's royal letter in the year 1837, introduced into the Appendix to the last report, and not to remark with pain the disparity, in many cases, between the magnitude of the national object and the smallness of the means advanced for attaining it.

"This year it is confidently hoped that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to renew the same call upon the national benevolence, and, as temporal head of the Church, to exhort its members to liberal contributions for Church-education. Your Committee, therefore, cannot conclude this report without earnestly entreating the established Clergy to bring before their parishioners the strong, the irresistible motives, which, rightly urged, must impel the rich to give liberally towards educating the children of the poor in the principles of the Church of England,—the pure, the sound, the apostolical religion of our forefathers.

NATIONAL SOCIETY'S OFFICE,
Sanctuary, Westminster,
27th May, 1840.

CHURCH PASTORAL-AID SOCIETY.

THE fifth annual meeting of this Society was held in the Great Room, Exeter Hall, on Tuesday, the 12th inst. and was both numerously and respectfully attended. On the platform we observed the Bishops of Chester, Ripon, Lichfield, and Norwich, Sir George Rose, Bart. M.P., Major Head, the Rev. Dr. Gilly, Prebendary of Durham, the Rev. Chancellor Raikes, Rev. Dr. Short, &c. &c. &c. The Right Hon. Lord Ashley, M.P. took the chair.

After prayers,

LORD ASHLEY said, that the remarks he should have the honour of making on that occasion would necessarily be hasty and short. He was obliged, inevitably obliged, to take the chair of another meeting—one, perhaps, of far less harmony and co-operation—a Committee of the House of Commons, which was compelled to attend within half an hour of the time at which he was addressing them. But he would have been much grieved not to have been present at the opening, at least, of their proceedings, to testify his respect to the Society—to testify his respect to their excellent and indefatigable Committee,—and to rejoice, though not to boast, in the wonderful and unprecedented progress both of the means and effects of their operations. Perhaps in the history of all the religious Societies, there was no parallel to the sudden rise and rapid progress of that which they were that day celebrating; no one on which the blessing of God had more immediately and more manifestly been bestowed. It was the very thing demanded by the exigency of the times, and had accomplished, in proportion to its means, the entire object for which it was instituted. Of its holy and beneficial effects on private life, wherever its labours extended, he would say nothing; they were amply and nobly recorded in the periodical Reports; but he would assert his firm and conscientious belief, that the operations of the Society had mainly contributed to abate the hostility that had raged against the Church of England; by making her known among those by whom she was little known, to render her honoured and beloved, and to enable her friends in another place to fight, under God's providence, the great battle of our civil and ecclesiastical constitution. He had often wondered at the blindness (if blindness it were) of those who would deny the efficacy of a Church Establishment, and the necessity of making it commensurate with the wants and numbers of the people. How were they, except by these means, to contend against the demons of Socialism and Chartism? Where did these evil principles find

the largest play, but in those deserted districts where the light of the Gospel shone but dimly, which were never or scantily cheered by the daily visits and weekly services of a faithful minister? He spoke from very accurate information; a man, whom he well knew himself, one of the working class of a large manufacturing city, and brought up under the shadow of the Church, and trained from his earliest years to love and reverence her, had travelled down into the insurgent districts of Wales, to ascertain the causes of discontent, and the condition of the people. He had reported to him (Lord Ashley) that work was abundant and wages high; on these points there was no ground of complaint; but Jeshurun had waxed fat, and kicked; pernicious doctrines, seditious papers, inflammatory demagogues, blasphemy, and falsehood, had produced their fruits; he passed into a district superintended by a curate appointed by the Bishop of Llandaff, but sustained by a grant from this Society; he found there a state of things vastly superior, and he added in his report these emphatic words, "Were there ten such men as that curate, you would never hear of trouble or rebellion again." But a better day seemed to be at hand—only a little more patience and vigorous exertion. He called on them to prove to the Legislature that if it did not listen to their requests, the representative was a very different thing from the person represented; they would finally be successful, and in the diffusion of the true and only faith, in the national extension of the national Church, would render the kingdom, by God's grace and blessing, from the greatest to the least, a wise and an understanding people.

The Rev. WM. PULLEN, the Secretary, read the Report, of which we present the following brief abstract:—"During the short period of 130 years, immediately preceding the census of 1831, the population had, including the agricultural districts, increased to the amount of 135 per cent.; in the mining and manufacturing districts nearly 300 per cent.; and in the county of Lancashire about 800 per cent.; since that census upwards of one million and a half had been added to the people of England, and 200,000 more immortal beings are each year now gathering around us. Nor had this rapid increase been unattended with alarming consequences, the natural results of a people outgrowing the spiritual provision made for them. Infidelity, lawlessness, and crime, had gradually occupied our neglected populous districts. Popery had been extending her influence wherever she could find a people ready to exchange a nominal Christianity, or restless Infidelity, for her 'blasphemous fables and dangerous deceits.' Thousands were, month after month, passing into eternity; and if no man cared for their souls, it was not because an Established Church did not exist, nor because a parish minister had not been appointed thereto, but because churches had not been multiplied in any proportion to the population, and because the people had multiplied far beyond the exertions of the pastor to whom they had been committed. To so lamentable an extent had this evil grown, as to present to the Legislature of a Christian land, and to the members of a Christian Church, this awful fact,—namely, that 100,000 souls, in spite of every effort, national and voluntary, 'were being annually added to those who in Protestant England, and under the wing of an Establishment, have neither pastors, nor sacraments, nor public worship, nor any of the habits of religion, but are left unheeded in their ignorance and ungodliness.' In helping to awaken attention to this state of things, the Church Pastoral-Aid Society has done much, and it has done something too in the meanwhile towards supplying the remedy it would suggest. The Committee believe that if the turbulence of Chartism is to be kept down; if the abominations of Socialism are to be suppressed; if the aggressions of Popery are to be restrained, it must be, under the Divine blessing, by the well-organized and well-worked machinery of the Established Church. They are persuaded, that to provide a parish church, and a faithful and laborious parish minister, for every 2,000 people, will do more for the good of the country than any plan of rural police, or coercive legislation, that ever has been or ever can be devised. ('Hear,' and applause.) The income of the Society

for the year, ending 31st of March, 1839, was 10,400*l.* which was an increase on the previous year, of 2,400*l.* The income of the year ending 31st March, 1840, is 16,176*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.* being an increase of 5,776*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* upon the year preceding. (Applause.) The Bishop of Peterborough, and the Bishop of Sodor and Man, have added their names to the list of Vice-Patrons. The Committee are happy to announce the formation of thirty-seven new associations; and the addition of the names of twenty-two clergymen, who have kindly given their services as corresponding members, several of whom have entered into an engagement with the Committee to afford the Society the benefit of a certain portion of their time and exertions to plead its cause, and otherwise promote its interests. During the past official year, the Society has made grants to seventy-six incumbents, in charge of 684,600 souls, in order to provide stipends for ninety-seven clergymen, and nine lay-assistants, at a charge, when all the appointments shall be made by the incumbents, of 8,612*l.* per annum, besides nine grants, amounting in the whole, to 470*l.* towards the building, purchase, or fitting-up nine chapels or rooms to be licensed for public worship, in places where local resources for these purposes were exhausted. The existing grants of this Society are in aid of 270 incumbents, having under their direct ministerial care an aggregate population of 1,994,913, or each, on an average, the charge of 7,388 souls; whilst the average amount of their incomes is only 161*l.*; and 134 of these incumbents are without parsonage-houses. Previously to the aid of the Society, only 302 clergymen were engaged in the pastoral care of the above stated population. By the Society's aid that number is now nearly doubled. The grants are to provide stipends for 285 clergymen, and thirty-eight lay-assistants, at a charge, when all the appointments shall be made by the incumbents, of 26,324*l.* per annum; the incumbents supplying, from their own or from local resources, 4,473*l.* per annum, towards making up the amounts required for the several stipends. The Society will thus be instrumental in bringing to the service of the Church of England, the sum of 29,797*l.* per annum, so soon as all its grants are in operation. 196 clergymen, and thirty-six lay-assistants, are now supported in their important labours by the Society, at a charge of 17,854*l.* per annum. The grants made towards the building, purchase, or fitting-up of chapels and school-rooms, to be licensed for public worship, now amount to twenty-seven; for these the sum of 1,471*l.* has been voted. This assistance towards extending the accommodation for public worship, has been given in places where circumstances rendered such aid of vast importance. The labours of the curates, and the prospect of aid from the Society, have directly led to the erection, purchase, or appropriation of sixty-four churches or chapels, now consecrated or licensed for public worship; and measures are being taken for the erection of forty-eight more chapels. In addition to which, ninety-four licensed rooms have been, in consequence of the Society's aid, opened for Divine service. The Society's grants may be classified under five different heads: 1. For curates, to assist incumbents in populous places. 2. For curates, to have charge of distant hamlets and townships, where a new population has sprung up, and church ordinances had been for the most part unknown. 3. To retain the services of incumbents in populous and ill-endowed districts, which they would otherwise be compelled to quit. 4. For chaplains, for the spiritual instruction of labourers on several lines of railway now in formation, and for clergymen to have special charge of watermen on canals, &c. under sanction of diocesan and incumbents. 5. For lay-assistants, acting simply as district visitors, Scripture-readers, tract-distributors, but by no means as public instructors and teachers. To these may be added a few grants, under peculiar circumstances, towards the erection, purchase, or fitting-up for Divine service of chapels and school-rooms."

Lord ASHLEY (in consequence of another engagement) now left the chair, which was taken by the Marquis of CHOLMONDELEY.

The Bishop of CHESTER then rose to move, "That the Report now read be printed and circu-

lated under the direction of the Committee," and trusted that he should carry the resolution, by meeting with him in moving this resolution. This was, however, another Report which it was his duty to lay before them, and which related especially to the diocese over which he presided, and in which they would be glad to hear that there were not more than sixty-six incumbents who were now receiving the aid of this Society in their labours, who collectively presided over the spiritual welfare of 1,000,000 souls, each of them having the charge of about 8,200, and with an average income of 140*l.* One of the spaces to which this Report refers, only sixteen clergymen were engaged for this population before the time when the aid of this Society came in; and this was one great reason, among many others, why he should be grateful to a Society which had enabled him to look to the vast country under his care with so much less anxiety of mind as to the means provided for their discharge, as he could otherwise have hoped to have done. (Hear.) But there was still a vast amount remaining of the benefits which this Society had conferred upon the Church and upon the people, and which could not be stated in the words of a report. They could state that there was this great number of clergymen assisted in their labours by this Society, but they could not state, because it was not to be calculated the weight of responsibility removed from the mind of those clergy, and the amount of perplexity which oppressed them before, whilst looking on the hand to the vast amount of duty which they had to discharge, but could not discharge the one without danger to their health and lives; and on the other hand, whilst they beheld their wives and families, to whom those lives were precious, as well as the flocks under their care, who were dependent on the exertions which they could not leave. (Hear.) There were not fewer than forty clergymen in one district seeking for their health in a pure air, which they had lost in the discharge of their duties in a crowded atmosphere of labour, in a vain attempt to discharge the full amount of their duty. But there was much that could not be brought to the light of day, but which would be the end openly rewarded, namely, the great work of those souls which had been saved from the darkness of ignorance and error, and turned from sin unto God. It was, indeed, a melancholy prospect to look at the amount of population in this land where it was intended that all should have the blessings of religion, which were altogether wanting it, as well as how difficult it had been for the day to perform the duties intrusted to them, when in out of every ten of the operatives, artisans, and labourers in all our large towns, and even in the enlightened metropolis, were wholly ignorant of that belonged to and befitted Christians. There was a melancholy consideration under any circumstances, and only rendered less so by one thing, namely, that this state of things had come upon them, not in spite of means, but in the absence of means. The real truth was, that they were so feeling the effects of the long absence of religious means, and the spiritual destitution which had been connived at by themselves. In spite of what had been done, was there not much, however, yet to be effected? Were they not living now in the midst of the impure stream of Socialism and of Chartism? (Hear.) Thus he attempted to trace the causes of the evil, and the reasons why that evil had been gradually progressing. As it was the nature of the evil to be progressive, so also was it the nature of the remedy. We must introduce pure streams, to prevent them from being contaminated by impure waters, and then we may hope to find our original river of purity and sweetness. (Hear.) This Society shows how this is to be done. When all the grants to which he had alluded should be put in operation, they would be the means of supplying to the people nearly one hundred additional full services on the Lord's day, fifty on week-days, and sixty cottage lectures. (Hear.) But they had heard, and he grieved to think it, that ninety grants of the Society were impotently in want of labourers. Yet this did not discourage him. During the last five years particularly, the number of churches had been to the amount of about one hundred annually; and he could easily imagine that

ne-fourth of the number of clergymen before employed were in consequence demanded, and these could not be immediately found. But he trusted, that in the providence of God, the supply would be increased, and that our universities would not fail to send forth those who could be sent into the field, with full confidence that they would be labourers adequate to the harvest and anxious to gather it in. (Hear.) These are the means for meeting the evils we deplore; the word of God generally distributed, the word of God preached by faithful ministers, churches built to receive those who are sought by the word of God to worship him in spirit and in truth. To these real remedies, and these alone, said his Lordship, I look for that moral renovation of the country we so much desire. (Hear, and applause.)

The Bishop of LICHFIELD seconded the resolution with great satisfaction; for he felt, on behalf of his diocese at least, a great debt of gratitude to this Society; there being at that moment thousands, he might say tens of thousands, in that populous district to whom the word of God was faithfully preached every Sabbath-day, who, but for the assistance of his Society, would have been without the means of grace, almost, if not altogether. (Hear.) But his satisfaction did not arise merely from these selfish considerations, but because he approved of the general principles on which the Society was founded, and the plans on which it was carried on. (Applause.) Those principles and plans had been, in some instances, misrepresented, or perhaps, he would rather say, misunderstood. There was an impression on the minds of many that this Society preserved to itself a kind of jurisdiction independent of the ecclesiastical authorities. Nothing could be more erroneous than that. (Hear, hear.) He would read an extract from the published synopsis of the Society:—"The Church Pastoral Aid-Society strictly regards the wants of the Church on the one hand, and the order of the Church on the other. It would make the Church efficient; it would carry the Gospel, by means of the Church, to every man's door, but it never obtrudes its aid; the incumbent must apply for aid, or sanction the application; and fill this is done, the Society cannot move. When aid is sought and granted, the parochial minister must say how it is to be employed; he must nominate the persons to be employed, as well as superintend and entirely controul them. All that the Society does is to provide for their remuneration; and while so doing, to shew satisfactory proof of their qualifications." (Hear.) Surely that refuted the accusation to which he had alluded. The only thing the Society did was to ask satisfactory proof of the qualifications of the persons or the support of whom it supplied funds. He thought if the Committee did not ask such proof, they would abandon their duty to themselves and to those who support the Society, because they were responsible for the application of its funds. (Hear, and applause.) One part of the Report required particular attention, that relating to boatmen and railroad workmen. In Staffordshire the canal proprietors were ready to lend every assistance to bring their boatmen within the sound of the Gospel, and in fact to have the means of grace carried to them; and Sunday traffic would no doubt be soon put down. (Hear.) But the difficulty was to devise a plan for gathering these people together under the teaching of a minister; perhaps, however, missionaries might be employed along the lines of those canals to do duty at two or three different stations on the Sabbath, and during the week. Any one who could devise an effective plan for the instruction of these people would be regarded as a benefactor to his country, for there were none more ignorant, or stood more in need of instruction in spiritual things than they. (Hear.) The Right Rev. Prelate then alluded to the effects in his diocese of the aid which had been afforded him by this Society, in which he stated, that among the benefits it had conferred upon that diocese, it had led to the establishment of forty regular Sunday ministries, twenty week-day ministries, and twelve cottage visitings, and all this in addition to the usual pastoral visitings. The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by seconding the Resolution.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

The Rev. W. SINCLAIR, of Leeds, moved the

next Resolution,—"That this meeting, increasingly persuaded by the facts connected with the operations of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, that the extension of Church ordinances and pastoral care is absolutely indispensable to the well-being of the land, do earnestly hope that the time is not distant when the Legislature of our Christian country shall undertake the performance of a duty which this Society, and all other voluntary efforts, must be inadequate to discharge, by making due provision for the spiritual exigencies of the population."

The Rev. H. STOWELL seconded the Resolution in a most eloquent speech.

The Rev. J. FURNIVAL (of St. Helen's), supported the Resolution.

The Bishop of RIFON then rose to propose the next Resolution, and said, that as, in consequence of an unusual pressure of business on that day, he should be compelled to quit the meeting at an early hour, he would willingly have been spared the necessity of addressing them, but that he had one strong motive for doing so, the same which had actuated the two Right Rev. Prelates who had addressed them already, namely, that of declaring the singular benefits which this Society had been the means of conferring upon the diocese over which he had the honour to preside. The Resolution was as follows:—"That while cordially concurring in the principle that a Christian state is bound duly to provide the people with the means of religious worship and instruction, yet does this meeting equally feel the obligation resting on individual members of the Church, until such national provision shall be adequately made, to exert themselves in remedying the deficiency by personal and associated efforts, and, under this conviction, would resolve with unabated zeal to promote the interests, and give publicity to the claims, of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society." With respect to the good effects which had been produced by the grants of this Society in his own diocese, he was anxious to state how largely he had profited by it. No fewer than forty-five incumbents in his diocese had received grants for curates; fifty-one had been provided for. The population which had been benefited by this increase in the number of its clergy was not less than 350,000, and the average income of the incumbents residing in it not more than 120*l*. (Hear.) With respect to the actual benefits that had resulted from these grants, he might say that in the town of Bradford, where, he believed, the population increased more than in any other town in the kingdom, the Society had made two or three of these grants, of which the effects of two were now in operation, and he had heard one of those curates commence his ministry the other day in a place where the voice of a minister had never been heard before. (Hear.) The chapel which he had consecrated was commodious; the minister was listened to with attention; and he might take that opportunity of telling them, that one artisan, after the service was over, in speaking of the advantages of a chapel having been opened there, said, "At least we must allow that yours is the cheapest Church." (Hear.) The part of the town to which he referred had been recently built, and there the Church was taking her right and proper place, and there, where a new population had been planted, had they planted with it their schools and their church, and there they had collected their congregation. (Cheers.) The Right Rev. Prelate concluded by moving the Resolution.

The Rev. CHANCELLOR RAIKES seconded the Resolution.

The Bishop of NORWICH supported the Resolution.

The Rev. J. B. MARSDEN (Rector of Tooting) proposed the fourth Resolution, "That under a solemn conviction of the inefficacy of all human exertion unaided by the gracious blessing of Almighty God, this Meeting would implore the Divine direction and favour for the Church Pastoral-Aid Society in all its operations, and especially would desire the prayers of Christians generally, for the increase of faithful men to fill the rapidly multiplying spheres which, in connexion with this Society as well as in other ways, are opening before the Church, and demanding immediate occupation."

The Rev. E. TOTTENHAM seconded the Resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

A vote of thanks to Lord ASHLEY and the Marquis of CHOLMONDELEY, proposed by the Rev. C. HEBERT, of Clapham, and seconded by Mr. Sheriff WHEELTON, was carried by general acclamation; and after singing a Doxology, the assembly broke up.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

(From the Church Missionary Record.)

EGYPT.

UNDER the general subject of Education we place the following communication of Mr. Lieder's, dated Cairo, January 18, 1840. It refers to a plan, in the execution of which great judgment will be required; but which, should it eventually succeed, will prove an incalculable blessing to the Coptic Church, and, through it, to the land of Egypt:—

"Before the departure of the Rev. Dr. Duff and the Rev. Mr. Grimshawe, I introduced them to the Coptic Patriarch, accompanied also by brother Krusé. After the usual salutations, I laid before the Patriarch, particularly in the name of Mr. Grimshawe, the plan of an Institution for the Education of Coptic Priests, which we should like to establish. According to this plan, twenty-four Deacons, i.e. two from each of the twelve Coptic Churches in and around Cairo, are to be received into the Institution, and there instructed in the Scriptures, in the Coptic language, in the Arabic—in which they are to compose sermons, and exercise themselves in the delivery of them—and also in general literature, as well as Church History. This plan received the sanction of the Patriarch. He himself is to be Patron of the Institution; and a Committee is to be formed, composed of a Coptic Bishop, three Priests, and six well-informed Laymen, who are to watch over it, in order to remove every suspicion from the minds of the Copts, lest we should teach any thing beyond the above-mentioned branches. We are now drawing up this plan, and shall translate it. When finished, and after the return of Mr. Grimshawe, who has since left for Upper Egypt, it is to be signed by all, and to be laid before the Patriarch, to receive his seal. As our Society seems not to possess the means for defraying the expenses of such an establishment, Mr. Grimshawe hopes, through the intervention of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to obtain the necessary funds from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; and not only for this Institution, but also for the translation of a Commentary of the New Testament and other books in the Arabic language. May the Lord grant His blessing upon it."

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ENGLISH BISHOP AT MALTA.

THE Bishop of London, in his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which we inserted in our last Number, respecting the fund for new Colonial bishoprics, specifies "Malta," as the station of a Bishop, who might exercise a salutary superintendence over those of our clergy who officiate as chaplains in the seaports and towns upon the coast, or near the coast of the Mediterranean, and perhaps Gibraltar. "I speak with some knowledge of the circumstances, which show how desirable it is that a bishop should be placed in some of those places; having references continually made to me upon matters of great importance to the cause of religion and the Church, from English clergymen and congregations in foreign parts, which I am obliged to settle as well as I can, without any legitimate jurisdiction over the parties, and without any means of inquiring personally into the facts which form the subjects of their appeals to me. Your Grace's own experience will confirm the accuracy of this representation."

As there seems to be some doubt of the necessity of this measure, we beg to offer the following remarks, the most important of which have been derived from the communications of the Rev. C. F. Schliezn, of Malta:—

The English residents in the Levant are entitled, as members of an Episcopal Church, to the personal ministrations of a Bishop. For as the Bishop of

London has forcibly observed, an Episcopal Church without a Bishop, is a contradiction in terms. The evil, however, is not confined to a contradiction in terms alone, but affects materially the best interests of the Church.

On this point our correspondent states, that "the regular discharge of the Episcopal functions is needful, on account of the residents themselves, and especially as regards the rising generation. As the rite of confirmation in our Church is administered by the Bishop alone, the young people of the English congregations in the Levant, grow up generally without ever having made their public profession of religion, and without having been confirmed in their most holy faith." This rite, and the due preparation for receiving it, are of even greater importance in those countries than here. For, surrounded as these young persons are by those of a different faith, it is evidently of the greatest consequence that they should be both well instructed, and well grounded in their own; and that they should have the full benefit of all the ordinances and the spiritual blessings, which belong to their own Church. If they have not these advantages, we ought not to feel surprised at their deserting the communion of their own Church, and joining themselves to the corruptions and idolatries of Rome. The emissaries of that church are ever on the watch, and have succeeded in a few cases in Malta, and probably in other places, in perverting some of the more ignorant of the members of our church.

The same necessity exists with regard to the Clergy of our Church in these countries. They are frequently placed in circumstances of peculiar difficulty, and are in great need of Episcopal counsel and support. The stations are so distant from each other, that there is little mutual assistance. And generally speaking, the tone of manners, and the habits of the people around them, joined to the influence of climate, have a strong tendency to damp the zeal, to depress the energies, and to lower the standard of feeling in the solitary and secluded pastor. "Removed," to use the words of our correspondent, "removed as they are from a country where the multifarious and constant exertions of Christian benevolence prove a mighty stimulus to pious feeling, and transported into regions of spiritual torpor, where the motives to religious actions are sought for in practices of superstition and fanaticism, and where even the priesthood are too frequently ignorant of the word of God, it requires the most diligent watchfulness in a clergyman to guard against the effects of this torpor upon himself: and it would be the greatest possible advantage to have the superintendence of a pious and vigilant Father of the Church, who would be able to keep up the standard of character, and of intelligence among the clergy."

The extent of the necessity may be judged of from an enumeration of the clergy, who would come under the superintendence of the Bishop.

The number of chaplains, civil and military, (which is at present grievously inadequate,) and of clergymen settled over congregations of the Church of England, who would be placed under the jurisdiction of the proposed Bishop is as follows:—Two at Malta, three at Gibraltar (two English and one Spanish), two in the Ionian Islands, and one at each of the following places:—Lisbon, Smyrna, Oporto, Athens, Constantinople, Alexandria, Trieste, Venice, Naples, Messina, Palermo, Algiers (?), Rome, Leghorn, Florence, Genoa, Nice, and Marseilles; and shortly also at Jerusalem, where a church is now building.

Besides these, there are clergymen occasionally officiating at other cities. There are also generally about ten or twelve naval chaplains in the Mediterranean fleet, who require the occasional advice of a Bishop, and who would be glad to have the opportunity of presenting the youths from on board her Majesty's ships for confirmation. There are, moreover, eleven or twelve missionaries of the Church Missionary Society, most of them in English orders, and two missionaries of the Episcopal church of America, established within the proposed limits. So that the number of clergy under the Bishop's jurisdiction, would be considerably more than that of the diocese of Sodor and Man, and we believe of some of the Irish dioceses.

And when we consider that some of the congregations would be at least a thousand miles apart, it will be evident that the oversight of the clergy thus scattered abroad would be enough, and more than enough for one Bishop to undertake. In fact, the stations of Gibraltar, Lisbon, and Oporto, with occasional visits to Cadiz, Malaga, Alicante, Barcelona, and other parts of Spain, where the intolerance of the Spanish Government prevents, for the present, the establishment of any permanent chaplain, would afford sufficient employment for a second Bishop. And thus the Bishop established at Malta, would be spared the time and hazard of the longer voyages, and would be more able to attend to the affairs of the churches and clergy in the Levant.

With regard to the missions established in the Mediterranean by societies connected with the Church of England, our correspondent observes, "You are aware that they have never been favoured with the superintendence of a bishop. Now this is a want which I deem myself warranted in saying has not only very injuriously affected the prosperity of our Church in these parts, but has even prejudiced the national character and interests of Great Britain in the eyes of the people of the Levant, who have naturally inferred from it that she cares little or nothing for the national religion; and I have no hesitation in asserting, that if measures were taken for the proper supply of this want, they would be highly conducive to the best interests both of the Church and of the State at home. In making this assertion I trust I am not passing a hasty judgment. Having spent nearly fourteen years at Malta, and having, during that time, visited most places of importance in the Levant, and kept up a very extensive correspondence, not only with many of the clergy and laity of our own Church, but also with a great variety of respectable persons both of the Eastern and Western Churches residing in the Levantine countries, I may perhaps be deemed able to give an opinion founded on experience."

"Again, it seems to be worthy of notice that our missions in the Levant are regarded by the natives and the Franks generally as national institutions, and as being connected not only with the Church but with the Government. And though most of the European agents of these missions are Germans, yet they are treated as English agents, are respected as such, and are expected to act in that capacity."

"The argument in favour of a bishop may perhaps derive additional strength from the consideration, that although the statistics of Europe are as yet but little known in the Levant, yet the people have become generally well acquainted with the fact, that the Church of England is episcopal. This, of course, tells a great deal in our favour in the sight of the Eastern Churches, and even in the sight of the public authorities of those countries who know of none other than episcopal Churches among them. But on the other hand, how defective an appearance must our missions and our Church Establishment present to them when, for reasons which they cannot understand, but which they will naturally suppose to arise from indifference or irreligion, we are never permitted to have the visitation or the residence of a bishop in the whole of the Mediterranean; whilst the missions of the Russians, the French, the Austrians, and the Roman Catholic Franks generally, are continually backed and honoured by a number of bishops, archbishops, and patriarchs."

Speaking of the importance of this measure with reference to the Oriental Church, our correspondent observes, "How depressed soever the Eastern Church may be in those parts, still the influence of the Christians over public affairs is most extensive. The Copts in Egypt are the financial managers of the Pasha's government; the Armenians in Turkey are the merchants and bankers; the Greeks are the skilful artisans and tradesmen, and the best sailors of the Levant; the Nestorians are the strong and peaceful farmers and craftsmen of Mesopotamia. Thus, independent of religion, the Christians are still the salt and marrow of the Turkish empire; and without them the body of the Turkish nation would have long since become like a corrupted and decayed carcass, ready to be devoured by the northern eagle."

But there are subjects of considerable difficulty

and delicacy involved in the question of interference with these Oriental communities; and nothing more needful than the presence and direction of a bishop to regulate and guide the intercourse between the clergy of our own Church and the other churches in those countries. Unquestionably the Churches and communities of the east generally are in a condition which it is painful to contemplate, and it seems to be in our power to do much towards their improvement in knowledge; but we must not forget that they are entitled to respect our elder brethren, and require to be tenderly dealt with as being equally independent with ourselves. We can have no right to interfere with them without their consent. Almost every person capable of judging of the question now presents the attempt to force the adoption of European Protestant views upon the ancient churches of Asia and Africa would be an unwise course, even if it were justifiable. But it is evident to every eye that has looked into the subject, that much may be done by friendly counsel and friendly assistance towards improving their spiritual condition upon their principles.

Independent of the foregoing considerations there seem to be many other things relating to the Church which are urgently required, and which a new ordinary would find occasion to set on foot. As for instance, to use his endeavours to provide pastors for all those places in the Mediterranean countries where there are English residents, where they are at present without the order and ministry of their own Church; and to use the best means for securing these benefits to those who already enjoy them. The erecting and endowing of churches, the establishment of schools for their children, and the securing to them the enjoyment of the rites and privileges of an Episcopal Church, and in short whatever may be necessary for the advantage and security of congregations in the Levant: these will be the objects of his mission; and it can hardly be necessary to show that the attainment of these objects will be the most effectually secured by the exertions of a resident bishop.

With regard to the qualifications of a bishop for the Levant, we entirely concur in the opinion of our correspondent, that one of those qualifications should be, "the possession of a truly Catholic spirit, which seeks and esteems truth throughout the whole of the Catholic Church of Christ, even if it be in Churches which are most corrupt and degenerate. And again, "He will greatly need that love which is ready to deny oneself for the sake of Christ and His Church, undergoing with cheerfulness all hardships, on water and on land, for the sake of administering to the spiritual wants of those whom he is called to preside."

Nor can we refrain from joining heartily to the concluding wish, "Oh, that the voice of a pious, and active bishop of our Church may soon be heard in the Levant, and may be uttered from Gibraltar to the Bosphorus with all the firmness and holy zeal which truth may justly assume at the same time with all the urbanity, the gentleness, and the truly catholic spirit which have characterized so many of our Fathers and Bishops. I entertain but little doubt that there would be a happy response of praise and thanksgiving to God, and of acknowledgments to the Church, on the whole of the sacred string of our missions along the shores of the Mediterranean."

PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS AT DAMASCUS AND RHODES.

THE Bishop of Ripon, Lord Ashley, M.P., and Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, M.P., and Thomas Baring, Bart., waited upon Viscount Palmerston, in Downing Street, with a memorial from the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, expressing in very strong and feeling language the deep sympathy of the members of the Society with the Jews of Damascus and Rhodes, for all the cruelty inflicted upon that offensive people, under charges as repugnant to the character and religion of the Jews, as it is revolting to the feelings of Christians.

Public business of a very urgent nature having prevented the interview taking place, Sir Thomas Baring, the president of the Society, transmitted the memorial to Viscount Palmerston, accompanied with a letter, stating, that whilst the friends of the London Society are anxious to promote the spiritual welfare of the people of Israel, they are deeply interested also for their temporal happiness; and the following is the very satisfactory answer received from the Foreign Secretary by desire of Viscount Palmerston:—

"Foreign-office, May 30.

"Sir,—I am directed by Viscount Palmerston to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, enclosing a memorial from the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, requesting the interference of Her Majesty's Government in behalf of the Jews who have recently been persecuted at Rhodes and at Damascus; and I am directed by his Lordship to express to you his great regret that an unexpected, but pressing, matter of public business prevented him from having the honour of receiving you and the other members of the deputation of the Society at the time he had appointed.

"In reply to your letter, I am to state to you, that Her Majesty's Government will not fail to give their earnest attention to the matter to which the memorial enclosed in your letter relates; and the deputation may be assured that the influence of the British Government shall be exerted to persuade the Government at Constantinople and the Pasha of Egypt to make amends, if it be possible, to the unfortunate Jews who have suffered by the atrocities committed at Rhodes and at Damascus, and to take the necessary measures for preventing the recurrence of similar crimes.

"Instructions to this effect were, indeed, sent some time ago to Lord Ponsenby and to Colonel Hodges, and a farther communication will immediately be addressed to them.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,
"J. BACKHOUSE.
"To Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., &c.

The following is a copy of the memorial referred to above:—

"To the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, G. C. B., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"The humble memorial of the Patron, Vice-Patrons, President, Vice-Presidents, and other members of the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews.

"Your memorialists beg leave most respectfully to state to your Lordship, that at a very numerous meeting of the friends of the above-mentioned Society, a resolution was proposed and unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting have heard with deep regret of the cruel persecution of the Jews in Damascus and Rhodes, on account of the calumnious charge of using gentile blood in the celebration of the Passover; that they desire thus publicly to express their deep sympathy with the Jewish nation on this occasion, and that a memorial be presented to Her Majesty's Government expressive of these sentiments, and respectfully soliciting its powerful interference in behalf of the oppressed Israelites."

"Your memorialists, deploring with the strongest feelings of compassion, and deeply sympathising with the inoffensive people of Israel, suffering under unmerited and cruel torment for a crime as abhorrent to the character and religion of the Jews as it is revolting to the feelings of Christians; earnestly entreat of Her Majesty's Government to exercise its merciful interposition and powerful influence, if not to obtain redress for the already afflicted, at least to prevent the recurrence of atrocities so dreadful, and secure protection for those who, under similar calumnies and false accusations, may be subjected to similar treatment.

"THOMAS BARING, President."

LAW.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH,

SATURDAY, MAY 30.

(Sittings in Banco.)

THE QUEEN v. DR. D'O'LY.

THIS was a rule calling upon the defendant, as rector of the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, and the churchwardens of that parish, to show cause why a *mandamus* should not issue directed to them, commanding them to convene a vestry meeting for the purpose of electing three churchwardens for that parish. The only question was, whether the rector, as chairman of the meeting to elect churchwardens, when a poll was demanded, had power to direct in what manner that poll should be taken.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, MR. THESIGER, and MR. SWANN, showed cause against the rule; and Sir F. POLLOCK, MR. CRESSWELL, and MR. HAYES, were heard in support of it.

The Court took time to consider the question.

THE QUEEN v. THE JUSTICES OF SURREY.

This case arose out of the previous one, and related to the appointment of overseers of the same parish.

The same counsel were heard, and the Court took time for deliberation.

MONDAY, JUNE 1.

THE QUEEN v. DR. D'O'LY.

LORD DENMAN this morning gave judgment in this case, which was argued on Saturday. Their lordships thought the proper place to elect the churchwardens was a convenient place within the precincts of the church, and that the rector had a common right to preside, as being for ecclesiastical purposes the head of the parish, and as being the owner of the freehold of the church. Although the churchwardens were temporal officers, yet they were so far connected with ecclesiastical matters, that the rector had a right to interfere. If this point had been argued on Saturday for the first time, and there had been no authority, they would have had no hesitation in giving the same opinion; but the authorities abundantly confirmed that opinion, and the 58th of George III. was decisive: that act did not confer the right on the rector by enactment, nor was it declaratory, but it was a recognition of his right. Assuming then that he had a right to preside, it was to be considered what power that conferred upon him, and whether he had exercised his functions according to law. The 58th of George III. required notice to be given of a vestry meeting, but it did not say by whom that notice was to be given; they apprehended the rector, *quid* rector, was the proper person to give the notice, because he was at the head of the parish, and was to nominate one of the churchwardens. The meeting was held, and candidates proposed. Somebody must make the declaration on whom the election had fallen. The question then was, who was to do that? Certainly not the vestry, but it was the person presiding at the meeting who was to make that declaration. A poll was then demanded; the parishioners were not to consider whether a poll was to be granted—it was demandable of right, and the chairman was the person to grant it. In the absence of other business the poll would be proceeded with immediately, but otherwise there must be an adjournment. Who, then, was to adjourn the poll? They were of opinion that the person presiding, had authority to regulate the whole of the proceedings, so as to insure to the voters a reasonable opportunity of giving their votes; and the rector, therefore, might adjourn the poll in such manner as he might think proper, upon his own responsibility, and, might if he acted improperly, be called upon to answer for his conduct. An objection had been made to the rector having the casting vote, as he might in some instances nominate both churchwardens. But there was no doubt he had the right to vote as a parishioner. The rule, therefore, would be discharged.

THE QUEEN v. THE JUSTICES OF SURREY.

Lord DENMAN said the rule in this case would also be discharged.

BAIL COURT.

(In Banco, before Mr. Justice COLERIDGE.)

THE QUEEN v. THE CHURCHWARDENS OF THE PARISH OF MANCHESTER.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL applied to the Court in this case for a *mandamus* to the defendants, commanding them to hold a meeting for the purpose of swearing in overseers of the township. The learned gentleman stated that the present application had no connexion with the subject of the charter, as the same state of facts from which the present proceeding arose would occur if no charter had ever existed. There were in Manchester four overseers of the parish under the 43rd Elizabeth, and those four were appointed upon the 2nd of April, by the justices of the county, in accordance with that statute. In consequence, however, of the great increase of the place, and of there being several townships in the parish, a private Act of Parliament, 13 George III. cap. 81, had provided for the appointment of several overseers in addition to those which existed under the ancient law. The parties had, in addition to the four already mentioned, appointed twelve under the local Act, and had besides appointed two more, whose appointment being considered irregular had been quashed. The appointment of the other sixteen was unimpeached; but according to the third section of the statute of George III. they could not act until they were sworn in before the churchwardens of the parish, who were themselves overseers of the township, and who, in consequence of their refusal to swear in the other overseers, had the entire management of the affairs of the parish to themselves, so that there were only three overseers acting where there ought to be nineteen. There was no question in this case, as there had been in some former ones, of any clashing jurisdiction, and the Attorney General expressed his inability to conceive what answer could be given to the application.—Rule *Nisi* granted.

THE QUEEN, v. THE VESTRY-CLERK AND THE VESTRYMEN OF ST. LUKE'S.

MR. WARREN applied to the Court for a *mandamus* to the defendants, commanding them to call a meeting of the vestry and appoint two substantial inhabitants of the parish to be churchwardens for the present year. It appeared that the office in question is at present filled in consequence of an election which took place in the usual way upon Easter Tuesday last. The persons then appointed had, however, also served the office for the preceding year, and Mr. Warren contended that they were therefore ineligible by the 23rd section of the 48th George III. c. 97.

Mr. Justice COLERIDGE, upon looking into the Act of Parliament, expressed his opinion to be, that the section referred to was only intended to prevent any person from being compelled to serve the office for two years in succession. His lordship did not think that the provisions created any ineligibility, and that a party serving one year might, if elected, serve during the next year, if he thought proper to do so. The rule was therefore refused.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

ARTICLES OF THE CHURCH—LITURGY.

THE Archbishop of DUBLIN rose to present the petition, of which he had given notice last week, respecting the articles and the liturgy of the Church, signed by 60 persons, half of whom were clergymen, and all members of the established Church. They complained with respect to certain portions of the articles and liturgy, and concluded by praying that their lordships might take into consideration the means whereby the letter of the articles and the liturgy might be brought into greater consistency with the practice and the acknowledged system of the established Church. For his part, though he undertook to present this petition, he had told the petitioners that he was opposed to its prayer, inasmuch as he would never recommend to their lordships, nor to any branch of the legislature, to take any step with respect to ecclesiastical matters, ex-

cept such as related to the temporalities of the Church. With spiritual matters he thought that house had no right to interfere, and this was the opinion which he expressed six years ago, when he presented a petition somewhat similar to this from the clergy of Kildare.

The Bishop of LINCOLN said, he agreed that neither this nor the other house of Parliament ought to exercise any authority in the spiritual affairs of the Church. With regard to the prayer of the petition presented six years ago, he had expressed an opinion that if any considerable portion of the members of the Church, both lay and clerical, desired and agreed in certain alterations of the liturgy and articles of the Church, then he thought it would be necessary to call a convocation together and to submit those alterations for its consideration; but he did not believe that any such desire existed in any considerable portion of the members of the Church at the present moment; on the contrary, he believed there never was a time when the great body of the clergy would more strongly deprecate any such alteration than at the present. (Hear.)

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said, it was with the greatest satisfaction that he had heard the speech of the right rev. prelate who had preceded him. The petitioners, it appeared, desired the establishment of an ecclesiastical legislative authority to decide on matters of controversy that might arise in the Church, and he would be willing to join in any reasonable or practicable plan that could be proposed by the most rev. prelate and by any other competent person who might take the matter into his hands. Agreeing entirely with the most rev. prelate, though he did not feel it necessary at present to enter into a discussion of all the reasons which induced him to concur with him, he could not agree with that part of the prayer of the petition presented by the most rev. prelate which related to matters concerning the present state of the Church and its liturgy, neither did he think some of its statements authorised by facts. The petition stated that a deviation from the authorised version of the liturgy was so advantageous as to be sanctioned by general practice. Now, if that was a practice, it belonged, he believed, to a very small minority of the clergy (hear, hear), and it was his opinion, formed from the opportunities he had of observing, and from all he had heard, that any alteration of the liturgy, so far from satisfying, as the petition stated, the majority of the clergy, would give the greatest dissatisfaction to what might be called the general body of the clergy. (Hear, hear.) He never remembered a greater excitement to have prevailed than when the apprehension went abroad that an intention of revising and altering the *formula* of the Church existed. He had at that time himself presented a petition signed by 500 clergymen, and moreover three dioceses, which had not addressed him, had addressed the crown, or presented petitions through their own dioceses against the alteration. He did not intend to trouble their lordships with any further observations upon the statements contained in the petition; he would merely call their lordships' attention to its prayer, which he apprehended their lordships would not sanction or countenance in the slightest degree.

The Bishop of NORWICH said, he agreed that there were insuperable difficulties in the way of any change in the liturgy, and perhaps in the articles. Without pretending to enter into the whole subject, he would inquire how stood the question of subscription. The petition stated that there were manifest and apparent difficulties in the way of persons called upon to make the subscription. If the subscription was to be understood in its literal, strict, and stringent meaning, he thought the difficulties so great as to weigh heavily upon scrupulous and tender consciences, and to be such as to pave the way for those who had no scruples of conscience, but who would gladly avail themselves of any means to enter the Church with merely secular views. He would recommend that they should boldly and honestly meet the difficulty. It did not become the Church of England—a Church founded on liberty of conscience and right of private judgment—to say that there should not be a certain latitude of opinion; and, therefore, he must say, that by in any way expanding the sense and meaning of sub-

scription, a boon would be granted and a great benefit conferred upon the scrupulous and tender consciences of men who would become the brightest ornaments of the establishment. In fact, with respect to subscription, he never yet met with one single clergyman who ever allowed that he agreed in every point, in every iota, to the subscription which he took at ordination. The fact was, constituted as we were with different minds, every man must have a certain latitude; and all the petitioners required was this—that that which was consented to and allowed privately might be the avowed and acknowledged sentiments of the Church at large. He did not advocate this change or that change; he did not wish to make any alteration which might not be acquiesced in by the public at large; but he did say that it was their duty to encounter difficulties, to sift those difficulties, and so to legislate as to produce those effects which change of times and circumstances imperatively demanded.

The Bishop of LONDON said it was not his intention to enter at length into the subject, nor should he have risen to offer a single remark in answer to the right rev. prelate, did he not feel that some of the observations which had escaped him were little less than a libel on the Church. (Hear.) He thought he heard him state that "our Church is founded on liberty of conscience." It was the praise of our Protestant Church that she permitted us as great liberty of conscience as was consistent with the welfare of the Church; but he (the Bishop of London) had always understood that the welfare of our Church and the welfare of the whole Catholic Church was founded on truth, and that the Church was the authorized interpreter of the truth; that she neglected her duty and delegated it to incompetent persons if she did not herself lay down the great truths of the Bible in a consistent and commendable form; but she was bound to do more than this, for that would not quite come up to the case of the articles. The subscription of the articles was required not from all the members of our Church, but from the ministers of the Church, as a security against that which would be productive of greater evils, to secure uniformity of teaching, and to prevent continual change in the instructions of men not tied down to any standard. (Hear, hear.) This was the use of the articles, and he hoped that they would never lose sight of that use. He thought the petitioners were little aware of the mischief that would result to the Church if they were to tamper with the articles. But if there were a small number of persons who wished to see alterations in the articles and the liturgy, there was an immense preponderancy of those who would strongly deprecate any alteration. (Hear, hear.) He fully comprehended the meaning of his right rev. brother when he said he would like to see some "expansion of the articles." The clergy subscribed the articles, and declared by their subscription their belief in the articles. What, then, was the "expansion" that was required? It was this—that the clergyman, when he declared that he subscribed *ex animo* to the articles, subscribed in any sense that he pleased. This might be dilating and expanding our articles, but it was not expansion in the sense of a prudent elasticity, which would never stretch beyond the line of truth, nor sacrifice that which was just and true to the morbid scruples of any conscience whatsoever. And, as to the scruples of conscience, he mentioned it without the slightest reservation, that the great body of our clergy signed the articles with a full belief in their truth; and so far from its being his case—his misfortune, he might say—to have met with any clergyman who had declared that he did not entirely subscribe to the articles, he never met with such a case in his life. He spoke of himself, that he should be guilty of a breach of trust if he had subscribed to articles in which he did not believe. The remedy was, if the articles were not according to religion, to alter them; but for heaven's sake do not "expand" the subscription; do not, for the sake of relieving tender consciences, adopt a system of subscription which would leave a door open to men of no conscience. (Hear, hear.) After all, what was now done? Was ever a man obliged to enter the Church? Was he not entirely conversant with what he would be liable to do from his course of

previous reading, and when he came to do it, he ought to do it with a clear conscience, or not at all. That was an abundant answer. The great body of the Church was against any alteration. If one was to alter one phrase, and another another, where were they to stop? They would have a mere *caput mortuum*—no articles and no liturgy; they would have nothing to satisfy the consciences of men here, nor to serve as the foundation of their hopes hereafter. (Hear, hear.) He thought it desirable that something in the nature of a legislative assembly should be established in the Church, but the only difficulty was how it was to be established, and that difficulty he had never been able to solve. (Hear, hear.)

SCOTCH AND AMERICAN EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY has laid upon the table of the House of Lords a bill "to make certain provisions and regulations in respect to the exercise, within England and Ireland, of their office by the bishops and clergy canonically ordained of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland; and also to extend such provisions and regulations to the bishops and clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America." The following are the outlines of the bill:—Preamble, "Whereas an act was passed, 32 George III. cap. 63, 'for granting relief to persons of the episcopal communion in Scotland;' and whereas it is expedient to alter and amend the said act, and to enable the bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland, and the priests of such Church canonically ordained, under certain limitations and restrictions, to perform divine service, to preach, and to administer the sacraments in churches or chapels within England or Ireland where the liturgy of the Church of England, as by law established, is used: be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty," &c. Clause 1 provides that Bishops of England or Ireland may permit clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland to officiate in their dioceses under certain restrictions. Clause 2 enacts that certain letters commendatory are to be produced to the bishop before permission granted. Clause 3 imposes a penalty on allowing clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Scotland to officiate without such permission. Clause 4 imposes a penalty on officiating contrary to the acts, save as herein mentioned. Clause 5 declares that persons ordained both by bishops of Scotland and England are not excepted from the provisions of this act. Clause 6 enacts, that the provisions of this act, as to the Clergy of the Episcopal Church of Scotland, be extended to the clergy of the Episcopal Church in the United States. (28 George III. cap. 84.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 28.

CLERGY RESERVES, CANADA.

Lord J. RUSSELL then rose and said, that in bringing before the house the question of the clergy reserves in Upper Canada, it was not necessary for him to explain at length the various evils which had arisen in that province owing to the unsettled state of the question. He proposed that power should be given to the governor to sell or alienate in fee simple the lands of the clergy reserves. These lands and the funds arising from the sale of them were chargeable with the payment of the sums which now were distributed by the Crown to the ministers of various denominations, and to the payment of which the faith of the Crown, as Sir George Arthur had observed, was pledged. Of these the greatest sum by far was 7,000*l.* paid to ministers of the Church of England. He proposed that the whole of these sums should be defrayed out of the casual and territorial revenues, but that the charge should continue only during the lives of the present recipients. When the charge ceased, one-fourth of the proceeds of the lands should be given to the Church of England, and having been received by the Receiver General, it should be paid to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which having the Archbishop of Canterbury at its head, and having been in the practice for more than a century of distributing funds in the colonies, seemed well suited for this duty. He pro-

posed to give a certain portion of the money (one-fourth) to be distributed by the Presbyterian synod, representing the Church of Scotland and other classes of Presbyterians in the province. The remainder of the proceeds should be distributed to any denominations of Christians hitherto receiving any support or payment out of the revenues of the colony, or casual and territorial revenues of the Crown, for the purposes generally of religious worship and the maintenance of buildings for religious worship. He considered it entirely out of the question that the Imperial Parliament should establish either the Church of England or the Church of Scotland with any superiority over the other sects in the province.

Mr. GOULBURN wished to know whether the bill provided that the Roman Catholic clergy should receive any portion of the fund?

Lord J. RUSSELL replied in the affirmative.

PROTESTANT CHURCH AT NAPLES.

Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to a question from Mr. C. Bruce, said, that the strictness of the laws opposed some obstacles to Protestant worship at Naples. For a long course of time an apartment in the house of the Consul-General at Naples was appropriated as a chapel for British residents; and when the office of Consul-General was abolished, and a Consul with a reduced salary substituted in his place, a similar accommodation was still afforded in the house of the Consul. The room in his house, however, having been found too small, the British residents applied to the Neapolitan Government for permission to build a separate edifice as a chapel for public worship, and it was understood by them and the British mission that the Neapolitan Government had consented that such edifice should be erected, provided that its outward appearance should be free from any thing calculated to shock or annoy the feelings of the Neapolitan inhabitants. Her Majesty's Minister and the British residents proceeded with some ceremony to lay the first stone of the intended chapel, but the Neapolitan Government, acted upon by some other influence, took alarm, as he (Lord Palmerston) supposed, retracted their consent, and insisted that a stop should be put to the erection of such building. The British residents then, but without obtaining in writing the consent of the Neapolitan Government, engaged a large room in the Palazzo Calabritti as a place of worship, which, however, when fitted up, the Neapolitan Government would not permit to be opened, their consent not having been obtained. Hon. gentlemen were not, perhaps, aware that negotiations were going on between the Neapolitan and British Governments for the purpose of concluding a new treaty of commerce between the two countries. These negotiations had been suspended by the question of the sulphur monopoly; but, as that question would shortly be settled in a satisfactory manner, those commercial negotiations would be resumed, and the Government of this country would endeavour to come to an understanding with the Neapolitan Government on the subject of freedom of divine worship by British residents at Naples.

In the discussion of the Canada Bill, Mr. C. LUSHINGTON moved an addition to the proviso in the fourth clause, restraining the Crown from appointing any spiritual person to the Legislative Council.

After a few words from Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. HUME, Sir C. GARY, and Mr. V. SARTON, the committee divided.

For the amendment ..	29
Against it ..	88
Majority ..	54

UNIVERSITY AND CLERICAL INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

In a convocation held on Thursday, May 14th, the following gentlemen were nominated Delegates of Appeals in convocation for the ensuing year:—

The President of St. John's; Dr. Bull, Canon of Christ Church; Dr. Kidd, Regius Professor of Medicine; Dr. Watson, St. John's coll.; Dr. Kenyon, Fellow of All Souls' coll.; Dr. Bellamy, Fellow of St. John's coll.; Mr. Grove, Fellow

of Brasenose coll.; Mr. Williams, Fellow of New College; Mr. Church, Fellow of Oriel coll.

In the same convocation, Alexander Howden Hallburton, Esq. M.A. of St. John's coll. Cambridge, and the Rev. Walter Carmichael Gibbs, M.A. of Trinity coll. Dublin, were admitted as students.

In a congregation holden the same day, the following degrees were conferred:—

Bachelor in Divinity.—Rev. R. Briscoe, Fell. of Jesus coll. *Masters of Arts*.—Edward Douglas Tinning, Student of Christ Church; John Ernest Bode, Student of Christ Church; Wm. Edmund Pole, Student of Christ Church; Rev. Edward Moore, Christ Church; Stewart Eyre Bathurst, Fellow of Merton coll.; Rev. Wm. Frederick Emaline Knollys, Merton coll.; Rev. Winstone Curtis Hayward, Oriel coll.; Rev. Geo. Robinson, Balliol coll.; Rev. H. Handly Brown, C. C. coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Charles Barton, Wadham coll. grand compounder; George Braithwaite, Queen's coll. grand compounder; Stanlake Lee, Queen's coll.; George William Cockrell, Queen's coll.; Charles Joseph Penny, Queen's coll.; Henry Wentworth Acland, Christ Church; Dunbar John Cother, Brasenose coll.; Wilson Pedder, Brasenose coll.; Mortimer Thomas Latham, Brasenose coll.; George Anstabus, Brasenose coll.; Thomas Atherton Kershaw, Brasenose coll.; John Compton, Merton coll.; Henry Cobbe, Oriel coll.; Henry Bowles, Oriel coll.; James Bearcroft, Oriel coll.; Granville Coryton, Oriel coll.; Charles Rakke Davy, Balliol coll.; Charles Henry Brynne, Worcester coll.; John William Davis, Worcester coll.; George Francis Master, University coll.; Thomas Hopkins Britton, Exeter coll.; Francis Courtenay, Exeter coll.; C. F. Baker, Exeter coll.; Rev. J. Irving, Queen's coll. incorporated from Trin. coll. Dublin.

The Regius Professor of Divinity will commence his public course of Lectures on Wednesday, the 10th of June at 12 o'clock. This course is intended for Students in Divinity who have passed their examination for the degree of B.A.; and those gentlemen who desire to attend it are requested to call on the Professor on Monday, the 8th, or Tuesday, the 9th of June.

Edmund Oldfield, B.A. of Worcester coll. was elected a Fellow, and C. Browne, Commoner of Wadham coll. a Scholar, of the first-named Society, on the foundation of Dr. Clarke.

Mr. Henry Wilkins Norman, late Commoner of Queen's coll. admitted Probationary Scholar of New College.

In a congregation holden on Thursday, May 21, the following degrees were conferred:—

Masters of Arts.—Rev. Henry Walford Bellairs, New Inn Hall; Rev. Charles Richard Somers Cocks, Christ Church; Thomas Fletcher Twemlow, Christ Church; Thos. Dehaney Bernard, Exeter coll.; Rev. Philip Raulin Robin, Brasenose coll.; Benjamin Eveleigh Winthrop, Wadham coll.; Henry W. Sullivan, Balliol coll.; Rev. Edw. Chas. Evans, Oriel coll.

Bachelors of Arts.—Henry John Dixon, St. Mary hall, grand compounder; Thomas Scott, New Inn hall; Arthur Oakley, New Inn hall; John William James Bennett, St. Edmund hall; Anthony Hart Smith, St. Edmund hall; Henry Symonds, Magdalen hall; Briscoe Morland Gane, Magdalen hall; Robert William Lowry, Brasenose coll.; John Fetherston Lowry, Brasenose coll.; Charles Hanson Sale, Brasenose coll.; Thomas Wright, Brasenose coll.; Charles Torkington, Brasenose coll.; James Leith Moody, St. Mary hall; John Hampden King, St. Mary hall; John Fletcher, St. Mary hall; John Morewood Gresley, St. Mary hall; John Gregory Hawkins, Scholar of Pembroke coll.; William Fort Sweet, Pembroke coll.; John Joseph Trollope, Pembroke coll.; Henry Edwin Devey, Pembroke coll.; William Rogers, Exeter coll.; George John Davis, Exeter coll.; Henry Tilley Price, Jesus coll.; Francis Cradock Twemlow, Oriel coll.; Frederick William Garnett, Balliol coll.; Christopher Cookson, University coll.; George Wheelhouse Ashworth, University coll.; Charles Penny, Worcester coll.; William Drew Stent, Wadham coll.; Isaac Morgan, Trinity coll.

Mr. J. W. Slegg, Commoner of Trinity coll. elected an Exhibitioner on the Michel Foundation at Queen's coll.

The following gentlemen from Winchester have been elected Students of Christ Church:—Richard Philimore, Edward Vaughan Richards, Clayton Wm. Feake Glynn.

EXETER COLLEGE.

There will be an election to Three Fellowships in this coll. on the 30th day of June; two for natives of any of the following counties, viz. Devon, Somerset, Dorset, Oxford, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, Middlesex, Hants, Kent, and Cheshire; and one for natives of the Archdeaconry of Cornwall. Candidates are required to deliver to the rector certificates, by affidavit, of their birth within the counties or archdeaconry above mentioned, together with testimonials from the college or hall of which they may be members, on or before June 23. It is necessary that they should be at least of the standing of *Generis Sapiens* in the university.

ORIEL COLLEGE.

An election of two Scholars will take place on Saturday, June 13th. Candidates must not have exceeded the age of twenty years, nor, if members of the University, have been matriculated more than eight years. On the same day, there will be an Election of an Exhibitioner, on the foundation of Mrs. Elizabeth Ludwell, late of Charing, in Kent; with a preference, first for Candidates of the kindred of Mrs. Ludwell, next for natives of Charing, and next for natives of the county of Kent, not having taken any Degree in the University. Certificates of birth and baptism, and testimonials of good conduct, must be presented to the Provost of Oriel, on or before Tuesday, June 9th.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

An election of a Scholar on the Michel Foundation at Queen's college, will take place on Thursday, the 18th of June. Candidates must have attained their twelfth Academic Term in this University, and not have exceeded their twenty-third. There is no restriction as to place of birth. Testimonials of good conduct during the three years immediately preceding the day of election, must be delivered to the Provost of Queen's college, on or before June 13.

MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

A Fellowship is vacant at this college, which will be filled up on the Festival of St. James, in July next, open to all Graduates of the University, who are natives of the county of Lincoln. Gentlemen, who wish to offer themselves, are requested to call on the President, on or before the 21st of July, bringing with them a copy of their baptismal register, and a written recommendation from the College or Hall to which they may belong.—*Magdalen College, May 30th, 1840.*

The judges appointed to decide on the Demy Theological Prizes have awarded that "on the Doctrine of Faith in the Holy Trinity," to the Rev. Chas. Brooksbank, M.A. of Christ Church, and that "on the Duties of Christianity, comprehending Personal, Family, and National," to the Rev. Edw. Halifax Hansell, M.A. Demy of Magdalen college.

Thomas Henry Haddam, Esq. B.A. Fellow of Exeter coll. has been elected to the Eldon Law Scholarship. Allen Cowburn and Lewis Gidley, Commoners of Exeter coll. were elected on Thursday, June 4, Scholars of that Society.

In a Convocation holden on Tuesday, June 2, Frederic Rogers, Esq. B.C.L. Fellow of Oriel coll. was unanimously elected a Fellow on the foundation of Charles Viner, Esq. in the room of Dr. Williams, whose Fellowship becomes vacant by the lapse of time.

A Convocation will be holden on Tuesday, the 16th instant, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Scholar on Mr. Viner's Foundation, in the room of F. Rogers, Esq. B.C.L. of Oriel coll. who has been elected Fellow.

THE CLASS LIST.

The names of those candidates who, at the examination in Easter Term (which closed June 6th), were admitted by the public examiners, according to the alphabetical arrangement prescribed by the statute, are as follows:—

In Literis Humanioribus.

Class 1.—Charles Thomas Arnold, Magdalen Hall; Edw. Bather, Merton; George Hext, Corpus Christi; James Timothy B. Landon, Worcester; Francis Tate, University.

Class 2.—Henry Cadwallader Adams, Magdalen; Frederick Henry M. Blaydes, Christ Church; Algernon Coote, Brasenose; George Webbe Dasent, Magdalen Hall; Oliver Wm. Farrer, Balliol; Thomas Henry Farrer, Balliol; James Anthony Proude, Oriel; Henry Rendall, Trinity; John Oakes Taylor, Brasenose; Edward Sherman Venn, Wadham; John Walter, Exeter.

Class 3.—George Arden, Wadham; Arthur George Baxter, Worcester; Hugh Bennett, Worcester; John R. Buckland, Christ Church; Stephen Bursell, University; Robert Henry Chichester, Exeter; Ralph Thomas Fawcett, University; Rev. Isaac Fidler, gentleman, New Inn Hall; Richard Gee, Wadham; Nathaniel Howard Howard, Exeter; Robert Drummond B. Rawnsley, Magdalen; William Renaud, Exeter; David Royce, Christ Church; Charles John Sale, Lincoln; George Thomas Spring, St. Edmund Hall; David Dale Stewart, Exeter; Henry Thomas St. John, University; William Thompson, Queen's; Robert Onebye Walker, St. John's.

Class 4.—Charles J. Leopold Clarke, New College; Edw. Francis Coke, Brasenose; Charles Kilshaw Dean, Queen's; George Mount Keith Ellerton, Brasenose; John Bath Gabriel, St. Edmund Hall; Thomas Garrard, St. John's; Thomas Jackson, Brasenose; Alexander Thos. Grist Manson, Magdalen; Henry Manning Richards, Christ Church; Frederick William Robertson, Brasenose; George Croke Rowden, New College; Robt. Knox Sconce, Brasenose; John Joseph Trollope, Pembroke; William Sandys Wright Vaux, Balliol.

R. GRESWELL,
R. MITCHELL,
W. E. JELF,
H. WALL,
Public Examiners.

CAMBRIDGE.

On Tuesday, May 12th, the Rev. James Ind Smith, M.A. late Scholar of Trinity college, in this university, was elected Librarian of that society, in the room of the Rev. Charles Warren, M.A.

Tyrwhitt's Hebrew Scholarships.—On Tuesday, May 19th, Henry Griffin Williams, B.A. of Emmanuel coll. was elected a scholar of the first class, and Nicholas Mortimer Manley, B.A. of St. John's coll., a scholar of the second class, upon the above foundation.

At a congregation on Wednesday, May 20th the following degrees were conferred:—

Honorary Master of Arts.—Thomas Charles Wm. Spring Rice, Trinity coll.

Masters of Arts.—Robert Loftus Tottenham, St. John's coll.; John Saul Howson, Trinity coll.; Charles Mayor, Trinity coll.; Thomas Kyrwood Bowyear, Caius coll.; Henry Raymond Smythies, Emmanuel coll.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—John Donson De Skelton, Trinity hall.

Bachelors of Arts.—John Eyre Yonge, King's coll.; Rowland Williams, King's coll.; Alexander Blackall Stmonds, King's coll.; Edward Balston, King's coll.; Richard Holmes Tuck, King's coll.; William Bate Strong, Trinity coll.; Richard Samuel White, Trinity coll.; Henry Hill Strettell, Trinity coll.; George Nicholas Vanastirt, Trinity coll.; Charles Ibbotson, Trinity coll.; Wm. Assketon Cross, Trinity coll.; Benjamin Crompton, Trinity coll.; Octavius John Williamson, St. John's coll.; Robert Tindall, St. John's coll.; Richard Eaton Monins, St. John's coll.; George Gunning, St. John's coll.; William Mignott Kerr, St. John's coll.; Stephen Atkinson Cooke, St. Peter's coll.; Thomas Jones Burton, St. Peter's coll.; James William Fergusson, Caius coll.; Alfred Ed. Rogers, Queen's coll.; Charles John Shebbear, Queen's coll.; George Eller, Queen's coll.; John Thornton, Catharine hall; Wm. Harker, Catharine hall; Edward Francis Manby, Christ's coll.; Beaumont Dixie, Emmanuel coll.

William John Johnson, M.A. translated into a Frankland

Fellowship, and Matthew O'Brien, B.A. elected a Fellow on the Wortley foundation.

At the congregation on the 6th of May, the name of the Rev. Vincent Raven, Fellow of Magdalen coll. was not inserted in the list of Masters of Arts, to which degree he was admitted.

May 29, John Arthur Power, Esq. was elected a Senior Fellow of Clare hall in this university, and Thomas Caswall, Esq. B.A. a Junior Fellow of the same society.

Calus College.—In the examination for the Mickleburgh Scholarship, the first place was obtained by Charles Wright Woodhouse, B.A. In the examination in Anatomy and Physiology, the first place, to which is given an Exhibition of 10l. for three years, was obtained by Chas. John Hare.

At a congregation on Wednesday, June 3, the following degrees were conferred:—

Doctor in Physic.—George Budd, Fellow of Calus coll.
Masters of Arts.—Florance John Benson, St. John's coll.; James Caulfield Browne, St. John's coll.; John George Ramsden, St. John's coll.; Gainsborough Gardiner, St. John's coll.; Walter John Partridge, Corpus Christi coll.; Arthur Rigg, Christ's coll.

Bachelor in the Civil Law.—Charles Sladen, Trinity hall.
Bachelor in Physic.—Samuel Warren Turner, Queen's coll.
Bachelors of Arts.—Alfred Baker Strettell, Trinity coll.; Charles Richard Bradley, Queen's coll.; Edward Knighton Luscombe, Trinity hall.

At the same congregation the following graces passed the Senate:—

To confirm the following report of the Syndicate for re-letting the farm at Barton:—"That Mr. Thomas Baker, the present tenant, has agreed to hire the said farm at the yearly rent of 428s. subject to the covenants recommended by Mr. Utton, on condition that a new cottage be built at the cost of 40l. for which he will pay an additional rent of 2l. a year, and that a further sum of 30l. be expended upon a new barn floor, and for other necessary repairs." The Syndics beg leave to recommend to the Senate that the said farm be let to Mr. Thomas Baker upon the terms above specified.

To affix the Seal to a letter of thanks (written by the Orator) to H. J. Brooke, Esq. for a large and valuable collection of recent shells lately presented by him to the Woodwardian Museum.

To appoint Mr. Gibbs, of Calus coll. Deputy Taxor in the absence of Mr. Bailey.

To grant the sum of 200l. from the University Chest, in aid of the funds of the "National Society for the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church."

To pay out of the Woodwardian Fund a sum not exceeding 3,000l. for fitting up the centre room under the New Library, with the understanding that the said room be appropriated to the reception of the Woodwardian collection.

ORDINATIONS.

DIOCESE OF WORCESTER.—1840.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester will hold his next ordination at Worcester, on Saturday, the 25th of July. The Candidates are to forward their papers (prepaid) to Henry Clifton, Esq. Worcester, on or before the last day of June, and to attend at the Palace for examination at eleven o'clock on the mornings of Thursday and Friday, the 23rd and 24th of July.

At an Ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Ely, in the parish church of St. George, Hanover-square, London, on Sunday, May 31, the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons.—William Maundy Harvey Elwyn, M.A. Pembroke coll. Cambridge; Edward Ansley Peck, M.A. Trinity coll. Cambridge; Robert Alfred Rackham, B.A. Jesus coll. Cambridge; Joseph Townson, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; Francis Arthur Baines, B.A. Christ's coll. Cambridge; Whiteley Mallinson, B.A. Magdalene coll. Cambridge; Francis Forster, M.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; William Marsh, B.A. Trinity hall, Cambridge; George Henry Orchard Pedlar, B.A. of Magdalen hall, and late of Exeter coll. Oxford, Letter Dim. Bishop of Exeter; Walter Allnutt, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge, Alfred Edward Rogers, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge, Letter Dim. Bishop of Bath and Wells; Henry Bridges Harvey, B.A. Clare hall, Cambridge, Daniel Paul Meek Hulbert, B.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge, Chas. Heathcote Campion, B.A. Christ's coll. Oxford, Letter Dim. Bishop of Lichfield.

Priests.—William Cadman, B.A. Catherine hall, Cambridge; George Fleming Lamb, B.A. Queen's coll. Cambridge; John Doudney Lane, M.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; John William Colenso, M.A. St. John's coll. Cambridge; Joseph Clark, B.A. Christ's coll. Cambridge; Edw. Henry Sawbridge, B.A. Balliol coll. Oxford; Frederick Wm. Hill Jerrard, M.A. Calus coll. Cambridge.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WITH regard to the payment of taxes and rates of a glebe house, when occupied by the curate, we find that we were in error in saying that the liability is with the rector. It appears from the following explanation, which has been kindly furnished by Mr. Hodgson, that the liability rests with the curate, but that the bishop may order the repayment of them.

"My solution of the 94th section 1 and 2 Victoria c. 106, is as follows:—

"Those taxes and parochial rates and assessments which are by law assessed upon the occupiers of houses, are payable by a curate, in respect of the house of residence belonging to a benefice, so long as he occupies the same, and can be recovered

from him only; but, in any case where the curate so occupies the house, by the bishop's direction, and does not receive the whole profits of the benefice, the bishop may, if he thinks fit, order payment by the incumbent to the curate of any such taxes, parochial rates, or assessments, as the latter shall have paid within one year from Michaelmas day next preceding the date of the order.

"A curate who receives all the profits of the benefice, and occupies the house of residence thereof, is to pay all rates and taxes of every description, as well those usually paid by the landlord, as those by the occupier of a house.

"CHRIS. HODGSON."

Several correspondents have inquired whether baptisms and churchings can legally be performed in new churches and chapels without the licence of the bishop. As a general question, we should answer in the negative. But the circumstances of these churches and chapels are so various, that it is impossible to give any general answer which can be satisfactory, and we recommend in all cases that inquiry should be made of the bishop or of the archdeacon.

Bell-ringing.—We have not seen any thing of the decision of the Chancellor of Lichfield on this subject beyond a notice which appeared in some of the papers, and which seemed to be incorrect. But as that notice has been referred to by several correspondents, who desire to know what is the law upon this point, we think it right to insert the following paper, which has been sent to us by a Rural Dean of the diocese of Sarum.

Two opinions of Dr. Lushington respecting the Law relative to the regulation of Bell-ringing in Parish Churches.

CASE 1.—DAWLISH, DEVON.

"I am of opinion that all the church bells are subject to the same regulations. The bells ought not to be rung without the joint consent of the minister and churchwardens. The minister alone has not authority to order them to be rung; neither have the churchwardens alone. If the minister refuse his consent, they ought not to be rung; but I am of opinion that the consent of the minister and one churchwarden would in ordinary cases be considered a sufficient authority for ringing. In strictness, the previous consent of the minister and both churchwardens is necessary. The minister cannot lawfully direct the ringing until the consent of the churchwardens has been obtained, nor the churchwardens, until the minister's permission has been granted.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

"*Doctor's Commons, Jan. 18, 1821.*"

(A copy.)

CASE 2.—CHARLTON MACKRELL, SOMERSET.

"That the consent of the minister (whether incumbent or curate) is necessary to authorise the ringing of the bells in the church, and that the consent of either, or both the churchwardens, without the minister's consent, is not sufficient. That the consent of the minister to the ringing of the bells must always be had. If the two churchwardens differ, the consent of the minister and one of the churchwardens would be sufficient; but the consent of the minister against both the churchwardens would not justify the ringing, nor would the consent of both the churchwardens against the minister authorise it.

"That the minister has authority to limit the time of ringing, and that the ringers are bound to obey him, and that no person has a right without the consent of the minister (whether incumbent or curate) to place flags or garlands, or anything else, either in or upon the church, or in the church yard.

"STEPHEN LUSHINGTON."

(A copy.)

It was also decided in the case of Lee v. Matthews, Hansard's reports, vol. 3, p. 173, that the clergyman had, in the first instance, the right to the possession of the keys of the church, though it is clear that the churchwardens, as charged with the care of the fabric, must have a right to require admittance for the purpose of examination and repair.

METROPOLIS.

Metropolis Churches' Fund.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Wednesday, June 3, at No. 67, Lincoln's-inn-Fields, at which the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London presided. Amongst those present were, the Bishops of Winchester, and Gloucester, and Bristol, the Archdeacon Cambridge, the Archdeacon Wilberforce, Dean of Chichester, the Revs. Dr. D'Oyly, Dr. Spry, Dr. Major, Earl Cadogan, Lord Kenyon, Lord Ashley, Lord Radstock, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Bayning, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, &c. The Rev. Mr. Dodsworth, the honorary secretary, read the report. A series of resolutions were then unanimously carried on the motion of Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and the Archdeacon Wilberforce, the Bishop of Winchester, and Lord Kenyon, Lord Ashley, and Lord Teignmouth, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and the Dean of Chichester. The resolutions were to this effect, "That the report be received, adopted, printed and circulated; that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Lord Bishop of London for presiding at this meeting, and for his indefatigable exertions in promoting the designs of the Metropolis Churches' Fund; that this meeting observe with great satisfaction the exertions which are making in co-operation with the committee of this fund by the public companies of London, merchants, bankers, traders, and others, towards removing the spiritual destitution of the poor and populous parish of Bethnal-green, and requests the subscribers and friends of the undertaking to exert their influence in obtaining sites in populous districts of the metropolis where churches are required, and in promoting additional subscriptions towards the general objects of the fund; that the thanks of this meeting are due and be given to the Rev. W. Dodsworth, the secretary, for his invaluable support, attention, and exertions in behalf of this fund." The Bishop of London, in his address, held out grounds for hoping that ere long the full extent of the Society's wishes would be accomplished; and besought those present, particularly the clergy, to use their greatest and most strenuous exertions in the collection of subscriptions in the furtherance of the proposed plans.

St. Saviour's Church, Upper Chelsea.—This church, which is situate near Hans-place, Sleane-street, was on Wednesday, May 27, consecrated by the Lord Bishop of London, in presence of a numerous assembly of the nobility and gentry. The church is a Gothic structure, built from the design of Mr. George Basevi. It is capable of containing 1,200 persons, and forms a conspicuous object in the neighbourhood. The collection in aid of the funds of the church was most liberal, and the assembly separated apparently deeply impressed with the interesting and solemn services of the day.

PROVINCIAL.

New Church at Ardsley, Yorkshire.—On Friday, May 22, the foundation-stone of a new church, at Ardsley, was laid by J. Micklethwait, Esq. of Ardsley House, amidst a large assembly of persons. The building will be completed with all possible expedition, and, when finished, the estimated cost amounts to 9000l. and will afford accommodation for upwards of 500 persons.

New Chapel at Martock.—On the occasion of the foundation stone of a new chapel being laid in the parish of Martock, Somerset, a large number of the farmers and yeomen of the neighbourhood voluntarily agreed to bring all the stone necessary for the building from the celebrated quarries at Ham-hill, about five miles distant. Their waggons, to the number of seventy, were loaded early in the morning, and went in regular procession to the ground, which they reached before 9 o'clock: the waggons and teams were adorned with laurels and lilacs, and the whole of the inhabitants seemed to welcome the cortège (which extended half a mile in length). Though the site of the chapel was remote from any town, and the morning was at first very unfavourable, the ceremony was attended by at least 4,000 or 5,000 persons.—*Times.*

Trinity Church, Plymouth.—On Tuesday, May 26, the foundation stone of the church about to be

erected on a spot of ground in Southside-street, in this town, was laid by the Rev. J. Hatchard, the Vicar of St. Andrews, by whose exertions the funds (with the exception of the grant of 1,000*l.* from the Government Commissioners) for this praiseworthy undertaking were raised. The ceremony was of a very interesting and imposing character.—*Salisbury Herald*.

Cashibury.—The first stone of the church of All Saints was recently laid by the Earl of Essex in the presence of a vast number of spectators. The church is to be rebuilt by private contribution, aided by the Society for Promoting the Building of Churches and Chapels.

Trinity Church, Bailey, Yorkshire.—On Tuesday, May 19, the foundation stone of the above church was laid at Bailey Car, in the parish of Dewsbury, by Joshua Ellis, Esq. of High-Field.

Yorkshire.—Sir Josh. Radcliffe, Bart. of Ridding Park, has given two acres of land at Robert Town, Liversedge, for the erection of a church in that long-neglected village. The Rev. W. M. Heald, M.A. Vicar of Birstal, has also contributed very liberally. Great praise is due from the inhabitants (who are principally of the humbler class) to the Rev. Hammond Roberson, of Heald's Hall, and F. R. Jones, Esq. Huddersfield, for promoting so desirable an object.

New Church at Rawcliffe, Yorkshire.—Great inconvenience having been for some time experienced at Rawcliffe, from the confined church accommodation in the chapel at that place, there being only room in the present church for 266 persons, whilst the population exceeds 1,500, the inhabitants have determined to erect a new church to contain 700 persons, in the place of the one now standing, and subscriptions have already been received towards forwarding the above object, amounting to about 1,000*l.*

The Bishop of London has contributed 100*l.*; Hugh M'Intosh, Esq. 100*l.*; D. M'Intosh, Esq. 100*l.*; W. Cotton, Esq. 100*l.*; the Rev. Carew Sir John Mildmay, 25*l.*; and New College, Oxford, 1,000*l.* towards rebuilding the ancient chapel of St. Edward the Confessor, long used as the parish church of Romford, Essex, which has fallen into such a state of decay as to be totally unfit for the celebration of divine service. The Rev. A. Grant, the Vicar, also subscribed 100*l.*

Diocese of Salisbury.—The committee of the Diocesan Board of Education held their Quarterly Meeting in Salisbury on Tuesday. In the absence of the Rev. W. E. Hony (who was attending an ecclesiastical meeting in London), the Rev. Mr. Gambier officiated as Secretary. The following grants were made, either in aid of the erection of new schools, or to assist those in progress, viz. for Thornford, 5*l.*; for Shaftesbury, 35*l.*; for Semley, 15*l.*; for Charlton, 15*l.*; for Mere, 15*l.*; for Fonthill Bishops, 15*l.*; for Melksham, 15*l.*; for Market Lavington, 25*l.*; for Stert, 5*l.*; for Plaitford, 15*l.*; for Pitton, 15*l.* The straitened state of the funds of the Board still furnishes a subject of regret; but our readers will perceive, by the important list of places to which grants have been made that, notwithstanding its limited means, the Board is effecting much in the extension of education in connexion with the Church of England; and where the Board cannot wholly of itself supply the funds for bringing additional schools into existence, its influence and aid are leading to considerable efforts for the promotion of education on sound and religious principles.

Twickenham New Church.—A new district church is about to be erected on Twickenham common, under the patronage of her Majesty the Queen Dowager, who, although unconnected with the parish, has munificently contributed 100*l.* towards defraying the expense of the erection.

Winchester.—A meeting of the Winchester Diocesan Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts was held in this city on Tuesday, June 2. An excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. H. Nicholson, and a collection was afterwards made at the church door, in aid of the funds of the Society.

New Church.—The foundation stone of the new church now building for the united parishes of St. Maurice and St. Mary Kalendar, Winchester, will be laid on the 18th of this month.

York Minster.—On Wednesday, May 20, a fire broke out in the south-western tower of this cathedral, which destroyed the interior of the tower and the roof of the nave as far as the centre tower. This second calamity appears to have been accidental. The amount of the damage is estimated at not less than twenty thousand pounds, and the papers state that the building was not insured.

On Tuesday, June 2, the foundation stone of a new church, to be dedicated to St. Silas, was laid in Pembroke-place, Liverpool, by the Rev. Augustus Campbell, one of the Rectors of that parish.

New Church at Sheepscar, Leeds.—On Wednesday, June 3, the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a chapel of ease to the parish church of Leeds, to be dedicated to St. Luke, on a plot of ground, part of the vicarage lands, on the south side of Skinner-lane, and eastward of the turnpike-road leading from Leeds to Harrogate, took place in the presence of a numerous and respectable company of spectators.

Deanery of Winchcomb Auxiliary Branch of the Gloucester and Bristol Diocesan Church-building Association.—It appears, from the Report of the Committee, that a new Church at Horsley was consecrated last October; that the new Church at Leckhampton, which was commenced under the auspices of the Society, is finished, and converted into a Proprietary Chapel under the provisions of the Act of Parliament; that the erection of a Church within the hamlets of Longford and Twigworth be immediately commenced; and that the new Church at Barton-street, in the suburbs of Gloucester, will be opened under the rules and regulations of the Diocesan Association.—*Cheltenham Journal*.

Devon.—**Church Extension.**—The Bishop of Exeter has been called, during the past week, in the discharge of his Episcopal duty, to consecrate three new Churches, erected within a few miles of each other, in this county—a circumstance, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of the diocese.

The consecration of the first took place on Wednesday, April 22. It has been erected in the hamlet of Tipton, in the northern extremity of the large parish of St. Mary Ottery. The Judge, the Bishop, and other members of the Coleridge family, together with Sir J. Kennaway, the Lord of the Manor, have largely contributed towards the funds.

On Thursday the Right Rev. Prelate proceeded to Sidmouth, and consecrated the handsome new Church erected in that town. An excellent and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Simcoe, of Penhele, Cornwall. The Prayers were read by the Rev. S. Lee, the Curate of the parish. There were present, the Rev. W. Jenkins, Vicar, the Rev. Archdeacon Moore, and most of the neighbouring clergymen. The attendance was numerous and highly respectable.

The third church, in the consecration of which his Lordship was engaged on Friday, has been erected on the domain of Escot, near Ottery, by Sir John Kennaway. Many of the leading nobility and gentry of the county, with their families, were present.—*Bristol Standard*, May 7.

St. Andrew's Chapel, Plymouth, National and Sunday Schools.—The Rev. Robert Lampen, Minister of St. Andrew's chapel, having, through the liberal donation of 100*l.* by the late Joseph Pridham, Esq. and the contributions, at various times, of the congregation of the chapel, obtained a sufficient sum for erecting school-rooms, the foundation of a building for that purpose was laid in the ground adjoining the chapel on the 1st of May last, by Henry Woolcombe, Esq. The following inscription was deposited beneath the stone:—"This foundation stone of the National schools of St. Andrew's chapel, Plymouth, for the education of children in the principles of the Anglican Branch of Christ's Holy Catholic and Apostolic Church, was laid on the festival of St. Philip and St. James, May 1, in the year of our Lord God 1840, by Henry Woolcombe, Esq., the Rev. Robert Lampen, M.A. being the Perpetual Curate of the chapel; the Rev. Richard Luney, M.A. Assistant Curate; Mr. George Wightwick, architect; and James Marshall, of Plymouth, builder; in the hope that many of the lambs of Christ's flock may here be taught to follow the good Shepherd, and be led by his appointed ministers to seek the strengthening and refreshing of their souls

through the faith once delivered to the saints." The school-rooms will each be capable of containing about sixty children. The schools are in strict connexion with the Exeter Diocesan Board for carrying out the designs of the National Society.

Gravesend District Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—On Wednesday the 6th of May, a numerous and most respectable meeting was held in the town-hall, in aid of the above Society. W. M. Smith, Esq. of Camer, took the chair. The Secretary, Dr. Joynes, in reporting the progress of the District Society during the past year, stated that the subscriptions and donations had increased from 3*l.* 11*s.* in 1838, to 66*l.* 14*s.* in 1839, and that there were now 30 annual subscribers. The several resolutions were moved and seconded by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, the Rev. Messrs. Johnston, Stokes, Hindle, Parnell, and Tate, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, Secretary to the Parent Society, the Rev. R. W. Kyle, R. H. Beaumont, Esq., W. Brown, Esq., and H. Ditchburn, Esq. The collection at the close of the meeting amounted to 28*l.* 4*s.*, and several new subscribers were announced.

Leckhampton new Church.—On Friday, 1st May, the new church of St. Philip and St. James, at Leckhampton, adjoining Cheltenham, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and on the following Monday his Lordship was pleased to license the Rev. James Esmond Riddle, M.A. upon his nomination by the Revs. C. B. Fryer, M.A., John Edwards, M.A., and C. H. Watling, B.D. the trustees, to be minister of the said church.

Dorset.—It affords us great gratification to announce, that during the past week the Lord Bishop of the diocese has consecrated three new Churches in the Archdeaconry of Dorset.

COLONIAL.

Canada.—The Lord Bishop of Montreal returned to town on Monday evening last, having been absent nine weeks on his visitation of the districts of Montreal, St. Francis, and Three Rivers. During this winter tour, his Lordship held confirmations at 38 parishes or preaching stations, admitted four candidates to holy orders, and consecrated two churches, one at Upper Durham on the river St. Francis, and one at Mascouche, in the county of Lachenaie; this latter having been mainly erected through the exertions of the Hon. J. Pangman, seigneur of that place. We are happy to learn that his Lordship, who is in excellent health and spirits, was everywhere received with the most hearty and affectionate welcome, and had abundant cause to be thankful for an increasing interest in the things of God. In proof of this we may mention that twelve new churches are at this moment projected or in progress of erection; that of the confirmations holden, many were in places in which that rite had never before been administered; and that amongst the people generally there is a growing disposition to appreciate the services of the Church, and to "hold fast the form of sound words."

It is painful to reflect that where the harvest is so promising the labourers are so few! and although four or five additional clergymen may be expected from home, on the opening of the navigation, still if twenty more could at once be procured, there would not be wanting for them a ready and ample sphere of usefulness and decent means of support.

Jamaica.—Amongst the various important measures adopted by the Assembly of Jamaica, and which, in the language of the Governor, have "eminently manifested their approved loyalty to the Queen, and their earnest desire to meet the views of her Majesty's confidential advisers," we refer with the greatest satisfaction to the further means they have afforded for extending religious instruction. The annual average expenditure which is solely defrayed by Jamaica for its church and school establishments, exclusively of parochial grants, amounts to upwards of 53,000*l.* In the session which has just closed, the act to provide for the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the bishop having been brought under their consideration, the Assembly availed themselves of that occasion to increase the number of the clergy of the established church, and

they accordingly made provision for 21 additional curates; the Assembly have also, both with the view of placing the curates already in the island on a more respectable footing, and of facilitating the endeavours of the Bishop of Jamaica to enlarge the clerical establishment, increased their stipend from 500*l.* to 650*l.* per annum. The Assembly, deeply impressed with the paramount importance of providing for the religious education of the lower orders, have also granted 500*l.* to each parish to aid them in erecting additional places of worship, independent of three grants to the Church Missionary Society and grants to the members of the Scotch church, the Roman Catholics, and the Wesleyans. The total amount of the additional expenditure which the Assembly has incurred in these particulars exceeds 29,000*l.*; thus making the annual expenditure defrayed by the colony for religious instruction, exceed 80,000*l.*—*Times*.

FOREIGN.

Rome.—A letter from Rome of the 13th states, that the Pope seriously contemplated the conversion of Great Britain, and that he had with that view divided the country into eight apostolical vicarages, for each of which a bishop or apostolical vicar had been provided. He has sent to the Earl of Shrewsbury the following letter.

"POPE GREGORY XVI.

"TO OUR BELOVED SON, JOHN, EARL OF SHREWSBURY, PRESIDENT OF THE CATHOLIC INSTITUTE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

"Beloved son, health and apostolical benediction,—Whilst filled with sorrow on account of the ever increasing calamities of the church of Christ, we have received such abundant cause of gladness, as has not only relieved us in the bitterness wherewith we were afflicted, but has excited in us more than ordinary joy, for we have been informed that by the care of yourself, and other noble and pious men, the Catholic Institute was, two years ago, established in Great Britain, with the design especially of protecting the followers of our Divine faith in freedom and security, and, by the publication of works, of vindicating the spouse of the immaculate Lamb from the calumnies of the heterodox. Since therefore these purposes tend in the highest degree to the advantage of the English nation, you can easily understand, beloved son, the reason why such joy should have been felt by us, who have been, by Divine appointment, constituted the heirs of the name and chair of that Gregory the Great, who, by the torch of the Catholic faith, first enlightened Britain, involved in the darkness of idolatry. We are encouraged to entertain the cheering hope that the light of Divine faith will again shine with the same brightness as of old upon the minds of the British people. We desire nothing with greater earnestness than to embrace once more with paternal exultation the English nation, adorned with so many and such excellent qualities, and to receive back the long lost sheep into the fold of Christ. Wherefore, beloved son, we cannot refrain from strenuously exhorting you, and all the members of the pious association over which you preside, to offer up fervent prayers with us to the Father of Mercies, that he would propitiously remove the lamentable darkness which still covers the minds of so many dwelling unhappily in error, and in His clemency bring the children of the Church, who have wandered from her, back to the bosom of the mother whom they have left.

"Meanwhile, to you and to all your countrymen who belong in any way to the Catholic Institute we most affectionately impart our apostolical benediction.

"Given at Rome, at St. Peter's, on the 19th day of February, 1840, the tenth of our pontificate,

"GREGORY P. P. XVI."

A letter from Jerusalem says:—"The building of the Protestant chapel proceeds rapidly. For the present a house is hired. The English Church liturgy is translated into Hebrew, and printed, and the missionary Nickolayson performs divine service with his assistant Pient. Of 400 Jews, 100 have embraced Christianity. An institution for converts has been established by the English Mis-

sionary Society, and a Hebrew Prayer-book is to be published. The English Consul endeavours to engage the Jews to cultivate the land of their fathers, under the favour of Mehemet Ali, and considerable quantities of land have been purchased for foreign emigrants. It is said there is somewhere a Talmudic saying, that when there shall be 25,000 Jewish inhabitants in the Holy Land, the laws and regulations must be again enforced which prevailed when Palestine was a Jewish state. The Rabbis in Turkey are endeavouring to complete the above number by colonists, which doubtless will not be difficult under the powerful protection of England. Some rich Jews in London and Italy intend to establish factories and manufactories in Jerusalem and some other considerable towns under the protection of England. The English Government has appointed a Vice-Consul at Jerusalem for all Palestine."—*Hamburg Correspondent*, May 14.

TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO CLERGYMEN.

REV. R. K. Bailey, of Sculcoates, Hull, a valuable Hebrew bible, lexicon, and grammar.

Rev. J. Bellamy, of Lindley, near Huddersfield, a handsome tea and coffee service, consisting of a tea-pot, coffee-pot, cream ewer, and sugar basin.

Rev. G. Dugard, of All Saints, Ancoats, Manchester, a purse of gold, to purchase a new gown, cassock, &c.

Rev. D. Evans, late Master of the Free Grammar School, Cardigan, a handsome silver tea-pot and salver.

Rev. Dr. Griffith, late Head Master of Warminster Grammar School, a very handsome silver inkstand.

Rev. J. Hatchard, of St. Andrew, Plymouth, an elegant silver salver, a chased tea-service, and a richly bound quarto bible.

Rev. F. Hewson, of St. Paul's, Worcester, with a purse of money, in lieu of Easter offerings.

Rev. W. Kermode, late Curate of St. Patrick's, Isle of Man, a handsome edition of Scott's bible.

Rev. T. Lowry, of Watermillock, a silver tea-service.

Rev. J. Mitton, of Kirkby Malzeard, a beautiful silver tea-pot.

Rev. R. H. Shepherd, of Chelsea, a silver cup.

PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. H. Abbott, to the Perpetual Curacy of Middleton, Westmorland. Patron, the Vicar of Kirkby Lonsdale.

Rev. C. Alexander, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Caledon.

Rev. J. Allen, Vicar of Castlemartin, to be Rural Dean of the Deanery of Castlemartin.

Rev. S. Ashby, to the Vicarage of Saxthorpe, Norfolk. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Camb.

Rev. Josiah Bateman, to the Vicarage of Huddersfield.

Rev. W. Belgrave, to the Rectory of Preston, Rutlandshire.

The Earl of Mexbro' has appointed the Rev. John Bell, A.M. to be one of his Lordship's Domestic Chaplains.

Rev. S. Benson, to be Chaplain of Horse-monger-lane gaol.

Rev. R. Blunt, to the Vicarage of Belton, Leicestershire. Patron, Marquis of Hastings.

Rev. J. Bramston, to the Vicarage of Witham, Essex. Patron, Bishop of London.

Rev. W. Burdett, to the Vicarage of North Molton, Devonshire. Patron, the Earl of Morley.

Rev. C. Bury, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Anne's, Lancaster.

Rev. W. Campbell, to be the Officiating Minister of St. James's Chapel, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Rev. T. Came, to the Perpetual Incumbency of Hallowington. Patron, Prebendary of Hallowington.

Rev. W. H. Charlton, to the Rectory of St. George with St. Paul, Stamford. Patron, the Marquis of Exeter.

Rev. J. Cottle, to the Vicarage of St. Mary, Magdalen, Taunton. Patron, Lord Ashburton.

Rev. James Cox, to the Incumbency of Trinity Church, Runcorn.

Rev. T. Bonney, to be Inspector of the Schools in Union, in the Archdeaconry of Stafford.

Rev. J. Downes, to the Perpetual Curacy of Stonnall, Staffordshire. Patron, the Vicar of Shenstone.

Rev. W. Edgecombe, to the Rectory of Thornbury, Devonshire. Patrons, Mrs. Edgecombe.

Rev. J. F. Ellis, to the Vicarage of Pocklington. Patron, the Dean of York.

Rev. P. Von Esen, B.A. to the Rectory of Harrington, Cumberland. Patron, H. C. Curwen, Esq.

Rev. T. D. Gregg, to the Chaplaincy of St. Nicholas Within, Dublin.

Rev. J. N. Harward, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Lord Bishop of Rochester.

Rev. J. J. Hodges, to the Rectory of Oulbury, Salop.

Patron, the Earl of Craven.

Rev. T. Hooper, to the Rectory of Elkstone, Gloucestershire.

Rev. W. Hopper, to the Curacy of Howden, Selby.

Rev. W. Hughes, to the Curacy of Llanbadarn-fawr, Cardiganshire.

Rev. R. Ingram, to be Chaplain to the Earl of Caruworth.

Rev. T. Lascelles Fremonger, to the Prebend of Wherwell.

Rev. Miles Jackson, to the Lectureship of Baxtergate chapel, Whitby.

Rev. H. Prowse Jones, to the Rectory of Hayleton cum

Yanworth, Gloucester. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. F. Kitchin, to the Incumbency of the New Church at

Stones. Patron, Trustees of the late Rev. C. Simpson.

Rev. W. Kermode, to the Curacy of Lenzayre, Isle of Man,

and to the Weekly Lectureship of St. Paul's, Ramsey.

Rev. J. Langfield, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. John's

Church, Holme Whalley, Lancashire. Patron, T. H. Whit-

aker, Esq.

Rev. J. Lewis, Jun. to the Vicarage of Childerditch, Essex.

Rev. Mr. Maclean, to the Incumbency of Tynan, Ireland.

Rev. Thomas Medland, to the Vicarage of Steyning, Sus-

sex. Patron, Marquis of Bristol.

Rev. W. P. Mellersh, to the Perpetual Curacy of Salperton,

Gloucester. Patron, John Browne, Esq.

Rev. R. Milner, to the Perpetual Curacy of Barnoldswick,

Yorkshire.

Rev. Joseph Milton, to the Vicarage of Osmotherley, Aller-

tonshire. Patron, Bishop of Ripon.

Rev. L. A. Norgate, to the Rectory of Foxley, Norfolk.

Patron, E. Lombe, Esq.

Rev. S. L. Oldacres, to the Perpetual Curacy of Wood-

borough, Nottinghamshire. Patrons, the Chapter of South-

well.

Rev. Mr. Radcliffe, to the Incumbency of Newtownhamilton,

Ireland.

Rev. W. E. Raymond, Rector of Stockton, to be Rural

Dean in the Deanery of Worcester.

Rev. J. Eamond Riddle, to be Incumbent of Leekhampton,

Gloucester, on the nomination of the Life Trustees of the

church.

Rev. Mr. Roper, to the Incumbency of the parish of Mon-

aghan, Ireland.

Rev. W. St. George Sargent, to the new church, at Hinc-

ley. Patrons, Mrs. F. Turner.

Rev. Mr. Sharwood, to be the Minister of St. Paul's church,

Cheltenham.

Rev. F. Shepherd, to the Incumbency of St. Edward's

parish, Cambridge. Patrons, the Master and Fellows of

Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

Rev. J. W. Skelton, to the Curacy of Ballynascreen, Louth,

Ireland.

Rev. J. F. Smith, to be minister of the new Church of St.

James's, Handsworth.

Rev. W. Stamer, D.D. to the Rectory of St. Saviour's, Bath.

Rev. H. J. Stevenson, to be examining Chaplain to the

Lord Bishop of Sodor and Mann.

Rev. J. Stroud, to the Perpetual Curacy of Williton,

Somersetshire. Patron, Vicar of St. Decuman's.

Rev. J. Tate, Jun. to be Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of

Zetland.

Rev. J. Thompson, to the Perpetual Curacy of Sykehouse,

Yorkshire. Patron, the Vicar of Fishlake.

Rev. C. A. Thurlow, to the Rectory of Malpas, Cheshire.

Patron, the Marquis of Cholmondeley.

Rev. W. J. Travis, to the Rectory of Lidgate, Suffolk.

Patron, Duke of Rutland.

Rev. J. Twells, to the Vicarage of Eaton, on the presenta-

tion of the Archbishop of York, as patron of the vacant

prebend of Eaton.

Rev. C. J. Wade, to the Perpetual Curacy of Upper Graven-

hurst, Bedfordshire.

Rev. R. Ward, to the Incumbency of Christ Church,

Skipton.

Rev. S. Whittingham, D.D. to the Rectory of Childrey,

Berkshire. Patrons, the President and Fellows of Corpus

Christi College.

Rev. J. R. Whyte, to the Rectory of Kingsnorton,

Devon. Patrons, Rev. H. B. Wrey, and H. C. Millett, Esq.

Rev. Mr. Wilder, one of the Assistant Masters in the

Upper School, has been elected Fellow of Eton College.

Rev. C. K. Williams, to be the Master of the Grammar

School at Plympton.

Rev. C. Wilson, Rector of Achill, to the Prebend of

Faldown.

Rev. R. Wilson, to be Assistant Curate of the Parish of

Pontefract.

Rev. Mr. Woodcock, to the Rectory of St. Lawrence,

Winchester. Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

DEATHS.

MAY 5, Rev. C. Awdry, of the Paddocks, near Chippenham.

MAY 9, Rev. T. Webster, Rector of St. Botolph's, Cam-

bridge, and Vicar of Oakington, in that county, which livings

are in the patronage of the President and Fellows of Queen's

College, in the above-named University.

MAY 13, Rev. W. L. Fancourt, D.D. vicar of All Saints,

St. Leonard's, and St. Mary's, Leicester, and a Prebendary of

Lincoln, deeply lamented by his friends and pupils. His

death was awfully sudden. He was taken ill while attending

the meeting of the Protestant Society at Exeter Hall, Lon-

don, and died almost instantaneously.

MAY 16, at Pontypool, Rev. J. Dixon.

MAY 17, suddenly, Rev. Alfred Adeock, M.A. vicar of

Marake, Yorkshire, aged 36.

MAY 18, Rev. Robert Rose, M.A. 41 years Rector of Pal-

grave, Suffolk, and 16 years Rector of Frenze, Norfolk. The

former living is in the patronage of Sir Edward Kerrison,

Bart.; the latter in that of Sheldrake Smith, Esq.

MAY 21, Rev. M. G. L. Wynyard, in the 38th year of his age.

JUNE 4, at his residence, Ardwick, in his 63th year, the

Very Rev. Thomas Calvert, D.D. Warden of Manchester

Collegiate Church, and Vicar of Holme Spalding, Yorkshire.

Aged 75, Rev. R. Boyd, Rector of Taghmon, Ireland.

Rev. A. Colburn, Chaplain to the Bishop of Killaloe, Aged 78, Rev. T. Ewbank, Rector of Elton, Durham, for thirty-six years.

Rev. George Grantham, B.D. one of the Senior Fellows and Bursar of Magdalen College, Oxford, was found lifeless in the park belonging to that Society, close to the New Building. An inquest was holden on the body, before G. V. Cox, Esq., the University coroner, and a jury of twelve matriculated persons, who returned a verdict of *Accidental Death*.

Aged 36, Rev. Thomas Harrison, Curate of Bardsley.

Rev. R. D. Mackintosh, B.A. Curate of Childwall, Lancaster.

Aged 71, Rev. W. Manleverer, Rector of Tynan, Ireland.

ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE.

THE Publisher of the ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE, in answer to several inquiries from the country, begs to state that the following are the terms for inserting Advertisements:—

Six lines and under	£0 9 0
Above six and under twelve	0 12 0
Per line above twelve	0 1 0
Half a Column	2 12 6
Whole Column	5 5 0

* * * An alteration has been made in the price of small Advertisements, in order to meet the wishes of Advertisers.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL GAZETTE is published on the second Tuesday in every month. Its circulation is different from that of any other publication. Besides the sale to the Public, it is sent monthly to all the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, Heads of Colleges, &c., and to the resident Parochial Clergyman of every Parish throughout England and Wales.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT PRESENTATION to a valuable living within 100 miles of town, to be disposed of, with the prospect of early possession; the income is about 560*l.* a year; society good; population about 1000.

NEXT PRESENTATION to a living in Suffolk to be disposed of, the tithes of which are commuted; the income is about 540*l.* per annum, including the house; the incumbent is in his 68th year.

For particulars of either of the above, apply (if by letter prepaid) to Mr. Robinson, Surveyor, Auctioneer, and Agent for the Valuation and Transfer of Ecclesiastical Property and for the Commutation of Tithes, No. 11A, Hart Street, Bloomsbury Square. [837]

AN INCUMBENT of a **LIVING**, two miles North of London, wishes to **EXCHANGE DUTIES** with a Beneficed Clergyman, residing at or very near the Sea-side, for two or three months during the Summer or Autumn.

Further Particulars may be heard by an address to A. B., Mr. Driver's, Post Office, Stoke Newington. [702]

CLERICAL.

NEXT PRESENTATION, which is expected to be early, to a small living of about 200*l.* per annum, in the West of England. There is a small house, and small population.

NEXT PRESENTATION, with prospect of early possession, to an Incumbency in the North of England, offering an extensive sphere of usefulness for a faithful and experienced Minister of the Gospel. A most capital house and moderate income.

CURACY and TUITION. The Incumbent of a desirable parish in Norfolk is desirous of meeting with a married Clergyman to assist in the duties of the parish, and also to give Tuition to his children.

CURACY. Duty for five or six months at a small parish in the West of England, for which a well-furnished house, productive gardens, and use of servants, would be considered sufficient remuneration.

Apply, if by letter (prepaid), to Mr. R. Valpy, Clerical and School Agency Office, 36, Bedford Street, Strand. [829]

EXCHANGE.

A BENEFICE, with an excellent House, Offices, Garden, and Land, worth 400*l.* a year, in a peaceful part of Ireland, would be **EXCHANGED** for an appointment in England, Wales, Scotland, or the Colonies.

Apply, stating particulars, to John Fitzgerald, Esq., Solicitor, 62, Lower Bagin Street, Dublin. [703]

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY.

THE NEXT PRESENTATION to a desirable **INCUMBENCY**, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, a short distance from Hull.

The Glebe consists of a comfortable Parsonage House, and about 114 Acres of Land in the vicinity, yielding an income of between 200*l.* and 300*l.* per annum.

The neighbourhood is respectable and healthy—the population about 1000, and the present Incumbent is 75 years of age.

Further application to be made to Barr, Lofthouse, and Nelson, J., Park Row, Leeds. [751]

CHURCH CHANDELIER.

TO BE SOLD, on moderate terms, an **Elegant CHURCH CHANDELIER** of Brass, capable of holding thirty-six candles, and well calculated for a church where Gas is not required.

Applications to be made to Mr. Littlejohn, Great George-street, Liverpool. [774]

TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF BATH AND WELLS.

THE next QUARTERLY MEETING of the **GENERAL COMMITTEE** of the **BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN CHURCH BUILDING ASSOCIATION** is appointed (D. V.) to be held at the Palace, at Wells, on Tuesday, the 7th day of July, at half-past eleven o'clock.

WILLIAM GUNNING, Diocesan Secretary.
Stowey Vicarage, June 5, 1840. [821]

THE next QUARTERLY MEETING of the **COMMITTEE** of the **BATH AND WELLS DIOCESAN CURATES' FUND SOCIETY** is appointed to be held immediately after the business of the Diocesan Church-Building Association has been transacted.

W. DOWNES WILLIS, } Diocesan Secretaries.
WILLIAM GUNNING, }
Bath, June 5, 1840. [822]

SEA-SIDE.—A **CLERGYMAN**, who will be at liberty the Third Week in July, would be glad to undertake the Duties of a Parish on the Coast, where the Bathing is good, for seven or eight weeks. The use of the Parsonage would be considered a sufficient remuneration. The highest references would be given.

Apply (prepaid) to the Rev. S. M., care of Mr. Marlborough, Ave-Maria-lane, London. [826]

DEAFNESS.—Mr. CURTIS'S new **ACOUSTIC INSTRUMENT** for Deaf Persons, original Ear Cornets, small Gold and Silver Voice Conductors, artificial Silver Ears, improved Hearing Trumpets of every description, and also the Soniferous Coronal, &c. &c. may be procured at Mr. Gifford's, Chemist to his late Majesty, 104, Strand, opposite Exeter Hall. [786]

TO BE SOLD, the **PERPETUAL ADVOWSON** of a **VICARAGE**, in the East Riding of the County of York, five miles from the sea. Population under 1000. Duty single. Income 120*l.* per annum. Incumbent in his 80th year.

Apply (if, by letter, prepaid) to Mr. Drake, Solicitor, Bedale, Yorkshire. [714]

ADVOWSON FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE ADVOWSON and **NEXT PRESENTATION** to a **RECTORY** returning a clear income of 300*l.* arising from the Tithes of 1000 acres of good land, and 57 acres of Glebe, with Parsonage House, Stables, Gardens, &c. in a picturesque and healthy part of Suffolk, four miles from a populous town. Age of the Incumbent 82. Population 240.

For particulars apply to Messrs. Deighton, Booksellers, Cambridge. [761]

ADVOWSON OR CURACY WANTED.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, who has been eight years in Orders, wishes for a **CURACY** which is likely to be permanent; or, **TO PURCHASE A SMALL ADVOWSON**, with a prospect of early possession. His opinions are orthodox. A Southern or Midland County preferred.

Address (prepaid) W. X. Y., Mr. Wix's, Bookseller, Bridge-street, Blackfriars. [784]

NEXT PRESENTATION.

TO BE SOLD, with immediate possession, the **NEXT PRESENTATION** to a **Perpetual Curacy**, value about 130*l.* per annum. To a Clergyman whose sentiments are decidedly Evangelical, and no other would be presented, this Curacy presents a large and most important sphere for usefulness.

Address C. D., Record Office, Fleet-street, London. [815]

ADVOWSON.

WANTED TO PURCHASE AN ADVOWSON in either of the Dioceses South of London, or contiguous, with the prospect of immediate possession. A good Parsonage-house would be required.

Address (prepaid) to B. C. at Mr. Chiver's, No. 2, Conduit-street, Bond-street. [798]

NEXT PRESENTATION to a **RECTORY** in the most pleasant part of the County of Surrey. The Tithes have been commuted at 1200*l.* per annum. The population about 1800. The present Incumbent is in his 83rd year.

Further particulars may be obtained on personal application, at No. 28, Ely Place, between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Tuesday or Wednesday, the 16th and 17th of June. [799]

TO BE SOLD, with the prospect of very early Possession,

THE PERPETUAL ADVOWSON of a **RECTORY**, situated in a favourite County, distant from London 65 miles, and near the rail-road, and within an easy distance from the sea. The present income is nearly 700*l.* per annum, including a small Freehold Estate surrounding the Rectory, with a quantity of fine Timber growing thereon. The Tithes are commuted, and the Curacy may be immediately obtained.

To treat for the same, and for particulars, apply to 45, Paternoster Row, London. [739]

CHURCH PREFERMENT WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, with prospect of very early possession, in a healthy Country with good neighbourhood, an **ADVOWSON**, of the yearly value of from 450*l.* to 600*l.*

Address E. E., Esq., care of Mr. Graham, Bookseller, Oxford. [752]

CHURCH PREFERMENT WANTED.

WANTED to purchase, an **ADVOWSON**, of the yearly value of from 300*l.* to 500*l.*, with a good house and moderate population, near a market town in a healthy country (the West of England preferred), with prospect of early possession.

Address (prepaid), with full particulars, G. T. 52, High Street, Mary-le-bone. [831]

EXCHANGE OF PREFERMENT.

THE INCUMBENT of a **Living** of 400*l.* a year on the Suffolk Coast, with a good House in a healthy Village, being desirous of exchanging it for one situated inland in the same county or the best part of Essex, would make a sacrifice of income. A **Living** of 300*l.* a year, where the population is not large, with a suitable House, would not be objected to. None but principals attended to.

Letters (prepaid) addressed to the Rev. M. T., care of Mr. Alexander, Stationer, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. [824]

CANTERBURY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THIS Society is about to appoint a Gentleman in Holy Orders as Principal of the Training Institution for Schoolmasters at Canterbury. His duties will include the superintendence of a Commercial and Model Schools, and he will have under his direction a Commercial Schoolmaster, by whom the training Pupils will be boarded. Salary, 250*l.* per annum, without a house. The situation will not be considered compatible with any parochial cure.

Applications for particulars may be made to the Rev. W. Vallance, Patricbourne, Canterbury. [796]

TO THE MANAGERS OF RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

A CLERGYMAN, of Evangelical sentiments, who has been for several years engaged in tuition, desires to relinquish it, chiefly because it interferes with the duties of an important station in the ministry. He would therefore be glad to obtain some literary employment congenial with theological studies, and not requiring a change of residence. The Advertiser would be satisfied with remuneration much below what arises from his present occupation, and could give such time as would enable him to discharge efficiently what he might undertake.

Address (prepaid) T. T., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, Southampton-street, Strand, London. [777]

THE CLERGY.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, exempt from Residence, would be happy to undertake the charge of a Parish where the Incumbent may desire a temporary or permanent absence. A comfortable residence, or where one can be hired, is indispensable, and would be considered in part of stipend. The most unexceptionable reference can be given.

Address (prepaid) to B. Y., care of Henry Smith, Esq., Ecclesiastical Gazette Office. [825]

A CLERGYMAN would be willing earnestly and carefully to perform the duties of a large or small Parish on the Sea-coast for three or four weeks, and would correspond with any Incumbent who would promise in return a satisfactory discharge of the duties of a Church near London. The Advertiser would in such case wish to exchange the use of house and servants, or he would grant the occupation of his own large Parsonage, elegantly furnished, looking on the Thames, with Garden and Shrubbery, to a Clergyman who would undertake faithfully to perform the duties of the parish for a month.

Address (prepaid) Rev. M. A., Oxford and Cambridge Club, Fall Mall. [795]

WANTED, by a Graduate of Cambridge, of Evangelical sentiments, who was high in the Second Class of the Classical Tripos, this year, a **CURACY**, with a Title to Orders, and where he can take the charge of two or three Pupils. Unexceptionable references and testimonials can be given.

Address H. H., No. 8, Wharton-street, Lloyd Square, Pentonville, London. [842]

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN, who requires a change of air for the health of his family (consisting of two ladies), is willing to undertake the charge of a small parish for the month of August, on the southern coast, in return for the use of a comfortable furnished house. [838]

Direct to E. W., Post-office (prepaid), Reading, Berks.

WANTED for Two Months from the beginning of August, a zealous, active Clergyman, to share in the duties of a large Country Parish. The Advertiser offers a comfortable well-furnished House, in a beautiful and healthy neighbourhood, with use of Garden and Servants. Children would be objected to.

Apply Rev. H. S., Newland, near Monmouth. [762]

WANTED TO EXCHANGE A WELSH BENEFICE, delightfully situated near Swansea, value 170*l.* per annum, for a **PARISH** or **CHAPELRY** having Divine Service in English. No income, however inferior in England or Wales, will be objected to. [819]

Address (prepaid) A. B., Heath's Cottage, Strood, Kent.

CURATE WANTED.

AN active CLERGYMAN to take the charge of a Parish in a midland county from August until April; population 900; stipend at the rate of 135*l.* per annum. A furnished house, suited for a small family, with the use of two servants, may be had in the village. The Railway station within a quarter of a mile. [889]
Direct, Rev. B. S. (prepaid) Post Office, Loughborough.

A CLERGYMAN, resident on his living in Norfolk, but, owing to the illness of one of his daughters, obliged to move to a milder part of England, is desirous of hearing of a CURACY, with a House upon it, in or near a good Town. Stipend not so much an object as a warm, dry situation. The Advertiser would have no objection to effect an EXCHANGE of his living, could he do so advantageously.

All letters to be addressed to A. B., Post-office, North Walsham, Norfolk. [732]

AN ASSISTANT CURATE, of sound Church of England Principles and of unaffected Piety, who wishes to be usefully employed in the ministry, who has a good voice, and has proved himself acceptable as a preacher, will be WANTED about Michaelmas next in a parish where a New Church is being built in a Midland Town. The stipend will be small, only 50*l.* certain; but the situation offers peculiar advantages to a Clergyman who may wish to educate his sons at an excellent Grammar School.

Apply to the Publisher of the Ecclesiastical Gazette. [734]

CURACY WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, who has been upwards of nine years in Holy Orders, and whose voice is equal to the largest church, wishes to obtain a COUNTRY CURACY. The Counties of Norfolk or Suffolk would be preferred. He is orthodox in doctrine, and of sound Church principles. The entire superintendence of a Parish would be preferred. The most satisfactory references can be given.

Address (prepaid) to the Rev. C. Dowding, Great Bircham, Rougham, Norfolk. [740]

A CLERGYMAN, in Priest's Orders, who can offer very satisfactory testimonials, is anxious to obtain a CURACY in Kent. The neighbourhood of Maidstone or Canterbury would be preferred.

Letters (prepaid) addressed to F. W., Office of Ecclesiastical Gazette, Southampton-street, Strand, London. [755]

WANTED, by the Incumbent of a populous Chapelry, an additional CURATE, who will have the sole charge of a Township containing upwards of 5000 inhabitants. No Title given. Testimonials and references required, from which the orthodoxy, piety, and energy of the applicant may be ascertained. Stipend 90*l.* per annum. Address, the Rev. W. Hutchenson, Parsonage, Newton Heath, Manchester. [763]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of sound Church views, and willing to devote himself wholly to the care of a Parish, and who held his last Curacy for several years, wishes to hear of an Engagement. A small House is particularly desired.

Apply (prepaid) to A. A., Swale's Library, Great Russell-street. [769]

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, of some standing and experience, and who can give the most respectable references, desires to obtain a CURACY. Stipend not so much an object as a desirable sphere of duty and situation. The counties of Derby or Stafford would be preferred.

Address (prepaid) Rev. T. T., Post-office, Derby. [763]

WANTED, by a MARRIED CLERGYMAN, a CURACY in the Country, with a Furnished House, for any period not less than three months, and where the population does not exceed 700.

Apply by letter (prepaid) to M. A. at Mr. Cleaver's, 80, Baker-street, Portman-square. [797]

CURACY WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN, of sound Church principles, independent, and in Priest's Orders, wishes to take the Duty of a CURACY or CHAPEL, South or West of London, for a definite or indefinite period. One with the use of the Parsonage-house would be preferred.

Address (prepaid) to A. B. No. 20, Lower Elizabeth street, Eaton-square. [800]

TEMPORARY CLERICAL ASSISTANCE REQUIRED.

AN INCUMBENT, who intends taking his family to the Sea-side for about two months from the middle of July, wishes to have his place supplied, during that period, by an active and conscientious Clergyman, whose references are satisfactory. Furnished Lodgings, and Two Guinea a week, is the proposed remuneration.

Address to H. R. at Mr. West's, Jeweller, No. 3, Ludgate-street, St. Paul's. [785]

CURACY WANTED.

A CLERGYMAN, B.A. in Full Orders, whose sentiments are moderate, being about to leave his Cure, on the 21st instant, to one of the largest churches in London, would take the whole or part of the responsibility of a Country Town Parish. Plymouth, Liverpool, or any other Sea-port would be preferred. The highest testimonials can be obtained.

Address (prepaid) to L. M. 53, Parliament-street. [817]

CURACY WANTED.

AN UNMARRIED CLERGYMAN is anxious to meet with a CURACY in the diocese of Lincoln, upon which he may enter in July or August. Testimonials unexceptionable.

Address (prepaid) Rev. Y. Z., Post-office, Colchester.

CURACY WANTED.

WANTED immediately, a CURACY in the Diocese of York. The Advertiser, who is just disengaged from the duties of a Town Curacy, is of strictly Orthodox sentiments, and can give most satisfactory references and testimonials. A preference would be given to a town.

Address (prepaid) T. T. L., Post-office, Selby. [827]

CURATE OR TUTOR.

A CLERGYMAN, educated at Eton, a Scholar of Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduate in Mathematical Honours, for some time a Master in a public School, and shortly about to terminate his engagement as Tutor in a family going abroad, wishes to obtain a CURACY, with which he could combine the Tuition of a few Pupils intended either for the Public Schools or Universities. A Mastership in an endowed Establishment, where Clerical duty might be added on the Sabbath, would be willingly accepted. Testimonials will be offered from some of the most distinguished Scholars of the day.

Address (prepaid) to Rev. A. B., Mr. L. Cook's, Book-binder, No. 1, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, London. [820]

WANTED, as CURATE, in a large Agricultural parish in the Diocese of Salisbury, a gentleman of active habits, with a voice equal to a large Church. If desirable, a title can be given, in which case the stipend will be 80*l.* a-year for the first three years. To a gentleman who has been three years in orders the stipend will be 100*l.* a-year. Either lodgings or a house may be rented in the village. The Incumbent is resident. An interview will be desired before any appointment is made.

Letters, giving a statement of opinions, time of Ordination, Age, University, College, and School, with references for testimonials, to be addressed (prepaid), To the care of Mr. Swayne, Bookseller, Shaftesbury. [814]

A CLERGYMAN, in Full Orders, is desirous of undertaking the Duty of a Church or Chapel in Town or its immediate neighbourhood during the Summer months, or for a permanency.

Address (prepaid) the Rev. P. Q. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand. [832]

WANTED a CLERGYMAN, to assist in the Sunday and Week-day Duties of a large Metropolitan Parish. He must have a good Voice, be of Evangelical Sentiments, and able to give satisfactory references.

Apply (by letter only, prepaid) to M. N. at 53, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, London. [828]

A CLERGYMAN in Full Orders would be happy to take duty in London for any Clergyman wishing to leave Town during the months of July and August.

Address letters (prepaid) to Rev. P. M., Post-office, Diss, Norfolk. [756]

NORTH DEVON.

A CLERGYMAN, ready to take charge of a Country Parish during the Summer (who would consider the use of a House, Garden, and Servants, a remuneration for his services), is invited to address A. B., Post-office, Barnstaple. [772]

WANTED, by a GRADUATE of CAMBRIDGE, of Evangelical sentiments, and decidedly attached to the doctrine and discipline of our Church, a TITLE for ORDERS, in the Diocese of York, Lincoln, or Peterborough. Address, Rev. A. B., Thrapstone, Northamptonshire. [771]

PRIVATE TUITION.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, of much experience and success in Tuition, will, after the Midsummer vacation, have vacancies: number limited to six. References to numerous Clergymen, and to parents of pupils, with such particulars as it is presumed will prove satisfactory to the most anxious parent, will be given, on addressing Rev. A. Z. 73, Colchill-street, Eaton-square. [707]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, late Fellow of a New College, Oxford, who is engaged in preparing young Gentlemen for the Universities, will be glad to receive one or two Pupils in addition to his present number. The situation is within 20 miles of London, in a beautiful part of the county of Kent.

Address (prepaid) Rev. A. B. 47, Bedford Row. [722]

A MEMBER of the UNIVERSITY of OXFORD wishes to give an hour or two daily to Pupils, for any period between the 25th of June and the 25th of October. The first references as to acquirements and experience.

Address by letter, prepaid, Mr. Abrams, Bookseller, High-street, Oxford. [753]

PRIVATE PUPILS.

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, who obtained high honours at the University, and has recently been presented to a small Living near the Sea-coast, in Kent, is desirous of receiving into his house Four Pupils, to educate with his own sons. Terms, from 50 to 80 Guinea per annum. For name and address, apply to Messrs. Harvey and Darton, Stationers, Gracechurch-street, London. [716]

TUITION.—A B. A. Oxon. with a class, and entering holy orders, would be glad to read with one or two young pupils in a respectable family during the long vacation. References are offered. [841]
Address, M. E., Publisher of the Ecclesiastical Gazette.

WANTED, in a Clergyman's family, a TUTOR to educate his sons, now under ten years of age. A Graduate of the University is not positively required, but the strictest testimonials of good conduct and classical attainments must be given.

Address, by letter (prepaid), Rev. D. R. R., Post-office, Ludlow. [839]

A MARRIED CLERGYMAN, M.A. Oxon. of great experience in tuition, residing in a Country Town 16 miles from London, receives into his House one or two Pupils. Unexceptionable references given.

Address (prepaid) Rev. R. F. 56, Spencer-street, Northampton Square. [733]

TUTOR.

A CLERGYMAN resident on his own Benefice, in a very pleasant and convenient situation, who obtained high honours when at the University, and has since been much accustomed to Tuition, both public and private, would receive into his Family a Cambridge Student for the long vacation upon moderate terms. The Advertiser would prefer a Clergyman's Son of studious habits.

Address (prepaid) to the Rev. N. P. M. Ecclesiastical Gazette Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, London.

TWO SISTERS, who will be disengaged after Midsummer next, are desirous of meeting with Situations, as GOVERNESSES in PRIVATE FAMILIES of the Established Church: they have been long accustomed to Tuition, and are perfectly competent to undertake the usual routine of polite Education: their knowledge of French has been acquired on the Continent. References of the highest respectability will be given and required.

Address, by letter (prepaid), to H. M., Post Office, Brighton. [721]

PRIVATE EDUCATION.

A BENEFICED CLERGYMAN receives Six Pupils into his house, who are educated for the Universities, Public Schools, &c. Terms moderate. References satisfactory.

Apply to Rev. J. L., Deanery, Battle; or to Messrs. Hatchard and Son, 187, Piccadilly, where Prospectuses may be seen. [738]

PRIVATE TUITION.

A CLERGYMAN, a Graduate of Oxford, who lately held the Head Classical Mastership of a large Institution, and is now Curate of a Country Parish in Berkshire, wishes to receive into his house two or three Pupils, to prepare for the Public Schools or the University.

Address (prepaid) Rev. G. F. N., Post-office, Wallingford.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEES, &c.

THE CLERGY are most respectfully informed, that they can be accommodated with Full Dress Canonicals, for Her Majesty's Levees, and other occasions; to be had of Palmer, Clerical Robe Maker, 115, Chancery-lane. N.B. Clerical Gowns, Surplices, Hoods, &c. &c. always on sale. Orders from the country immediately attended to.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN, of extensive practice, resident near the Coast, in the County of Sussex, is anxious to meet with a respectable pupil. Every care will be taken to promote his moral and professional advancement. Satisfactory references will be given and required.

Apply to Frederick Sanger, Esq. Alfreton, near Lewes, Sussex; or the Rev. C. Day, No. 35, Tredegar-Square, Stepney, London. [717]

THE CLERICAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY, for Town and Country, and Reading Rooms, No. 22, LITTLE QUEEN-STREET, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London.

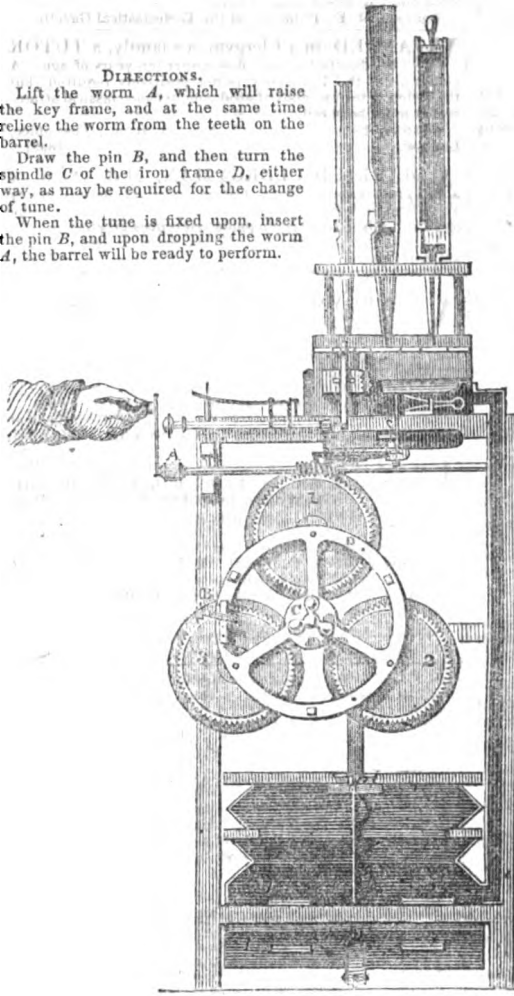
Subscription, Two Guinea Annually. This Library, established in January last at the request and under the sanction and patronage of several distinguished Clergymen, is adapted to the use of the Clergy, and to Laymen engaged in Theological inquiries. Subscribers have the use of the Books at their own residences. The Library embraces the best Editions of the Fathers of the Church, Councils, Theological Authors of eminence, Commentators, Biblical Critics, the chief Works on Ecclesiastical History, Biography, &c. to which approved Books, new and old, are constantly added.

A Prospectus will be sent free, on application to Mr. Darling, at the Library, 22, Little Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn Fields. [783]

METCALFE'S NEW and ORIGINAL PATENT of TOOTH-BRUSH, made on the most scientific principle, and patronised by the most eminent of the Faculty. This celebrated brush will search thoroughly into the divisions of the teeth, and will clean in the most effectual and extraordinary manner. Metcalfe's Tooth-brushes are famous for being made on a plan that the hairs never come loose in the mouth. An Improved Clothes-brush, that cleans in a third part of the usual time, and incapable of injuring the finest nap. A newly-invented brush for cleaning velvet with quick and satisfactory effect. The much improved Flesh-brushes, as recommended by the Faculty. Horse-hair Gloves and Bands. Penetrating Hair-brushes, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles, that do not soften in washing or use like common hair. A new and large impregnation of fine Turkey Sponge; and Combs of all descriptions.—At Metcalfe's, No. 126, Oxford-street, nearly opposite Hanover-square. [840]

GRAY'S IMPROVED CHURCH BARREL ORGANS, in which all the defects of the ordinary instruments are entirely removed, and no bolt-work or shifting of the Barrels necessary.

DIRECTIONS.
Lift the worm *A*, which will raise the key frame, and at the same time relieve the worm from the teeth on the barrel.
Draw the pin *B*, and then turn the spindle *C* of the iron frame *D*, either way, as may be required for the change of tune.
When the tune is fixed upon, insert the pin *B*, and upon dropping the worm *A*, the barrel will be ready to perform.



No. 1. In a handsome Gothic case 10 feet high, with gilt pipes, 80 Guineas.

2. Ditto size larger ditto 75 ditto.
3. Ditto ditto 90 ditto.

The instruments may be inspected, and every explanation readily afforded, at the Manufactory of the Inventor, 9, New Road, Fitzroy-square. [719]

CHINA.

WE beg to call the attention of the Readers of this Gazette, to the following List of Prices:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Congou ...	4	8	Twankay ...	4	8
Good ditto ...	5	0	Hyson Kind ...	5	4
Fine ditto 5s. 4d. to 5 8			Real Hyson ...	6	0
Souchong ...	5	8	Cowslip ditto ...	7	0
Fine ditto ...	6	0	Young Hyson, 5s. 8d. to 6 0		
Gouqua's Mixture in 1 lb. lead packages }	6	0	Fine ditto ...	6	6
			Gunpowder, 6s. 6d. to 7 6		
			Fine ditto ...	8	0
Jamaica Coffee ...	1	8	Cocoa ...	10d.	to 1 0
Fine ditto ...	2	0	Ditto Nibs ...	1	2
Cuba ditto ...	2	4	Plain Chocolate ...	1	0
Mocha ditto ...	2	6	Chocolate Paste and Powder }	1	8
Fine ditto, very old	2	9			

Black Pepper ... 1 4
White ditto ... 2 8
Cayenne ditto... 4s. to 5 0
Caraway Seeds ... 0 8

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Princes Street, Bank, 1st June, 1840. [802]

NOTICE AND APPEAL TO THE CHRISTIAN PUBLIC.

IN the year 1835-6, a small sum of 430*l.* was raised by subscription amongst the benevolent of the mother country, for the purpose of building a Protestant Episcopal Church in the interior of the Township of Marche, Upper Canada, with the hope at the same time of its affording free seats to many families residing on the borders of the surrounding settlements. But on a nearer acquaintance with the topography of the country, the Rev. Mr. Padfield, then Rector of Marche, and Major-General Lloyd, who acted as secular Trustees, saw that the benefit to be derived would by no means be so extended as had been contemplated, in consequence of the distance the poor of Huntley would still be from the place of worship. It was, therefore, proposed by them, and most cheerfully acceded to by the emigrants themselves, that the farmers of both the above-named settlements should add their mite to the fund in hand, and, by so doing, enable the committee to erect in each place a handsome stone church 50 by 30 inside. That at Huntley, called Christ Church, was opened on the 10th of Feb. 1839, by the Rev. Wm. Harper, to a congregation of upwards of 300 persons. And one of the same dimensions, to be dedicated to St. John, is now in rapid progress on the site originally intended for it at Marche, which will afford the promised accommodations to the poor of the adjoining townships of Gouldburn and Napieau. But the emigrants have, by their praiseworthy advances towards the accomplishment of this design, put it totally out of their own power to render the assistance which was reckoned on from them, in the proposed erection of a Parsonage House. The recently appointed rector is consequently without a shelter of any sort in which to put his family.

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The Rev. Wm. Harper and Major-Gen. Lloyd, whose residence on the spot will secure the temporalities, such as building, &c. being properly attended to, have been appointed Trustees, and have requested to have a book opened for subscriptions at the Bank of Messrs. Hoare and Co. 37, Fleet-street, London, where donations will be most thankfully received in behalf of "A Glebe House, to be built in the Township of Marche, Upper Canada." [718]

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